

PAYNE'S
Lagos and West African
ALMANACK

AND

DIARY FOR 1882,

*Being the Second after Bissextile or Leap Year, and the Forty-fifth of the
Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.*

AND BOOK OF GENERAL REFERENCE AND INFORMATION.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE NINTH YEAR OF ITS ISSUE.

London:

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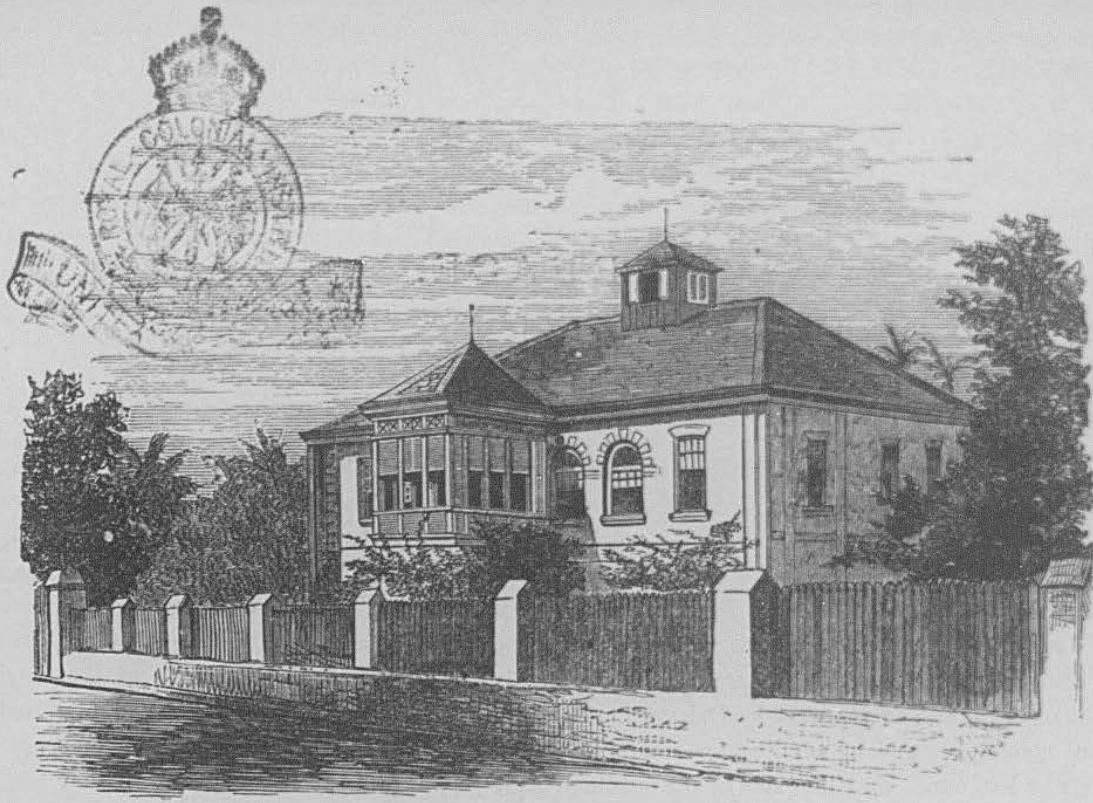
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|---|----------------------------|--|------------|
| Preface | 4 to 13 | Chronological Table of C. M. Society's Missions | 52 |
| Testimonials | 14 to 18 | Educational | 53, 54 |
| Proper Lessons for the Year 1882 | 19, 20 | Religious Population | 55 |
| Calendar for the Year 1882 | 19 to 24 | The Lagos Bachelors' Cricket Club | 55 |
| Royal Family of Great Britain | 21 | The Lagos Mutual Improvement Society | 55 |
| Ministers and Officers of State | 21 | Lagos Scientific Society | 55 |
| Sovereigns of Europe | 22 | Tabular View of the Wesleyan Mission in the Yoruba and Popo District, January, 1880 | 56 |
| Colonial Ministers | 22 | Rules, &c., of the Lagos Town Library Club | 57 |
| Governors-in-Chief, &c. | 22 | Flower of Lagos Club | 58 |
| Crown Agency, London | 22 | Independent Order of Good Templars | 58 |
| Gold Coast Colony | 22 | Amusements, Entertainments, &c. | 58 |
| Executive Council (Accra) | 23 | Post Office Arrangements, Rates, &c., Lagos | 60 |
| Legislative Council (Lagos) | 23 | Postal Notices | 62 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | 23 | Names of Places in the Gold Coast Protectorate | 64 |
| Acting-Administrator | 23 | Names of Places adjacent to Gold Coast Territory | 65 |
| Administrator's Office | 23 | The British Colonies | 66 |
| Consuls, Governors, and Administrators of Lagos and its Dependencies | 23 | Remarkable Occurrences, 1880-1 | 67 to 76 |
| Colonial Secretaries | 24 | Shipping Intelligence | 77 to 84 |
| Foreign Consuls | 24 | Imports, Exports, and Shipping | 84 |
| Colonial Office | 24 | Harbour Regulations | 86 |
| Customs and Treasury | 24 | Notices to Mariners, &c. | 88 |
| Late (unofficial) Honourable Members of Council | 24 | Notice to Shipmasters | 90 |
| Medical Department | 25 | List of Pilots, &c. | 90 |
| Harbour-Master's Office | 25 | Notices to Pilots | 90 |
| Post Office | 25 | Signal Stations, Lagos | 91 |
| Public Works Department | 25 | The Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance | 91 |
| Registrar's Department | 25 | Royal British Naval Squadron | 98 |
| Public Offices | 25 | Royal Mail Steamers | 100 |
| Judicial Establishment | 26 | Tariff for Landing Cargo from Mail Steamers | 100 |
| Puisne Judges of Lagos | 26 | Steamers in Lagos | 100 |
| Chief Magistrates of Lagos, &c. | 26 | Rates for Passages and Freights | 101 |
| Pensioners on Retired Allowances | 26 | Stamers from Liverpool for West Coast of Africa | 101 |
| Houssa Armed and Civil Police | 26 | British and African Steam Navigation Company | 102 |
| Gaol Department, Notaries Public, Licences, Printing Office, Auctioneer, Photographers, Watch- makers, Bookbinders, Medicines, Music Re- pairer, and Brickmakers | 26 | Government Ordinances | 104 |
| Principal Commercial Houses in Lagos, Whydah, Godomey, Porto Novo, Palma, Leckie, Niger, and Little Popo | 26 | Summary of Ordinances of the Settlement of Lagos | 106 |
| Holidays Kept in Public Offices | 27 | Police Regulations and Standing Rules of Order | 109 |
| Jurors for the Settlement of Lagos for 1882 | 31 to 34 | The Custody of Seamen | 110 |
| Jurors for the District of Badagry | 34 | Lagos Treaties | 113 to 144 |
| Jurors for the District of Palma and Leckie | 34 | Slave Trade Suppression Tables | 144 to 147 |
| Principal Native Traders in Lagos | 34 | GOLD COAST SETTLEMENTS :— | |
| Reigning Kings and Chiefs in the Interior, &c. | 34 | Gold Coast and Elmina | 156 |
| Headmen of Companies holding the Rank of Giwa | 35 | Gold Coast Revenue and Expenditure | 156 |
| Public Offices, &c., in the Yoruba Tongue | 35 | Official, Judicial, Surveyor's, Customs, & Medi- cal Departments | 157 |
| Headmen of the Jebus | 35 | Out-stations | 158 |
| Lloyd's Agents and Mail Packet Agents | 35 | Military Staff | 159 |
| Markets that supply Lagos with Produce, &c.. | 35 | Principal Commercial Houses at Cape Coast | 159 |
| Markets in Lagos | 35 | Chiefs of Cape Coast and Elmina | 159 |
| Scale of Courses and Rate of Exchange | 36 | Native Merchants and Foreign Consul at Elmina | 159 |
| Courses Table and Value in Gold and Silver Coins | 36 | Commercial Houses at Accra and Anamaboe | 159 |
| Currency | 36 | Post Office and Money Order Office | 159 |
| Government Notices | 37, 87, 103, 110, 111, 147 | Religious Statistics | 159 |
| Fishing Tax Ordinance | 37 | Proclamations | 162 |
| Market Days for Produce in 1882 | 37 | Notice to Mariners, &c. | 166 |
| Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths | 38, 39 | Summary of Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony | 171 |
| Mortality in 1868 to 1875 | 40, 41 | SIERRA LEONE :— | |
| Return of Deaths caused by Small Pox in Lagos | 41 | Governors of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies | 183 |
| General Instructions to Enumerators for taking the | | West Africa Settlements—Official, Customs, Judicial, and Medical Establishments | 184 |
| Census of the Settlement of Lagos for 1881 | 41 | Post Office Information, &c. | 185 |
| Census of Lagos and its Dependencies, 1881 | 41 | Province of Sherbro' | 186 |
| Intestates' Estates | 42 | Religious Statistics | 186 |
| Information for Insurance Companies | 43 | Colleges, Schools, and Religious Societies | 186 |
| Rules, &c., of the Medical Department, Lagos | 44 | Recapitulation of Census, of 1881, of Sierra Leone | 181 |
| Official Gazette | 44 | GAMBIA :— | |
| Butchers' Stall, Lagos | 46 | Official, Judicial, and Medical Establishments | 192 |
| Freemasons' Lodge, No. 1171 | 47 | LIBERIA :— | |
| Religious Statistics, &c. | 48 to 52 | Official, Judicial, and Military Establishments | 192 |
| ILLUSTRATIONS. | | | |
| ORANGE HOUSE, TINUBU SQUARE, LAGOS | | 3 | |
| SUPREME COURT HOUSE | | 26 | |
| CHRIST CHURCH, LAGOS | | 48 | |
| WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LAGOS | | 48 | |



ORANGE HOUSE, TINUBU SQUARE, LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.

*Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, West Africa.*

I have the honour of submitting to my Friends and the Public generally, PAYNE'S LAGOS ALMANACK for 1882, and feel confident that my untiring efforts to ensure the greatest possible accuracy will be fully appreciated by all those who have known and valued this useful publication.

The present work is much enlarged beyond that of its predecessor; for a considerable number of Articles are added—such as Remarkable Occurrences, Table of Ordinances, Slave Trade Suppression Tables, Table of Market Days for Produce, &c.

I must continue to urge upon all who are interested in this publication to give me notice of any changes which may occur, as it is otherwise impossible, in a compilation of such magnitude, to prevent inaccuracies; and, with my cordial thanks to those gentlemen who have kindly given me certain information, and aided me in the work,

I am, your obedient, humble Servant,

JOHN A. PAYNE.

September 3, 1881.

P R E F A C E .

LAGOS is an island and important sea-port town, in the Bight of Benin, on the West Coast of Africa. It lies between the 1st and 10th parallels of E. long., and south of the 10th parallel of N. lat. It is called by the natives Eko, and by the Portuguese Lagos. It is bounded on the north by the Egba country, on the south by the sea, on the east by Jebu country, and on the west by Dahomey. It has an opening capable of admitting vessels into the river or harbour. On either side of the opening there is a safe communication for boats and canoes, built after the native style on the Gold Coast—also for steamers of light draught, which could be employed in towing sailing vessels in and out of the harbour. From January to May the Bar is generally good; from June to September the Bar is at times impassable for boats; from October to December it is fine. There is a kind of backwater called by the Europeans the "Lagoon," and by the natives "ossa." It varies very much in breadth, now spreading out into a lake, and now contracted to half a mile across, but always so gentle, smooth, and clear, and so adorned on either side with trees of luxuriant foliage, that the "beautiful osса" has become its frequent epithet, even among the European residents. The space between the Lagoon and the sea is of various breadths, and in some parts thickly studded with towns and villages, and adorned with trees.

The position of Lagos made it formerly the headquarters of the slave trade, and up to 1851 many slaves were sold from here. Lagos is the key to all the interior countries until you come to the Niger, and is, therefore, the seat of a considerable trade in palm oil, palm kernels, cotton, ivory, etc., etc. After the death of King Oluwole (who was killed by lightning at his palace) Akitoye, by right, became King of Lagos. In 1845 Kosoko succeeded in driving away Akitoye from the throne. In 1851 Lord Palmerston's Government

sent an English Consul to desire Kosoko to sign a treaty with England for putting down the slave trade. He refused. Subsequently it became known to Lord Palmerston that Akitoye was the rightful King of Lagos, and that he had been deposed by Kosoko, who offered insults and defiances to the British cruisers. Akitoye asked for help of the English Government to regain his throne, and promised to put down slavery. On the 20th December, 1851, Akitoye was brought from his exile by an English ship of war. Kosoko resisted his claim. On the 21st some steamers and boats entered the river. On the 26th and 27th the town was attacked successfully, which resulted in the flight of Kosoko to Epe. On January 1st, 1852, Akitoye was put on the throne of Lagos. He made a treaty with the British Government forbidding the slave trade and human sacrifices; to open the port to legitimate trade; to open liberty to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel of any nation to enter Lagos, and follow their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization.

A Consul was appointed for the protection of British interests, and the presence of a man-of-war assisted in preserving order, and in supporting the King against the efforts of Kosoko to displace him. Subsequently Kosoko made several attempts, but failed. On the 7th August, 1853, there was a civil war between Akitoye and his chiefs, through the intrigues of Kosoko. The King felt disheartened, and on the 21st August, 1853, Akitoye died suddenly; it is said that he was poisoned. The British Government, by their Consul, placed Docemo, his son, on the throne. There was steady progress made with Christianity, civilization, and commerce; but the slave trade was secretly carried on by some of the foreigners then resident in Lagos. There was no effective protection for property, no proper mode of enforcing the payment of debts. These matters were respectively brought to the notice of Her

Majesty's Government by Consuls Campbell, Brand, and Foote. Docemo did his best, but his power was not felt. Lord John Russell, the Foreign Secretary in 1861, then wrote to Consul Foote that "No injustice will be inflicted on Docemo by changing his anomalous protectorate into an avowed occupation, provided his material rights are secured." On the 6th August, 1861, a treaty was accordingly signed, by which King Docemo ceded to Her Majesty the Island and Port of Lagos, with all rights and territories appertaining to it, in order that the Queen might be the better able to assist, defend, and protect the inhabitants, and put an end to the slave trade. In return for this Docemo receives a pension of £1,000 per annum, which is equal to the net revenue annually received by him.

In 1865 a Committee of the House of Commons, which was sat over by the Right Honourable Sir C. B. Adderley, M.P., to enquire into the state of West Africa, decided that a Central Government of the British Settlements on the West Coast should be established under one Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone. Lagos, including Gambia and the Gold Coast, was accordingly placed under its jurisdiction in February, 1866. The officers administering the subordinate governments are styled Administrators. The Governor-in-Chief resides at Sierra Leone: he is to visit annually each of the Settlements, to accomplish which a steam yacht is placed at his disposal. In 1873 the King of Ashanti sent his army to invade the Gold Coast Protectorate, and he succeeded in destroying several villages, plundering all their wealth, and carrying away several prisoners.

Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out in October by Her Majesty's Government to prosecute the war.

After several successful battles with the enemy in the protectorate and in his own territory, Coomassie, the capital, was captured and taken by Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 4th of February, 1874. Writing to the King on that day, the victorious General and conquering hero said, "I am in Coomassie, and my only wish is to make a lasting peace with you. I have shown you the power of England, and now I will be merciful." Sir Garnet also in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Cape Coast, October 13, 1873, said, "That to ensure a lasting peace with the Ashanti kingdom could only be fulfilled in one way, by defeating the Ashanti army, by pursuing it to the capital of the Ashanti kingdom, and so showing to the king and all the chiefs who urged him on to war, that the arm of Her Majesty is powerful to punish her enemies, even in the very heart of their own country." And on the 7th February, 1874, from Agemumm he said, "That mission I conceive I have now fulfilled, by the aid of the troops which Her Majesty's Government confided to me for its accomplishment." A treaty of peace was made and ratified by the king called the "Fommanah Treaty." Subsequently in the House of Lords, May 12, Earl Carnarvon proposed to consolidate Lagos and the Gold Coast into one colony, with the seat of administration at Accra or Elmina, where healthy stations could be found. The officer to administer the Government of Lagos is styled Lieut.-Governor under the Governor of the Gold Coast. Since the cession of Lagos up to the present time, Lagos has been blessed (with some exceptions) with unbroken prosperity. By proper management, however, Lagos bids fair to become the Liverpool of Western Africa.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

August 1, 1874.

SECOND PREFACE.

THE current year of 1874 and 1875 will long be remembered on the Gold Coast in the annals of history. Coomassie, the capital of the once powerful monarchy of Ashanti, was taken by Sir Garnet Wolseley on February 4th, 1874. Governor Strahan prohibited the importation of arms and munitions of war into the Gold Coast. Captain Lees had to settle matters (*palavers*) between the King of Ashanti and his tributaries at Coomassie, in August.

The Gold Coast Protectorate has, by the Queen's letters patent, been constituted with Lagos into "The Gold Coast Colony."

The haughty Koffi Kalcalli was deposed by his people, and King Menoah succeeded to the throne of Ashanti, to see Coomassie fall to pieces, or stand alone without any tributaries, all having revolted against the capital.

To crown all, Slavery, with all its concomitant evils, was abolished for ever on the Gold Coast by the Earl of Carnarvon, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Captain Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the new Gold Coast Colony, on the 3rd day of November, 1874, when the following message from the Queen was delivered at the Castle of Cape Coast, in the Palaver Hall, by Captain Strahan, to all the kings and chiefs of the Western and Central districts of the Gold Coast—viz.: "That the Queen is determined to put a stop at once to the buying and selling of slaves, either within or without the Protectorate, in any shape,

degree, or form, and she will allow no person to be taken as a pawn for debt."

On the opening of Parliament on Feb. 5, 1875, the Gold Coast had the honour of a paragraph in the Queen's Speech, thus: "A steady advance has been made in the establishment of civil government. Peace has been maintained, and I have procured the assent of the protected tribes to the abolition of slavery. Henceforward I trust freedom will exist there, as in every part of my dominions."

All praise to Great Britain for what she has done, and is still doing, in the cause of oppressed humanity both on the West, East, North, and South Coasts of Africa!

The names of Lord Carnarvon and Captain Strahan, for their bold and uncompromising measure of emancipation, deserve to be ranked on the muster-roll of worthies, with Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, Clarkson, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Brougham, Venn, and their descendants, who devoted their unremitting efforts to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

We congratulate our Gold Coast brethren on entering upon their new era, and wish them prosperity and peace, both social and commercial. May they truly join in the universal prayer, "God save the Queen!" who hopes to make them happy in many ways, as happy as those in (Lagos and) her other dominions.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,
August 31, 1875.

THIRD PREFACE.

MANY events have combined to make the year 1875-6 a remarkable one.

His Honour Judge Marshall went up to Porto Novo with a message from the Government to the King against the human sacrifices he had offered on account of Kings Messer and Mesi, his predecessors. He was told plainly that there must not be any more human sacrifices on any pretext whatever.

His Excellency Governor Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., took three Houssas with him to England, and they had the honour of being brought before Her Majesty—really a most gracious act of Queen Victoria.

The Earl of Carnarvon found it necessary to abandon the negotiations which had been for some time carried on with the French Government for the cession of the Gambia to the latter, because, said his lordship, the French Government were not prepared to abandon to Great Britain that exclusive control of an extensive portion of the seaboard of Western Africa which was indispensable for realizing the objects it had in view, and which alone could justify the British Crown in relinquishing its rights in so important a river as the GAMBIA.

Doctor Gouldsbury, C.M.G., opened the way to SALAGHA, nine days' journey beyond Coomassie; and Captain Baker astonished the Ashantees by a four days' march to Coomassie from the Coast.

A remonstrance of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the King of Dahomey against his annual excursions and depredations in the villages and farms of Abeokuta, was transmitted by Lieut.-Governor Lees, C.M., to the King, through the Yavogan of Whydah.

By the operations of Commodore Sir William Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., piracy has been effectually checked in the River Congo, and a Treaty of Peace was procured which promises well for trade.

An outrage on Mr. Turnbull, at Whydah, was promptly resented by Sir W. Hewett, who inflicted a fine on the King of Dahomey. He was informed by Sir William, and this was confirmed by the British Government, that "pay he must, or his coast would be blockaded by a competent force." He did not pay, and his coast has been blockaded. Some years ago one of his predecessors set his people to fill up the mouth of the Lagoon at Lagos, that he might cross over; but after a fruitless attempt, as the sea would not obey him, he went away. Perhaps the

present King will employ his Amazons to make a sandway for him to board Sir William Hewett's ship; nevertheless it is to be hoped that his cup of iniquity is quite full.

Sir Wm. Hewett had further to punish the people in the lower part of the River Niger, because they fired upon him when he asked them to make a treaty for peaceful trade.

Administrator Dumaresq is rooting out the evils of human sacrifices, &c., by immediate action and successful apprehension of murderers at Itelé in the North-western district of Lagos. The King and Chiefs of Katana have petitioned Her Majesty's Government to be allowed to cede their country between Porto Novo and Dahomey to Great Britain.

The Americans have celebrated their Centenary of Independence by opening an Exhibition in Philadelphia.

King Menoah, of Ashanti, told the Rev. C. Picot what was his doctrine of the Trinity. Perhaps it was after dinner when he thus expressed his views to that gentleman.

Lieut.-Governor Rowe taught the Barguso people at Sherbro a great lesson.

Confederation was refused at Barbadoes in the West Indies through agitators, but Lord Carnarvon's firm policy has made them all quiet.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" has been added to the Queen's titles.

The Prince of Wales's tour in India begins to be productive of great good.

Lieut. Cameron having traversed the continent of Africa from sea to sea, is now taking rest.

The Church Missionary Society has answered the call of King M'tesa which Mr. Stanley transmitted to England.

The Djuabins are happy in the Protectorate. Ashanti has fears within and fightings without. May the time come when all swords shall be turned into ploughshares!

Spero Meliora.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, Sept. 2, 1876.

FOURTH PREFACE.

DURING the current year several changes have taken place. His Excellency Governor Strahan, C.M.G., has been appointed to the Windward Islands, and Governor Freeling, C.M.G., to the Gold Coast Colony. On reaching Lagos, in February last, His Excellency expressed much satisfaction with the progress that has been made; and his conviction that, should its onward march not be impeded by unforeseen obstacles, Lagos will, in course of time, become the Liverpool of Western Africa.

King Gelelé, of Dahomey, has paid a portion of his fine, which has been reduced to 400 puncheons; on which Captain Sullivan, the Senior Officer, declared the blockade raised. How true the African proverb, "Man pass man." Gelelé's pride has been thus brought several degrees lower; and once for all he discovered that "man pass man."

The remonstrance of Her Majesty the Queen, which was transmitted to the King of Dahomey by Lieut.-Governor Lees, C.M.G., against his annual excursions and depredations, has been a success; for Gelelé went half way by sending messengers to Abeokuta in March last, to make peace with the Egbas. This is a good beginning, but we trust that in dining with the Dahomians, the Egbas will have a long spoon with which to eat with them in the same dish; otherwise, in course of eating sweet palaver sauce, the Dahomians might throw pepper in their eyes, and while they were rubbing it out, or calling for cold water to wash it off, the Dahomians would take charge of them and theirs.

War has broken out in the East of Europe—Russia *v.* Turkey. The number of killed and wounded, and especially the atrocities said to be committed by the contending parties, as reported in the English papers, is horrible and frightful to contemplate.

That scourge of mankind has, to our regret, extended itself to this part of the world. Hostilities have commenced between Egba and Ibadan; Jebu assisting the former. Thus we are on the eve of a long and desultory war, which will paralyze the trade of Lagos for a time; although both Egbas and Jebus have assured the native traders at the markets that trade will go on as usual, notwithstanding the outbreak of war. We pray that the hearts of all kings and rulers may be inclined to peace and quietness!

That "patience surmounts difficulties," is manifested in the success obtained by Lord Carnarvon, H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. South Africa has taxed his patience; yet His Lordship, having the welfare of Africa and her people at heart, undaunted by noisy opposition, succeeded in getting the Transvaal annexed to the British Empire, and the British flag hoisted at Pretoria, the chief

town, on the 12th April, 1877. He has also passed the South African Confederation Bill through Parliament this session; and he finally obtained a grant of £100,000 for the benefit of that country. "The expenditure of this sum," says His Lordship's lieutenant, Mr. Lowther, M.P., "even if it should never be repaid, would be a mere trifle compared with the cost of the calamity of a Kaffir war." All praise and honour to Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Lowther, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Theophilus Shepstone!

The Congress at Brussels, headed by the King of the Belgians, augurs great good for the interior of Africa, and will, we hope; hasten the eradication of the slave trade in East Africa. God bless all parties engaged in this new effort against evil.

The Church and other Missionary Societies are prosecuting their good work among the tribes on the East Coast of the continent of Africa. King M'tesa, it is reported, is beginning to be grateful.

The Church Missionary Society has appointed the Rev. James Johnson (African) to be superintendent of the Yoruba Mission in the interior; and Rev. Henry Johnson (African) to be Archdeacon of the Upper Niger Mission. May God bless the Committee and friends of this great and noble society.

Subject to explanation by the accused, Lord Derby has, at the instance of the Aborigines Protection Society, signified his displeasure at the slaughter by Mr. H. M. Stanley of the natives in the interior of East Africa.

On the 16th July, at a meeting of the Chiefs (including the Ex-King of Juabin) convened by him at Accra, Governor Freeling told them in plain terms that he would not allow them to plot against the King of Ashanti in any place under his authority. He fined the principal of them, King Tackies and threatened transportation to the rest, should His Excellency hear any more of their plotting and scheming and inciting the people to revolt and fight against the King of Ashanti. King Mensah announced that he has abolished human sacrifice.

The venerable Bishop Crowther has succeeded, by aid of the good men and Christian philanthropists of England, in getting a steamer for the Niger Mission.

Sir David P. Chalmers has inaugurated the new Supreme Courts Ordinance at Accra; and Mr. Justice Marshall will do the same at Lagos in April.

Acting-Administrator Dumaresq, C.M.G., succeeded in exploring the Whemi River to within twenty miles of Abomey, to the astonishment of King Gelelé.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Timbu Square,
Lagos, August 31, 1877.

FOURTH PREFACE.

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JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, August 31, 1877.

FIFTH PREFACE.

THE current year has been one of anxiety and sadness, mixed with gratitude to the Disposer of all events. The epidemic of Small-pox has raged, and many native houses have been bereaved of their main support, including those of our revered and beloved friend and pastor, the Rev. T. B. Macaulay, Principal of the Grammar School since 1859, and of Messrs. J. N. Doherty and J. T. N. Cole, office-bearers in the church, &c. Death has thinned the European population, including our much-lamented and esteemed Administrator, Mr. Dumaresq, C.M.G., the first representative of Her Majesty the Queen who died in Lagos since it was ceded to the British Crown, August 6, 1861.

The war in Eastern Europe has come to an end. A Congress was held in Berlin to consider the Treaty of San Stefano, and after exhibiting her mighty resources, Her Majesty the Queen and Empress stood between the oppressor and oppressed, by sending her able ambassadors to see justice done; and it was a success. The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury have won the distinctions conferred on them by the Sovereign. The throne that is set in righteousness will always be blessed.—God save the Queen!

Our interior war has not yet come to a close; it has not been short and decisive. The combatants detest butchering each other, desiring only to catch and sell prisoners as slaves. Hence the phrase, "family war," is used in describing it.

The C.M.S. has received a check in East Africa by the murder of Lieut. Smith and Mr. Ancill; these have joined the noble army of martyrs, and others have already obeyed the Divine call, and gone forth in their place. This noble society are again answering a call from another native King in East Africa, made through Captain Russell.

By the stipulations of a Treaty between Great

Britain and Portugal, Negro Slavery in the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa was to be put an end to *finally* in this present year, 1878.

The promptitude of Governor Freeling cannot be sufficiently commended, in preventing the ex-King of Juabin, Asafa Gay, from attacking Ashanti with material of war obtained chiefly at Cape Coast, which might have led to grave complications with that Power. We congratulate His Excellency on his promotion by our Sovereign to be a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir David P. Chalmers has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of British Guiana.

The war at the Cape has been brought to a successful close, and the Cape Parliament has thanked Commodore Sullivan, C.B., C.M.G., and others for their services.

Ex-King Docemo, of Lagos, has, for the first time in his life, been formally sub-penned, and attended the Court-house to give evidence before an English judge. He had the honour of sitting on the Bench with Mr. Justice Woodcock, when the oath was administered to him; Mr. Registrar Payne handing him His Majesty's own sword, to be solemnly sworn after the native mode. The King's having thus appeared in Court caused a great sensation in Lagos.

The Church Missionary Society Steamer, Henry Venn, has come out, and Bishop Crowther will now be able to work more vigorously throughout his diocese.

We hail with satisfaction the establishment of a Wesleyan High School, and wish it all success.

JOHN A. PAYNE.
Grange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, Sept. 6, 1878.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH PREFACE.

GREAT events have made memorable the years of 1878 and 1879. Sir Sandford Freeling resigned the Governorship of the Gold Coast Colony on the 20th January, 1879, on account of ill-health, and desired His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor "to express to the officers of the Gold Coast

Colony his appreciation of their services during his tenure of office, and his regret at finding himself constrained to bid them farewell." Chief Justice Smith died after a month's residence at Accra ; and the shock was such, that his bereaved lady succumbed on the voyage home ! We hail with much pleasure the appointment of His Excellency Herbert Taylor Ussher, the new Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony. He is well known on the Coast, and heartily do all wish him success.

Owing to the intrigues of Russia at Cabul, the Indian Government thought it necessary to seek for a rectification of their frontier on the side of Afghanistan, and as peaceable negotiations failed

Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, drew the sword. The Ameer, deserted by Russia, died of grief. The British troops, with their usual valour, made rapid progress in the war, and complete success was the result. The new Ameer signed a Treaty of Peace, known as the Treaty of Gundamuk. The Viceroy, the generals, officers, and troops received the thanks of Parliament. By the Treaty of Gundamuk, a British Resident was to be received at Cabul; Sir Louis Cavagnari was appointed to the post. [On the 3rd September, mutinous troops and the populace assaulted the Residency. Sir Louis Cavagnari, and all his officers and the soldiers of his guard, with two or three exceptions, were massacred. The British forces were immediately ordered to advance on Cabul, which they entered, under the command of General Roberts, on the 12th of October. On the 16th the Bala-Hissa (the great armed place or castle of Cabul) was blown up by the explosion of mines driven under it by the Afghans prior to their retreat. Happily, there were but few casualties among the troops ; but all the stores of arms, ammunition, &c., were thus destroyed.]

The South African war will undoubtedly find a place on the page of history. The Zulu king, Cetewayo, tried to measure strength with the British under Lord Chelmsford. This African Zulu monarch did not seem to know that "pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." Notwithstanding his killing a Napoleon—which Wellington and Blücher failed to do at Waterloo, and Bismarck and Von Moltke failed to do at Sedan—as is stated elsewhere, the British General gained such a decisive and complete victory over this barbarous king, that he and his people will not soon forget it. Well might Sir Bartle Frere congratulate H.M. Government on the great occasion. A general and profound emotion of pity was felt in England for the widowed and now childless Empress Eugenie.

The Liberian Boundary Commission met on the

disputed territory, and His Honour Judge Streeten and Consul Hopkins reported that the Liberians had failed to prove their claims against the British Government. There was, consequently, no case to go before the umpire, Commodore Schufeldt, of the U.S. Navy.

The French Governor of Goree hoisted the French Flag illegally over the Island of Matacong within the dependency of Sierra Leone ; and Governor Rowe, C.M.G., ejected him legally.

Acting Administrator Moloney has rendered himself famous in the cause of humanity. The great burglars and murderers, who were a terror to the community, were found out ; plying the Lagoon recklessly, and occasioning loss of life, has been in some degree, remedied ; and the drainage of the town has been improved.

The new Colonial Steamer, Gertrude, has arrived safely at Lagos, and seems to answer its purpose well. It could penetrate anywhere in the Lagoon, and gives satisfaction.

From information received as we are about despatching our M.S. to the Printer, it seems some messengers of rank had arrived at Jebu Ode from Ibadan, and the result has been that the King of Jebu has hopes of succeeding in his efforts to arrange the unfortunate palaver between our Abeokuta and Ibadan brethren. We pray for peace, for, Behold," says the sweet Psalmist of Israel, "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity"—for war impoverishes countries, while peace gains prosperity. Lagos has, and will always, exercise her influence for good.

The finance of Lagos is in a healthy condition. Owing to her policy of non-interference, unless where it may become absolutely necessary, Lagos is at peace with all her neighbours, and making rapid progress in every respect. She is not in debt ; on the contrary, Lagos has now some £40,000 in England.

Civilization, Christianity, commerce, education, and improvements in building native houses with bricks ; as against mud ; drainage, and neat appearance of the town augurs great good to the Settlement, and must serve as a centre of light to all the interior countries in this part of Africa ; and we trust that J. Ashbury, Esq., M.P. for Brighton, England, who, accompanied by Major Hume, came out lately on his way to Fernando Po, and had a bird's-eye view of Lagos, will not fail to bear testimony to the value of this British Colony.

Africans have, and are gaining, distinctions in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and Fourah Bay College, which is affiliated to Durham University, and we trust to their future brightness and usefulness in the Church, Law, Medicine, &c.

We hail with delight the formation of the "West Africa Light Railways Company," and wish it all success.

Spero Meliora.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square.
Lagos, Sept. 1, 1879.

EIGHTH PREFACE.

MANY events have combined to make the current year, 1879-80, a memorable one. His Excellency William Brandforth Griffith, C.M.G., succeeded Captain Lees, C.M.G., as Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast Colony and Lagos. His Honour Mr. Justice Marshall has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Gold Coast Colony ; and Mr. Justice Macleod, from the Scottish Bar, appointed the Puisne Judge of Lagos. Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson became an Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Dr. Macarthy Colonial Surgeon.

The new Church of St. Paul's, in Davies Street, was opened for Divine worship on the 29th of June last, after ten years and five months in building, being the self-same day that the Right Rev. Samuel Crowther, D.D., was consecrated the first African Bishop of the Niger. This venerable prelate has been awarded a gold watch, value £40, by the Royal Geographical Society of London in recognition of his services to geographical research and commercial extension on the Niger.

The Rev. James Johnson has been persecuted in Abeokuta, owing to the issue of a minute by the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society against domestic slavery, which still prevails to some extent among the Christian community there, and much undeserved odium fell upon his head, both as the official representative of the Society, and because he was well known to sympathise heart and soul with its views. Mr. Johnson has our prayers and sympathy in his noble effort to preach against Christian brethren holding their fellow men as slaves, and the leading laymen of the different churches at Lagos have addressed a respectful letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Church Missionary Society for the Committee against this pernicious system.

Three Uganda chiefs from East Central Africa, ambassadors from King Mtesa to the Queen, arrived in England, with four attendants, and accompanied by the Rev. C. T. Wilson and Mr. R. W. Felkin, C.M.S. They attended the meetings of the society, and at the Royal Geographical Society, sitting on the left of the Earl of Northbrook, the President, Mr. Wilson introduced them by the names of "Earl Namkaddi," "Earl Katamba," and "Earl Sawaddu," using the term "Earl" to indicate their rank in Uganda, where they are nobles of the second order ; and the President and Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society received them with loud applause. What a noble example to others who, in addressing

a native Sovereign in his own country, think it hard to style him "His Majesty ;" but this we know, that "the powers that be are ordained of God," therefore let us give always honour to whom honour is due. These African noblemen were shown such things in England as were likely to interest them, including a review of troops by the Queen at Aldershot, and subsequently they were received by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, when they delivered the African King's letter to the English Queen. They will, no doubt, convey their impressions to their sovereign, on whose behalf they came to see the greatness of England and her Queen, as when the Queen of Sheba came from the uttermost part of the earth to see the greatness of King Solomon. On being told that they were sent to see the greatness of England, Her Majesty the Queen and Empress smiled and said that she hoped they were interested in all they saw. May God continue to bless and prosper the work of the Church Missionary Society ! We join, therefore, in the prayer that God may use the visit of the Waganda Chiefs to England for the promotion of His own cause in the heart of the Dark Continent. May they express to Mtesa : "that it was a true report we heard in our own land of her acts and of her wisdom, howbeit we believed not their words until you sent us and our eyes had seen it ; and behold, the one-half of the greatness of her wisdom was not told you, for she exceeded the fame that we heard. Blessed be the Lord her God which delighted in her."

Dr. Baikie and Bishop Crowther, in 1854, first ascended the River Binue, one of the two great branches of the Niger, which flows into the Gulf of Guinea to a point about 400 miles above the confluence ; since then no one has gone up so far till the C.M.S. steamer, Henry Venn, Mr. Ashcroft, commander, penetrated lately 150 miles further than the furthest point reached before, nearly 800 miles from the sea, in the midst of a country never before visited by the European.

The Rev. J. Milner had been up the Niger and to Iloni, to establish Wesleyan Missions there. The Rev. Father Chausee, Superintendent, visited Abeokuta with hopes of establishing the Roman Catholic Church there.

Owing to the judicious efforts of our excellent Governor-in-Chief, the Chiefs of Agbesome and Aflonhoo have ceded the seaboard territory to the British Crown ; and Governor Ussher has there-

fore incorporated them within the Gold Coast Colony.

Our Lieut.-Governor is doing his best for the improvement of Lagos, and by his tact and energy, we are still at peace with our neighbours and the different interior countries.

We hail with pleasure the appearance of Native Barristers of Law in the Supreme Courts of Lagos, and we trust to their usefulness at the Bar and on the Bench, as occasion may require.

Education has been much encouraged, especially since the arrival of the present Native Principal of the Grammar School, Lagos, and the Senior Native Tutor from the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone, which is affiliated to the University of Durham, who have respectively got the degree of "B.A." Indeed, since Mr. (now Rev.) N. S. Davies, B.A., appeared

in his College dress at an Educational meeting, held on the 14th February last, to explain the new system on which that College was opened for general education is worked, the rising generation at Lagos have determined to look up for degrees, and some have since left for Sierra Leone for that purpose, and in the Providence of God hope to return to us in one of the professions of Law, Medicine, or the Pulpit.

We pray for peace in the interior countries, and the revival of trade, so that each of the Missionary Societies may be able to extend the cause of Christ to those who are in darkness and in the shadow of death.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, September 11, 1880.

NINTH PREFACE.

The current year has certainly been one of anxiety and sadness, mixed with gratitude to the Great Ruler of the Universe.

Several ex-chiefs of Lagos who were present at the cession of Lagos to the British Crown, on August 6, 1861, have passed away, including Aromire, Talabi, Bajulai, Obimegbou, &c.

Death has thinned the European population of the Gold Coast Colony, including our much lamented and esteemed Governor Ussher, C.M.G., who died at Accra in December last.

Africa has lost one of her bright ornaments in Mrs. Sarah Forbes Bonetta Davies, who died at Madeira, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health. The Queen (whom may God preserve) has been graciously pleased to care for the education of the eldest daughter, Victoria, and on the occasion of her confirmation in London H.R.H. Princess Beatrice wrote: "You will, I am sure, miss your dear mother very much on this occasion, and I can assure you our thought and prayers for God's blessing on the important step you are taking will be with you."

The public has cause to thank Administrator Moloney for his judicious efforts in taking precautionary measures, which were considered necessary for the prevention of the disease of small-pox reaching Lagos from Epe, otherwise we should have experienced sadly the epidemic of 1877-78.

Lieutenant-Governor Griffith's telegram of 24th January to Lord Kimberley, announcing the Ashanti threat of war, by King Mensah sending the "Golden Axe," the symbol of a declaration of war when the conditions of his ultimatum are not readily complied with, must be still fresh in our minds. Owing to the tact, judgment, and ability displayed immediately by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the rapid distribution and concentration of such means as were at his dis-

posal, King Mensah was frightened and kept at bay till assistance came.

The British lion never sleeps. Lord Kimberley's steps were prompt and decisive. Sir Samuel Rowe was appointed Governor-in-Chief—the right man in the right place. His Excellency came out fully prepared, and Mensah had no alternative but to withdraw.

Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, and the resources at his command, combined with his energy, judgment, shrewdness, and stability of character (which he displayed at the proper time and place), account for the King having disclaimed the action of his ambassador. He was astonished at the promptitude of Sir Samuel, who has visited the city of Coomassie before now.

We congratulate H.M. Government and the Gold Coast Colony on the termination of the threatened war, and we feel much gratitude at the arrival of our new Governor-in-Chief.

The Boers in the Transvaal, aided by the representations of Germany, America, &c., combined with the merciful consideration of the British Government, have had the country restored to them, and gained their independence.

We regret that the Bank of West Africa, recently established in England, has met with opposition.

The result of the Madeira Conference of the C.M.S. Missionaries, European and Native, has been to strengthen the Niger Mission.

The Decennial Census of Lagos was taken on the 3rd April last, and shows an increase.

The sanitary improvement of Lagos by the Lieutenant-Governor deserves much praise. Agriculture has been much encouraged by his Excellency.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos.
September 23, 1881.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the Testimonials received by J. A. PAYNE, Esq., in favour of his Almanack:—

From HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
K.T., K.G., etc.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.
26th February, 1880.

I am desired by the Prince of Wales to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, to thank you for the copies of the Almanack and Diary which you have been so good as to transmit for the acceptance of his Royal Highness, and of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

From LE COMTE DE FLEURY, KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, etc.

Highland House, Central Hill, Upper Norwood, England, July 10th, 1880.

DEAR SIR,

I have received with much gratitude and pleasure your very interesting volume and the Almanack, and I send you my sincere thanks for this mark of your kindness. They contain a vast amount of information, instructive and new. The European knows very little of the countries you have spoken of, though Africa begins to attract their attention. This unknown land (*terra ignota*), begins to attract their serious attention. I repeat it again, it will be a source of wealth for the crowded Europe, and I hope poor Africans will enjoy the benefit of civilization by the practice of religious habits, a legitimate commerce, and the pacific culture of arts and industry. I will keep your book preciously, and will always be happy to prove to you that I keep the remembrance of you. . . .

Believe me, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

FLEURY.

From HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF BELGIUM.

Bruxelles Palace, December 10, 1880.—

SIR,

I am directed by His Majesty to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 25th September last, with which you enclosed one of your Lagos Almanacks for 1881, expressing your wishes of offering it to His Majesty.

His Majesty has been pleased to accept the interesting book, and commanded me to convey his thanks to you for your kind attention towards him.

Accept, Monsieur, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

EARL P. DE RORTHGRANZ,

Sec. to the King.

From the RIGHT HON. HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, THE EARL OF CARNARVON, TO GOVERNOR STRAHAN.

SIR,

Downing Street, October 30, 1874.

I have received from Mr. John A. Payne, of Lagos, a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875," and I have to request you to convey to Mr. Payne my thanks for it, and to inform him that I have noticed with much pleasure the care and ability with which this work has been performed, and that I consider it creditable to him and to the Settlement.

I have, &c.,

Governor Strahan.

CARNARVON.

From HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Government House, Lagos.
My Dear Sir,
Feb. 17, 1874.

Accept my thanks for the "Almanacks" which you were kind enough to send me yesterday. I have not had time to look into them carefully, but they appear to me to give much information on local subjects.

Yours very truly,

GEO. C. STRAHAN.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY
TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF LAGOS.

Government House, Cape Coast.
Sir,
December 31, 1874.

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, conveying to Mr. Payne his thanks for a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875." I beg you will, at the same time, thank Mr. Payne, on my part, for a copy which he was good enough to forward to me.

I have, &c.,

GEO. C. STRAHAN, Governor.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Lagos.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF LAGOS TO MR. PAYNE.
Government House, Lagos.
January 6, 1875.

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from his Excellency Captain Strahan, giving cover to one from the Secretary of State, conveying to you his thanks for a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. C. LEES, Administrator.

J. A. Payne, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,
Lagos.

From His Excellency C. H. KORTRIGHT, Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements.

Government House, Sierra Leone.
February 19, 1877.

The Governor-in-Chief has desired me to convey to you his sincere thanks for your "Lagos Almanack," which appears to be full of useful information.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. FORBES, Private Sec. and A.D.C.

From THE RIGHT HON. THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK.

Admiralty, Whitehall, London, December 2, 1880.
SIR,

Lord Northbrook desires me to acknowledge your letter of the 25th September, and to thank you for the almanacks you have been so kind as to send him.

* * * * *

I am, yours faithfully,
E. G. JENKINSON.

From the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.

Stanmer, Lewes.
My Dear Sir,
February 4, 1876.

I feel much obliged to you for the copy of your very useful Almanack.

It is now more than 40 years that I have taken an interest in Africa, and the great work going on there for the social and spiritual improvement of your countrymen. God was pleased to bless that work from the commencement, and we are now beginning to see that the seed sown in tears is bringing forth much fruit to the glory of God and to the comfort of those who love Him and love their fellow men.

I have as yet only had time to glance at your "Almanack," but expect to find in it much to interest me, as showing the great advance in civilization, &c., on the Western Coast of Africa.

I am, my dear Sir, sincerely yours,
CHICHESTER.

From the LORD BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.

Bishopscourt, Sierra Leone.
My Dear Sir,
March 24, 1874.

I have to thank you for a copy of your "Lagos Almanack." It seems to be uncommonly well done, and is almost as complete as "Whittaker."

Believe me, with kind regards to you and Mrs. Payne,

Very truly yours,

H. SIERRA LEONE.

From His Honour Mr. Justice MARSHALL.

Clifton, December 10, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. PAYNE,

I am much obliged to you for sending me your "Almanack" for next year. During my stay at Lagos I found "Payne's Almanack" of constant use, from the extensive and reliable information it contains; and the spirit with which it is conducted reflects great credit upon yourself. I am about to return to my duties, and have no doubt I shall find the issue for 1877 as useful as its predecessors.

I remain, yours truly,

JAMES MARSHALL.

From MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.

War Office, Pall Mail, London, S.W.
February 1, 1876.

SIR,

I am desired by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to thank you for a copy of your "Lagos Almanack for 1876," which he received yesterday, and looked through with much interest.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
CHARLES MORTON.

From HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

Accra, February 9th, 1880.

DEAR MR. PAYNE,

Although I am no longer stationed at Lagos, I find our Lagos Almanack of constant use. I therefore wish to congratulate you on the successful issue of the edition for this year, which again bears witness to the energy and talent which you have exercised in the publication of your Almanack since its commencement.

I remain, yours truly,

JAMES MARSHALL, Chief Justice.

From SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, BART., TO MRS. SCHON.

14, Grosvenor Crescent,
March 1, 1876.

The "Almanack" has arrived, and I beg to thank you for the trouble you have taken in this matter.

I must ask you to convey to Mr. Payne my acknowledgement of his work, and my sense of the ability displayed in compiling it.

It cannot but be most useful on the Coast, and to those here who must make occasional reference to it for information connected with that Coast.

I remain, yours truly,
T. FOWELL BUXTON.

From COMMODORE SIR WILLIAM N. W. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., COMMANDING HER MAJESTY'S WEST AFRICAN SQUADRON. H.M.S. Active, off Quittah.

DEAR SIR,
July 8, 1876.

Commodore Sir William Hewett desires me to tell you that the copy of your "Lagos Almanack" which you were good enough to give him in February last, contains a deal of information about the West Coast of Africa which he has found very useful.

Yours very faithfully,

HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary.

From the SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

SIR, London, 15 Strand, W.C., February 18, 1881.
I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th January, and of the copy of the Almanack for Lagos which accompanies it.

On the part of my colleagues on the Council, and of myself, I beg to tender to you our warm thanks for this valuable addition to our library. I assure you I regard it as especially useful to us, as we have scarcely as much information immediately accessible to us here as I should like of the West Coast of Africa. I feel, therefore, the more indebted to you for your courteous attention in presenting your interesting book to us.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK YOUNG, Hon. Secretary.

From the REV. J. F. SCHÖN, CHAPLAIN TO THE ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

Palm House, New Brompton, Kent.
DEAR MR. PAYNE, April 2, 1875.

I was much delighted with your "Almanack;" it is deserving of all praise, and will rival with our best works of the kind ere long.

Ever affectionately yours,
J. F. SCHON.

From the REV. JAMES JOHNSON.

Freetown, Sierra Leone.
MY DEAR BROTHER, March 24, 1874.

I congratulate you upon the success which has attended your efforts to compile an Almanack for Lagos, and the commendation it has received. Such a thing would much delight the Christians of England. I hope the "Almanack" will meet with a large and profitable sale, and you will be encouraged to do more than you have done already.—I am, yours very truly,

J. JOHNSON.

From the REV. D. G. WILLIAMS.

Regent, Sierra Leone.
MY DEAR BROTHER, March 27, 1874.

I write to thank you very sincerely for the "Almanack" you so kindly sent me. I congratulate you on the success of your efforts. The "Almanack" is a great success, shows a great deal of labour, and contains a variety of useful information on all subjects connected with the civil and ecclesiastical departments of Lagos and its vicinity. It is very highly thought of by all who have seen it. I trust it may have a very wide circulation, and that you may be encouraged to continue it year after year.

Yours sincerely,
D. G. WILLIAMS.

From the REV. F. W. SMART.

Mission House, Bonny.
MY DEAR SIR, December 5, 1874.

Allow me to return you my cordial thanks for your kindness in sending me copies of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875." I can assure you the work is admirably and elaborately compiled. I have looked carefully through it, and cannot help bearing testimony to the fact that it is replete with much interesting, accurate, and valuable local and intercolonial information.

I shall have great pleasure in recommending it to King George Pepple and brothers, as well as to all others who may be able duly to appreciate your labours. Meantime you have my best wishes for an extensive circulation of the present issue along the Coast, and for the warm support of all who take an interest in the enlightenment of our race.

With our united kind regards to Mrs. Payne and self,
I remain, yours very sincerely,

F. W. SMART.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the REV. SAMUEL PEARSE.

MY DEAR SIR, Badagry, December 9, 1874.
I received a copy of your "Almanack" from the Commandant, and was agreeably surprised at the many and different important information it contains. I felt it, as a production of much labour and trouble, most creditable to you and to us all. I must heartily congratulate you on your success in the same.

I am, yours very truly,
SAM'L. PEARSE.

From the REV. JAMES A. LAMB, Local Secretary of the C.M.S. at Sierra Leone, formerly of Lagos, and lately from the East Coast of Africa.

Freetown.

DEAR MR. PAYNE, June 4, 1879.

By last mail we received your kind present of Almanacks. Please accept our best thanks for them. The amount of information they give is something marvellous, and manifests the diligence and effort you must have put forth to accomplish such a task. But we know you, and are, therefore, not so much surprised. We have not forgotten (and are not likely) your liberal help when we were engaged on the work at Christ Church. Heartily do we wish you success in all your exertions for your country's rise. May you and Mrs. Payne long be spared to be blessings to each other, and to your people. . . . We shall secure your Almanack in future ourselves. With our united kind regards to Mrs. Payne and yourself, Believe me, sincerely yours,

JAMES A. LAMB.

From the REV. JAMES WHITE.

MY DEAR MR PAYNE, Otta, August 8, 1876.
A copy of your invaluable production, on which no ordinary labour has been conferred (I refer to "Payne's Lagos Almanack"), got safely into my possession, for which I return you my sincere thanks. Now that the Sunday lessons are inserted for the use of clergymen, nothing can be more complete, nothing more satisfactory.

The present generation, and generations to come, owe you a debt of gratitude for the valuable and most useful information therein contained in reference to the principal events in connection with the past and present history of the British Settlements on the West Coast of Africa and of Lagos in particular.

With our cordial congratulations,
I am, my dear Mr. Payne, sincerely yours,
J. WHITE.

From the HON. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, M.C.J.P.

North Western Bank Buildings, Liverpool.
DEAR MR. PAYNE, May 1, 1874.

One of your "Almanacks" was sent to me; it is a very useful little book, and does great credit to its compiler. With kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Payne,

Yours very truly,
G. HUTCHINSON.

From ROBERT KNIGHT BOUSFIELD, Esq.

DEAR SIR, Lagos, Feb. 16, 1874.
Many thanks for the sundry editions of your "Almanack," and I compliment you on your happy thought and the manner you have given form to it. Might I beg a few more of the "Almanacks" in pamphlet form, as Mr. Hutchinson, my brother, and other friends in England, would, I am sure, be happy to have it. If obtainable from the Publisher (W. J. Johnson, Fleet Street), you need not trouble, as I will have them got from him.

Yours truly,
ROBERT K. BOUSFIELD.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the REV. C. A. GOLLMER.

DEAR SIR, Margate, Kent, England.
May 3, 1876.
I desire to thank you for the copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1876" which you kindly sent me through my friend, the Rev. J. F. Schon, and which I assure you I was much pleased to receive.

You have bestowed much time and labour upon the compilation of the various materials, and deserve praise and reward for preserving many interesting historic facts, and for supplying such a store of valuable and useful information to all classes of people on the West Coast of Africa.

The perusal of your book led me to reflect upon what Lagos was when I first stepped on the shore there in 1852, and what it is now in 1876. What wondrous change for good in every point of view, be it as regards religion, civilization, or commerce.

My heart is as deeply interested in Africa as ever, and my desire is to be able once more to visit your country, not only to witness the change, but if possible to contribute a little more towards the advancement of it, but I fear, though still pretty well and able to do a little work, my health and strength will not admit of realizing my heart's desire, but I pray for Africa.

Wishing you and Mrs. Payne spiritual and temporal blessings, and with best thanks remain,

Yours faithfully,

C. A. GOLLMER.

From PATRICK O'BRIEN, Esq., J.P.

DEAR SIR, Lagos, Feb. 16, 1874.
Accept my sincere thanks for your very valuable and exhaustive "Almanack" for this year. Notwithstanding all the experience I have had through your kindness of the vast knowledge you possess of the affairs of Lagos and its vicinity, yet I was quite astonished at the extent and minuteness of the details you have so ably and so concisely brought together. Be good enough to send me a dozen copies of each, which I desire to send to my clients any friends in England. Assuring you of my kindest regards and of my earnest wishes that you may have the success you so justly merit;

Believe me, yours very sincerely,
PATRICK O'BRIEN.

From PROFESSOR JACOB C. HAZELEY.

Columbia, South Carolina, United States of America.
DEAR SIR, 20th January, 1880.

I was proud to see copies of your Almanack. You deserve the greatest praise and honour for such work. I showed them to several persons in this country, who were astonished—for the American people, from misrepresentation of our dear country, consider the African people very ignorant, and even when they come across an educated African, or his work, they will not acknowledge it. This prejudice has arisen from the manner in which our race in this country has been oppressed and kept in ignorance—those of us in Africa being measured by those seen here. You talk of ignorance in Africa, why, even those in the interior are not so ignorant as the majority of our race here. They need to be pitied, and prayed for by us in Africa. . . . I will present them to some of the leading and prominent gentlemen in this country.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
J. C. HAZELEY.

From J. H. COKER, Esq.

DEAR MR. PAYNE, December 4, 1874.
I am duly in receipt of your Almanacks for 1875. I am proud to inform you that the gentlemen here patron-

ized it very much, not only for its being done by an African, but also for the manner in which it was got up. Indeed, it is a treasure, and gives an invaluable information of much, if not all, one wishes to know of this part of Western Africa. You will be glad to hear that, in reading some parts of the remarkable occurrences alluding to the Egbas, and being explained to them, they were as if thunderstruck, and wonder how such things could come into the white man's book.

Allow me to congratulate you on the success which such pains as yours merited.

Yours sincerely,
J. H. COKER.

From WALTER ASHCROFT, Esq.

Sierra Leone, December 12, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,

I obtained your valuable "Almanack" from T. J. Sawyerr, and shall have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends. It is an excellent work, and I congratulate you upon the success of your efforts. It is invaluable as a book of reference, and will be highly appreciated by all who are interested in the affairs of Lagos.

With kind regards, I remain, yours truly,

WALTER ASHCROFT,
Agent, Roebuck, Pickering, and Co., Manchester.

From the "LAGOS TIMES," January 12, 1881.

"This work has been sent to us by its talented compiler, and we are very pleased to give it a notice in our paper. A mere glance has sufficed to convince us that Mr. Payne does not stand in need of any further patronage. The testimonials which he has received from all parts of the world, ay! and from nobles too, in acknowledgment of his praiseworthy efforts, ought by themselves, even apart from the intrinsic value of the work—which is not small—to be enough to establish his reputation.

The Almanack is a monument of patient skill, indefatigable diligence, and untiring industry. Few can form an adequate idea of the immense labour which it requires to bring together, as is here done, such a large mass of facts and varied information as Mr. Payne has supplied. Knowing, as we do, how much he is absorbed in the daily routine of official business, we cannot help wondering how he could yet find time to compile a work of such a magnitude as this.

He tells us that the work has been considerably enlarged, the new articles added being under the following heads: Remarkable Occurrences, Table of Ordinances, Slave-trade Suppression Tables, Table of Market Days for Produce, &c., &c. Boldness in the conception, and thoroughness in the execution, are the two main characteristics which strike us in connection with this work. We cordially wish our countryman much success.

From the "AFRICAN TIMES," London, 1876.

"This Almanack ought to have borne the title of 'Lagos and West Coast Almanack.' The super-royal 8vo. edition, in addition to the Calendar and other usual matter, contains a Commercial Directory for Lagos, Porto Novo, Palma, and Leckie, with Names of Occupants of all Public Offices, Jury List, Population and Mortality Tables, Imports, Exports, Shipping, Tonnage, together with copies of all important Official Ordinances and Regulations issued since the annexation of Lagos; also similar information as regards the Gold Coast, Cape Coast, and Accra, with account of Official and Educational Establishments at Sierra Leone and the Gambia. It is not possible to write too highly of Mr. Payne's assiduity and judgment in the compilation of this Almanack, which ought, in one or more of its forms, to be in the hands of every educated person on, and connected with, the West Coast of Africa. The pocket-book size is well got up and full of valuable information, as also the Sheet Almanack; and we again recommend them very strongly to our readers."

From "EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM," London.
January, 1877.

"Payne's Lagos Almanack" (W. J. Johnson) has, we observe, elicited the commendation not only of sundry authorities on the West Coast of Africa, but of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. Many of the treaties and ordinances relating to the suppression of the slave-trade and other matters are here given in full, with a large amount of other matter useful not only to the trader but to the philanthropist. We observe, for example, a Chronological Table of Events connected with the Church Missionary Society's Missions in West and East Africa. Another Chronological Table shows the measures taken by different nations during the past century for the abolition of the slave-trade. British agitation against African slavery is, it appears, just a hundred years old; for it was in 1776 that a resolution against the slave-trade was first moved in the House of Commons. The fact that this reminder should reach us from an African source is suggestive."

From the "INDEPENDENT" NEWSPAPER, Sierra Leone,
December 10, 1874.

"The 'Almanack' is an excellent one, and is evidently from the hands of a compiler who knows what is needed for the purpose. It is certain, therefore, that it will prove of great service, and we hesitate not to commend it to the public at large. It furnishes in a small compass a large amount of valuable information on a variety of subjects, and deals with all matters of which it treats in a clear and intelligent manner. We congratulate Mr. Payne on the success that has attended his valuable work, which is about the best of its kind that we have seen. There can be no doubt that the inhabitants of Lagos, and of the countries immediately adjacent, owe him a debt of gratitude for the laborious researches by which past local events have been traced, and are now recorded for the information and guidance of generations to come. But what goes further to enhance the value of the 'Almanack' is that it does not confine itself to Lagos only, but takes a comprehensive view of all the British Settlements on the West Coast. This ought to render it a popular work along the entire Coast, and gain for it that amount of patronage that may in some measure compensate the compiler for the immense amount of labour and time which have evidently been spent upon the work. No official should be without a copy, for to them, in a special manner, it will prove an interesting and valuable source of information."

From the "GOLD COAST TIMES," Cape Coast,
December 31, 1874.

"This Almanack has been got up with great care, and reflects considerable credit on the compiler."

"It contains a mass of valuable information, which must have cost the compiler no small amount of time and labour to have obtained. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Payne for the able manner in which he has succeeded in putting together so clearly and intelligibly the information he has collected from various sources. You have within a small range a variety of topics, the interest in which is enhanced by the way in which they are dealt with."

"This Almanack stands first and foremost of those compiled on the West Coast, and the sister Settlements would do well if they could succeed in inducing some others to enter the lists, and not allow Mr. Payne to carry off all the honours of the field."

"We heartily congratulate the compiler on having given to the public so valuable a work, and wish him all success."

From the "NEGRO" NEWSPAPER, Sierra Leone,
March 18, 1874.

"We have been favoured with a copy of 'Payne's Lagos Almanack,' which may be seen at any time at the store of the publisher of this journal, and which, for execution, neatness, and design, is one of the best Almanacks we have ever seen. To residents in Lagos and the circumjacent regions, it would be useful as a book of reference, as it contains a great deal of what is local, and may be used as a chronological table of principal events within the Egba territory. Mr. Payne certainly deserves the thanks of the Lagos community for the host of valuable information he has placed within the reach of all who could read, and by whom such a labour of years cannot be duly appreciated. We congratulate Mr. Payne on the success that has attended his maiden efforts, and hope that not only at Lagos, but in Sierra Leone also, there may be a large demand for so able and valuable a production, which, as a book of reference in matters relating to Lagos and the adjacent countries, has seldom been surpassed."

From the "COLUMBIA REGISTER," S. C., United States of America.

28th January, 1880.

Professor Jacob C. Hazeley, the native African who lectured here last evening, showed us some very interesting articles yesterday. . . . He showed us also a copy of the Lagos and West African Almanack for 1879. This is a neat pocket-book, and contains much valuable information about that country. Lagos is a town in West Africa.

From the "EUROPEAN MAIL," London,
May 1, 1879.

We have received a copy of "Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack and Diary for 1879," and must compliment the author upon the care and attention bestowed upon its compilation. Full of varied and important information, it affords a most handy book of reference, and is almost indispensable to those having business relations with the West Coast. The size of the Almanack testifies to the present prosperous condition of Lagos, and if the island continues to advance in the future as it has done in the past, Mr. Payne's expectation of seeing it become the Liverpool of Western Africa will very soon be realised. The interesting historic facts relating to the island are not the least interesting portion of the volume, which we most cordially commend to the notice of our readers.

From the "ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER,"

"London, Dec. 23, 1880.

"We have received from Mr. John Payne a copy of his 'Lagos and West African Almanack for 1881,' for which we are much obliged. This work contains much valuable information, and will be of use to all who have any interest in West Africa. There are four engravings of public buildings in Lagos, from which we note that, as usual, wherever the English settle, they build their churches and chapels exactly after the pattern of those at home, without any regard to the requirements of a tropical climate.

"There are very extensive and elaborate tables, evidently compiled with the greatest care, and teeming with statistics relating to Lagos, the Gold Coast Settlements, Sierra Leone, &c.

"We note also an interesting chronological table of treaties and conventions for the suppression of the slave-trade in all parts of the world."

PAYNE'S LAGOS AND WEST AFRICAN ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1882.

JANUARY,

Derived from *Janus*, a god who presided over doors and entrances.

| Day of Mth. Wk. | Day of Mth. Wk. | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | S | 4th. Full Moon .. 10h 59m A.M. |
| 2 | M | 5th. Last Quarter .. 3h 47m P.M. |
| 3 | Tu | 6th. New Moon .. 4h 35m P.M. |
| 4 | W | 7th. First Quarter .. 7h 45m A.M. |
| 5 | Th | |
| 6 | F | Slave Treaty made with Lagos, 1852. |
| 7 | S | "Iwe Irokin" published in Abeokuta, 1860. |
| 8 | S | Eng. & Dutch exchange territory, Gold C. 1868. |
| 9 | M | Special Political Mission sent to Ibadan, 1867. |
| 10 | Tu | Slave Treaty made with Egba, 1852. |
| 11 | W | Church Mission opened at Lagos, 1852. |
| 12 | Th | Civil War in Lagos <i>alias</i> Ija Afasegbajo, 1853. |
| 13 | F | 1st Ordinance to levy duty on goods passed, '62. |
| 14 | S | The foreigners protested against it. |
| 15 | S | Cpt. Cooper, late Col. Sec., died at the Gambia, '77. |
| 16 | M | Small-pox epidemic raged in Lagos, 1878. |
| 17 | Tu | Slave Treaty signed with Dahomey, 1852. |
| 18 | W | Dahomey sent to negot. p.c.e with Abeokuta, '77. |
| 19 | Th | Reception of Consul Beecroft at Abeokuta, 1852. |
| 20 | F | Rev. H. Venn, B.D., Sec. C.M.S., d. 1873. |
| 21 | S | Prince Arrobiekeh, of Jebu Ode, at Lagos, 76. |
| 22 | S | Battle of Abogbo, Gold Coast, 1874. |
| 23 | M | Civil War at Ibadan, 1877. |
| 24 | Tu | Mr. Watson, Chief Magistrate, arrived, 1863. |
| 25 | W | Sir Charles Macarthy killed, 1824. |
| 26 | Th | Governor Freeman arrived, 1862. |
| 27 | F | Duke of Edinburgh m. 1874. [Calabar, 1864. |
| 28 | S | Seven merchant vessels destroyed by fire in New Ibadan def. by the Efion, with great loss, 1876. |
| 29 | S | Signor G. Pittaluga died, 1864. |
| 30 | M | Prince Arrobiekeh left for Jebu Ode, 1876. |
| 31 | Tu | Meeting of King Docemo and Kosoko's Chiefs at Ikosi, 1854. |
| | | Dr. Gouldsbury reached Salaga, 1876. |
| | | Battle fought at Amoafu, 1874. |

FEBRUARY,

Supposed to be derived from *Februa*, a name of the goddess Juno.

| Day of Mth. Wk. | Day of Mth. Wk. | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | W | Battle fought at Beccuah, Gold Coast, 1874. |
| 2 | Th | Battles of Amaful, Aduahin, and Fommanah, |
| 3 | F | Sogee, K. of Porto Novo, died, 1864. [1874 |
| 4 | S | Coomassie taken by Sir G. Wolseley, 1874. |
| 5 | S | Serihi, War Chief of Ikorodu, died, 1876. |
| 6 | M | Ijayi War broke out, 1860. |
| 7 | Tu | Great fire in Little Popo, 90 persons killed. |
| 8 | W | Governor Freeing reached Lagos, 1877. |
| 9 | Th | Rev. Jas. Johnson presented with address, '77. |
| 10 | F | Chief Odunasi died, 1877. |
| 11 | S | Mepon ascended the throne of Porto Novo, 1864. |
| 12 | S | Cricket match, H.M.S. Sirius v. Lagos Eleven, James Thompson died, 1869. [1877. |
| 13 | M | Gun & rocket firing in the town prohibited, '77. |
| 14 | Tu | W. S. Galvoa died, 1874, aged 37. |
| 15 | W | Bishop Aller died in Cape Palmas, 1874. |
| 16 | Th | Chief Mag. Watson d. 1863. [at Epe, 1863. |
| 17 | F | Major Leveson and Lt. Dolben, R.N., wounded. |
| 18 | S | Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., died, 1845. [1875. |
| 19 | M | King of Iseyin laid foundation-stone of church. |
| 20 | Tu | W. J. Maxwell, Dep.-Coll. Customs, d. 1874. |
| 21 | W | French Treaty with Porto Novo, 1865. |
| 22 | Th | Great fire in Abeokuta, 1865. |
| 23 | F | King of Dahomey fined £6,000, 1876. |
| 24 | S | Slave Treaty signed with Jebu, 1852. |
| 25 | M | Great fire in Whydah, 1864. [Ikuta, 1877. |
| 26 | Tu | The Queen remonstrated Dahomey about Abeokuta, 1877. |
| 27 | W | [Jas. Johnson arrived in Abeokuta, 1877. |
| | | |

PROPER LESSONS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

| | |
|------|---|
| JAN. | 1.—1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.— <i>Morning:</i> Is. 35, or Rom. 17, v. 6; Rom. 2, v. 17. <i>Evening:</i> Is. 38 or 40, Deut. 10, v. 12; Col. 2, v. 8 to v. 18. |
| | 6.—EPHIPHANY.— <i>Morning:</i> Is. 60; Luke 3, v. 15 to v. 22. <i>Evening:</i> Is. 49, v. 13 to v. 24; John 2 to v. 12. |
| | 8.—1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPHIPHANY.— <i>Morning:</i> Is. 61; Matt. 5, v. 13 to v. 33; Luke 6, v. 13 to v. 23. <i>Evening:</i> Is. 62, v. 10 to v. 12; Acts 4, v. 32 to 5, v. 17. |
| | 15.—2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPHIPHANY.— <i>Morning:</i> Is. 55; Matt. 9, v. 15. <i>Evening:</i> Is. 57 or 61; Acts 9 to v. 23. |
| | 22.—3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPHIPHANY.— <i>Morning:</i> Is. 62; Matt. 13, to v. 41. <i>Evening:</i> Is. 60; Acts 6, v. 1 to v. 6. |
| | 29.—4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPHIPHANY.— <i>Morning:</i> Job 27; Matt. 10 to v. 14. <i>Evening:</i> Job 28 or 29; Acts 10, v. 1 to v. 16. |
| FEB. | 5.—SEPTAGMIMA SUNDAY.— <i>Morning:</i> Gen. 1 and 2, to v. 4; Rev. 10, v. 11; Luke 19, v. 28, or 29, v. 21. |
| | 7.—G. & F. FESTIVAL.— <i>Morning:</i> Gen. 10 to 20; John 18, v. 18. <i>Evening:</i> Is. 54, v. 13, and 53; 1 Peter 3. |
| | 9.—EASTER DAY.— <i>Morning:</i> Exod. 12, to v. 20; Rev. 1, v. 10 to 19. <i>Evening:</i> Exod. 12, v. 29, or 14; John 20, v. 11—19, or Rev. 5. |
| | 10.—1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.— <i>Morning:</i> Numb. 16, to v. 16; Col. 15, v. 10 to 29. <i>Evening:</i> Numb. 16, v. 30, or 17, to v. 12; John 20, v. 24—30. |

MARCH,

So called from Mars, the god of War.

| PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
| 1 | W | Full Moon .. ob 4pm A.M. |
| 2 | Th | 12th. Last Quarter .. 9h 25m P.M. |
| 3 | F | 10th. New Moon .. ob 17m P.M. |
| 4 | S | 20th. First Quarter .. 1h 35m P.M. |
| 5 | M | |
| 6 | Tu | |
| 7 | W | |
| 8 | Th | |
| 9 | F | |
| 10 | S | |
| 11 | M | |
| 12 | Tu | |
| 13 | W | |
| 14 | Th | |
| 15 | F | |
| 16 | S | |
| 17 | M | |
| 18 | Tu | |
| 19 | W | |
| 20 | Th | |
| 21 | F | |
| 22 | S | |
| 23 | M | |
| 24 | Tu | |
| 25 | W | |
| 26 | Th | |
| 27 | F | |
| 28 | S | |
| 29 | M | |
| 30 | Tu | |
| 31 | W | |

APRIL,

Derived from a Latin verb, signifying "to open."

| PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
| 1 | S | 3rd. Full Moon .. 5h 47m P.M. |
| 2 | M | 11th. Last Quarter .. 6h 30m A.M. |
| 3 | Tu | 17th. New Moon .. 9h 38m P.M. |
| 4 | W | 25th. First Quarter .. 6h 56m A.M. |
| 5 | Th | |
| 6 | F | |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | M | |
| 9 | Tu | |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | Th | |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | M | |
| 15 | Tu | |
| 16 | W | |
| 17 | Th | |
| 18 | F | |
| 19 | S | |
| 20 | M | |
| 21 | Tu | |
| 22 | W | |
| 23 | Th | |
| 24 | F | |
| 25 | S | |
| 26 | M | |
| 27 | Tu | |
| 28 | W | |
| 29 | Th | |
| 30 | F | |

PROPER LESSONS—(continued).

| | |
|---|--|
| APRIL 23.—9TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Morning: Numb. 20, to v. 14; 1 Kings 17, v. 20. Evening: Numb. 20, v. 14—21, v. 10, or 24; Ephesians 6, v. 10. | AUG. 27.—12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Kings 22, to v. 41; 1 Cor. 7, v. 25. Evening: 2 Kings 2, to v. 16, or 4, v. 8—38; Mark 2, to v. 23. |
| " 30.—3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Morning: Luke 21, v. 1. Evening: Numb. 23, or 21; Col. 2, v. 8. | " 3.—13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Kings 5; 1 Cor. 19, v. 28, and 3. Evening: 2 Kings 6, to v. 24, or 7; Mark 6, v. 14—30. |
| MAY 7.—4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Morning: Deut. 4 to v. 23; Luke 23, v. 50—24, v. 13. Evening: Deut. 4, v. 23—41, or Deut. 5; 1 Thess. 4. | " 10.—14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Kings 9; 2 Cor. 1, v. 23, to v. 2, 14. Evening: 2 Kings 10, to v. 32, or 13; Mark 10, to v. 32. |
| " 14.—ROTATION SUNDAY.—Morning: Deut. 6; John 4, to v. 31. Evening: Deut. 9 or 10; Tim. 3. | " 17.—15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Kings 18; 2 Cor. 9, Evening: 2 Kings 19, to v. 23; Mark 14, to v. 27. |
| " 18.—ASCENSION DAY.—Morning: Dan. 7, v. 9—15; Luke 24, v. 44. Evening: 2 Kings 2, to v. 16; Heb. 4. | " 24.—16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Chron. 36; Gal. 3, Evening: Neh. 1, and 2, to v. 9, or 8; Luke 1, v. 57. |
| " 21.—SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY.—Morning: Deut. 30; John 7, to v. 25. Evening: Deut. 34, or Jos. 1; 2 Tim. 4. | OCT. 1.—17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Jer. 5; Eph. 2, Evening: Jer. 22, or 35; Luke 6, to v. 17. |
| " 25.—WHITSUN DAY.—Morning: Deut. 18, to v. 18; Rom. 8, to v. 18. Evening: Isa. 11 or Ezek. 39, v. 25; Gal. 5, v. 10, or Acts 18, v. 24, to v. 21. | " 8.—18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Jer. 36; Phil. 2, Evening: Ezek. 2, or 13, to v. 17; Luke 8, v. 20. |
| JUNE 4.—TERTIARY SUNDAY.—Morning: Isa. 6, to v. 11; Rev. 1, to v. 9. Evening: Gen. 18, or 1 and 2 to v. 4; Ephes. 4, to v. 17, or Matt. 3, v. 16. | " 15.—19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Ezek. 14; Col. 3, v. 18, and 4. Evening: Ezek. 18, or 24, v. 15; Luke 12, to v. 35. |
| " 11.—18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—St. BARBARA.—Morning: Jos. 3, v. 1—4, v. 12; Deut. 10, v. 12; Acts 4, v. 31. Evening: Jos. 5, v. 13—6, v. 24, or 24, v. 25; Deut. 14, v. 8. | " 22.—20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Ezek. 34; 2 Thess. 4, Evening: Ezek. 37, or Dan. 1; Luke 16. |
| " 18.—2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Judges 1, Acts 2, v. 29. Evening: Judges 5, or 6, to v. 11; 1 Peter 3, v. 8—11; Acts 7, to v. 35. Evening: 1 Sam. 3, or 4, to v. 19; 1 John 1, Acts 10, to v. 24. Evening: 1 Sam. 13, or Ruth 1; 1 John 5. | " 29.—21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Dan. 3; 1 Tim. 6, Evening: Dan. 4, or 5; Luke 20, to v. 27. |
| " 25.—3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Sam. 2, to v. 24; 1 Kings 1, v. 1—10; 1 Sam. 16 or 17; Matt. 4, to v. 23. Evening: 1 Sam. 16, or 17; Matt. 4, to v. 23. | NOV. 5.—22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Dan. 6; Titus 2, Evening: Dan. 7, v. 9, or 12; Luke 12, to v. 26. |
| " 26.—4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Sam. 1; Acts 19, v. 1—4; 1 Cor. 9, v. 12—24, or 18; Matt. 8, to v. 18. Evening: 1 Cor. 22, or 23; 1 Cor. 21, Matt. 12, to v. 22. | " 12.—23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Dan. 6; Titus 2, Evening: Joel 2, v. 21, or 3, v. 9; John 3, to v. 22. |
| " 23.—7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Chron. 21; Acts 23, v. 12. Evening: 1 Chron. 22, or 23; 1 Cor. 21, Matt. 12, to v. 22. | " 19.—24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Amos 3; Heb. 6, Evening: Amos 5 or 9; John 8, v. 22—41. |
| " 30.—8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Chron. 29, v. 9—29; Acts 25, v. 17. Evening: 2 Chron. 1, or 1 Kings 3; Matt. 15, to v. 21; Rom. 6. Evening: 1 Kings 11, to v. 15, or 11, v. 26; Matt. 19, v. 27 to 20, v. 17. | " 26.—25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Eccles. 11 and 12; James 5. Evening: Haggai 2, to v. 10, or Mal. 3 and 4; John 9, v. 39, to 10, v. 27. |
| Aug. 6.—9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Kings 12; Romans 11, to v. 25. Evening: 1 Kings 13, or 17; Matt. 23, v. 13. Evening: 1 Kings 19, or 21; Matt. 26, v. 57. | DEC. 3.—1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Morning: Is. 1; 1 Pet. 5. Evening: Isa. 20, or 4, v. 2; John 13, to v. 21. |
| " 13.—10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Kings 12; Romans 11, to v. 25. Evening: 1 Kings 13, or 17; Matt. 23, v. 13. Evening: 1 Kings 19, or 21; Matt. 26, v. 57. | " 10.—2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Morning: Is. 5; 1 John 3, to v. 16; Evening: Is. 11, to v. 11, or 24; John 2, to v. 28. |
| " 20.—11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Kings 12; Romans 11, to v. 26. Evening: 1 Kings 19, or 21; Matt. 26, v. 57. | " 17.—3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Morning: Is. 18—25; Rev. 1, Evening: Is. 26, or 28, v. 5—12; Rev. 2, to v. 2. |
| " 27.—CHRISTMAS DAY.—Morning: Is. 9, to v. 8; Luke 2, to v. 15. Evening: Is. 7, v. 10—17; Titus 3, v. 4—9. | " 24.—4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Morning: Is. 30, to v. 27; Rev. 14, Evening: Is. 32 or 33, v. 2—23; Rev. 15. |
| " 31.—1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.—Morning: Is. 35; Rev. 21, v. 15, to 22, v. 6. Evening: Is. 38 or 40; Rev. 22, v. 6. | " 25.—CHRISTMAS DAY.—Morning: Is. 9, to v. 8; Luke 2, to v. 15. Evening: Is. 7, v. 10—17; Titus 3, v. 4—9. |

ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1882.

MAY,

According to some, from Maia, the mother goddess.

| PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
| 1 | S | 3rd. Full Moon .. 5h 47m P.M. |
| 2 | M | 11th. Last Quarter .. 6h 30m A.M. |
| 3 | Tu | 17th. New Moon .. 9h 38m P.M. |
| 4 | W | 25th. First Quarter .. 6h 56m A.M. |
| 5 | Th | |
| 6 | F | |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | M | |
| 9 | Tu | |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | Th | |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | M | |
| 15 | Tu | |
| 16 | W | |
| 17 | Th | |
| 18 | F | |
| 19 | S | |
| 20 | M | |
| 21 | Tu | |
| 22 | W | |
| 23 | Th | |
| 24 | F | |
| 25 | S | |
| 26 | M | |
| 27 | Tu | |
| 28 | W | |
| 29 | Th | |
| 30 | F | |

JUNE,

From June, in whose honour a yearly festival was held—vide Ovid.

| PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
| 1 | S | 3rd. Full Moon .. 8h 31m A.M. |
| 2 | M | 11th. Last Quarter .. 8h 33m P.M. |
| 3 | Tu | 17th. New Moon .. 8h 33m P.M. |
| 4 | W | 25th. First Quarter .. 8h 41m A.M. |
| 5 | Th | |
| 6 | F | |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | M | |
| 9 | Tu | |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | Th | |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | M | |
| 15 | Tu | |
| 16 | W | |
| 17 | Th | |
| 18 | F | |
| 19 | S | |
| 20 | M | |
| 21 | Tu | |
| 22 | W | |
| 23 | Th | |
| 24 | F | |
| 25 | S | |
| 26 | M | |
| 27 | Tu | |
| 28 | W | |
| 29 | Th | |
| 30 | F | |

JULY,

[For Divine Worship, 1869.]

| PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
| 1 | S | 3rd. Full Moon .. 8h 31m A.M. |
| 2 | M | 11th. Last Quarter .. 8h 33m P.M. |
| 3 | Tu | 17th. New Moon .. 8h 33m P.M. |
| 4 | W | 25th. First Quarter .. 8h 41m A.M. |
| 5 | Th | |
| 6 | F | |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | M | |
| 9 | Tu | |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | Th | |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | M | |
| 15 | Tu | |
| 16 | W | |
| 17 | Th | |
| 18 | F | |
| 19 | S | |
| 20 | M | |
| 21 | Tu | |
| 22 | W | |
| 23 | Th | |
| 24 | F | |
| 25 | S | |
| 26 | M | |
| 27 | Tu | |
| 28 | W | |
| 29 | Th | |
| 30 | F | |

AUGUST,

[For Divine Worship, 1869.]

| PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
| 1 | S | 3rd. Full Moon .. 8h 31m A.M. |
| 2 | M | 11th. Last Quarter .. 8h 33m P.M. |
| 3 | Tu | 17th. New Moon .. 8h 33m P.M. |
| 4 | W | 25th. First Quarter .. 8h 41m A.M. |
| 5 | Th | |
| 6 | F | |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | M | |
| 9 | Tu | |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | Th | |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | M | |
| 15 | Tu | |
| 16 | W | |
| 17 | Th | |
| 18 | F | |
| 19 | S | |
| 20 | M | |
| 21 | Tu | |
| 22 | W | |
| 23 | Th | |
| 24 | F | |
| 25 | S | |
| 26 | M | |
| 27 | Tu | |
| 28 | W | |
| 29 | Th | |
| 30 | F | |

SEPTEMBER,

[For Divine Worship, 1869.]

| PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Day of Mth. | Day of Wk. | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
| 1 | S | 3rd. Full Moon .. 8h 31m A.M. |
| 2 | M | 11th. Last Quarter .. 8h 33m P.M. |
| 3 | Tu | 17th. New Moon .. 8h 33m P.M. |
| 4 | W | 25th. First Quarter .. 8h 41m A.M. |
| 5 | Th | |
| 6 | F | |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | M | |
| 9 | Tu | |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | Th | |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | M | |
| 15 | Tu | |
| 16 | W | |
| 17 | Th | |
| 18 | F | |
| 19 | S | |
| 20 | M | |
| 21 | Tu | |
| 22 | W | |
| 23 | Th | |
| 24 | F | |
| 25 | S | |
| 26 | M | |
| 27 | Tu | |
| 28 | W | |
| 29 | Th | |
| 30 | F | |

JULY

Named after *Julius Caesar*.

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Day | Day | 1st. Full Moon .. | .. 6h 8m A.M. |
| 7th. | Last Quarter .. | .. 6h 8m P.M. | |
| 15th. | New Moon .. | .. 7h 1m A.M. | |
| 23rd. | First Quarter .. | .. 10h 18m A.M. | |
| 30th. | Full Moon .. | .. 2h 26m P.M. | |

1 S Dahomian Ports Blockade, 1876.
2 S Chief Tapa Osodi died, 1868. Samuel Lewis,
[B.L., married Miss Horton, 1874.
3 M Tu
4 W Th Akodu, Com.-in-Chief Egba Army, killed, 1874.
7 F Captain A. T. Jones, W.I.R., died, 1861.
8 S Steamship Monrovia wrecked, 1876.
9 S [1863.
10 M Slight shock of earthquake felt at Abeokuta,
11 Tu Consul Hartley died, 1877. [the Nun, 1854.
12 W Th The Pleiad, commanded by Dr. Baikie, reached
14 F Blockade on Abeokuta road removed, 1865.
15 S S Abeokuta Commercial Assoc. formed, 1860.
17 M Debating Club formed, 1863. Rev. C. Flad,
18 Tu Bp. Wilberforce d. 1873. [C.M.S., d. 1861.
19 W Th Captain John drowned on the Bar, 1874.
21 F Mungo Park reached the Niger, 1796.
22 S S [the succour of King Akitoye, 1851.
24 M 800 Egbas, under Bashorun, reached Lagos to
25 Tu Mr. James Wilson died, 1874.
27 Th H.M.S. Prometheus off British Consulate, 1861.
28 F United States Squadron arrived off Lagos, 1854.
29 S Steamer Dayspring ascended the Niger, 1857.
30 S King Docemo negotiated cession of Lagos, 1861.
31 M Church Mission commenced in Niger, 1857.

AUGUST,

From *Augustus*. Ancient Roman name, *Sextilis*, "the sixth."

| | | | |
|------|-----|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Day | Day | 6th. PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. | |
| of | of | 13th. Last Quarter .. | .. 6h 10m A.M. |
| Mth. | Wk. | 12th. New Moon .. | .. 9h 50m P.M. |
| | | 22nd. First Quarter .. | .. 9h 55m A.M. |
| | | 28th. Full Moon .. | .. 9h 10m P.M. |

1 Tu [Abeokuta, 1846
2 W Rev. Messrs. Townsend and Crowther rescued Ebute Ero Church opened, 1861. [1867.
3 Th Doherty, Dahomian captive of Ishagga, arrived, Lagos ceded to the British Crown, 1861.
4 F Civil war between K. Akitoye and Chiefs, 1853.
5 S W. C. Finlason died at Accra, 1873.
6 W John A. Payne born, 1839.
7 Tu J. Gill, Engr. R.N., began salt-making, 1862.
8 F Mrs. C. Foreydie died, 1877.
9 S W. Hanson wounded by Agbojukunari, 1864.
10 M Niger Expedition reached the River Nun, 1841.
11 Tu Captain Davies married Miss Bonetta, 1862.
12 W Com. Comerrell wounded, 1873, at Chamah. Public Clock put up, 1878.
13 Th Mrs. Byass died, 1876.
14 F Chief Ogunbona died at Oke Meji, 1861.
15 S Mrs. J. Payne, mother of J. A. Payne, d. 1870.
16 M Ibadan people, tired of fighting, retreated, 1864.
17 W Akitoye, King of Lagos, died, 1853.
18 Tu Consul Hansou drowned, 1862.
19 W Th Chief Bashorun, of Abeokuta, died, 1868.
20 F Sierra Leone Exhibition award R. B. Blaize for [best printing, 1865.
21 S Illegbo Expedition, 1867. [Porto Novo, 1865.
22 M Lieut. J. G. G. Hardy insulted by King of Tu Mr. Woodcock arrived, 1876.
23 W Alake, King of Abeokuta, died, 1862.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, &c.

| | | Born. | Accession. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Austria .. | Francis Joseph, Emperor | 18 Aug. 1830 | 2 Dec. 1848 |
| Baden .. | Fred. Grand Duke | 9 Sept. 1826 | 5 Sept. 1856 |
| Barvaria .. | Louis II., King | 25 Aug. 1845 | 10 Mar. 1864 |
| Bulgaria .. | Georgi, King | 10 April 1855 | 10 Dec. 1865 |
| Braunschweig (S. Amer.) | Percival, King | 2 Apr. 1828 | 7 April 1833 |
| Denmark .. | Christian IX., King | 19 April 1818 | 20 Nov. 1863 |
| England .. | Victoria, Queen | 24 May 1819 | 20 June 1837 |
| France .. | M. Grévy, Pres. | 15 Aug. 1815 | 30 Jan. 1879 |
| Germany .. | William I., Emp. | 22 Mar. 1797 | 18 Jan. 1871 |
| Greece .. | George I., King | 24 Dec. 1845 | 6 June 1863 |
| Hesse Darmstadt | Louis III., Grand Duke | 9 June 1806 | 16 June 1848 |
| Holland .. | William III., King | 19 Feb. 1817 | 17 Mar. 1849 |
| Italy .. | Huberto, King | 9 Jan. 1878 | |
| Mecklenburg | Friedrich Francis | | |
| Schwerin .. | Grand Duke | 28 Feb. 1823 | 7 Mar. 1842 |
| Mecklenburg | Frederick William | | |
| Stettin .. | Grand Duke | 17 Oct. 1819 | 6 Sept. 1860 |
| Oldenburg .. | Nicolas, G. Duke | 7 July 1827 | 27 Feb. 1853 |
| Persia .. | Nasir-ed-Din, Sh. | 4 April 1829 | 1848 |
| Portugal .. | Dom Louis I., King | 31 Oct. 1833 | 11 Nov. 1853 |
| Prussia .. | William I., King | 22 Mar. 1797 | 2 Jan. 1861 |
| Roman Church .. | Leo XIII., Pope | 2 Mar. 1810 | 25 Feb. 1878 |
| Russia .. | Alexander III., Emperor | 10 Mar. 1845 | 13 Mar. 1881 |
| Saxo Coburg, &c. | Ernest II., Duke | 21 Jan. 1818 | 29 Jan. 1854 |
| Saxe Meiningen | George, Duke | 2 April 1829 | 20 Sept. 1864 |
| Saxe Weimar | Oscar, G. Duke | 24 June 1818 | 8 July 1853 |
| Saxony .. | Albert, King | 23 April 1828 | 29 Oct. 1873 |
| Spain .. | Alphonso IX., King | 2 Jan. 1874 | |
| Sweden & Norway | Oscar II., King | Jan. 1829 | 18 Sept. 1872 |
| Turkey .. | Aziz Hamid II., Sultan | 22 Sept. 1842 | 31 Aug. 1876 |
| United States .. | C. A. Arthur, Pres. | 1831 | 19 Sept. 1881 |
| Wurttemburg .. | Ch. Fred. King | 6 Mar. 1823 | 25 June 1861 |

GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency Sir Samuel Rowe, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Residing at Christiansborg Castle, Accra, on the Gold Coast.

GOVERNORS-IN-CHIEF—1866 TO 1881.

| | |
|--|------|
| Colonel S. W. Blackall .. | 1866 |
| Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B. | 1868 |
| T. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G. | 1872 |
| W. R. Keate .. | 1873 |
| George Berkley, C.M.G. | 1873 |
| Captain G. C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G. | 1874 |
| Sir Sandford Freeling, K.C.M.G. | 1877 |
| Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G. | 1879 |
| Sir Samuel Rowe, C.B., K.C.M.G. | 1881 |

GOLD COAST COLONY

Was constituted by the Queen's Letter Patent, which passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom on the 24th day of July, 1874, and comprises the British Settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos, &c.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief—Herbert Taylor

Ussher, C.M.G. (and £500 allowances) £3,000

Lieutenant-Governor (Lagos).—William Brandforth

Griffith, C.M.G. (and £250 table allowances) £1,500

Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp—Capt. R. K.

Barrow

Chief Justice.—His Honour James Marshall

And free quarters.

CROWN AGENCY, LONDON.

Agents for the Colonies—W. C. Sargeant, Esq., C.M.G., Captain M. F. Ommaney, R.E.

SEPTEMBER.

From *septem*, "seven,"—March being first in the Roman Calendar.

| | | |
|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Day | Day | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
| of | of | 4th. Last Quarter .. |
| Mth. | Wk. | 13th. New Moon .. |
| | | 22nd. First Quarter .. |
| | | 28th. Full Moon .. |

| | | |
|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Day | Day | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
| of | of | 4th. Last Quarter .. |
| Mth. | Wk. | 12th. New Moon .. |
| | | 20th. First Quarter .. |
| | | 27th. Full Moon .. |

| | | |
|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Day | Day | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
| of | of | 4th. Last Quarter .. |
| Mth. | Wk. | 12th. New Moon .. |
| | | 20th. First Quarter .. |
| | | 27th. Full Moon .. |

OCTOBER,

From *octo*, "eight," being the eighth month in Roman Calendar.

| | | |
|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Day | Day | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
| of | of | 4th. Last Quarter .. |
| Mth. | Wk. | 12th. New Moon .. |
| | | 20th. First Quarter .. |
| | | 27th. Full Moon .. |

| | | |
|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Day | Day | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
| of | of | 4th. Last Quarter .. |
| Mth. | Wk. | 12th. New Moon .. |
| | | 20th. First Quarter .. |
| | | 27th. Full Moon .. |

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (ACCRÀ).

The Governor, President.
The Lieutenant Governor (Lagos).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Queen's Advocate.
The Collector and Treasurer.
The Officer Commanding Troops.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (LAGOS).

The Governor, President.
The Lieutenant-Governor (Lagos).
The Chief Justice.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Queen's Advocate.
The Collector and Treasurer.
The Officer Commanding Troops.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

William Brandforth Griffith, C.M.G., (Lagos) £1,750
and £250 table allowances.

ACTING-ADMINISTRATOR.

Captain Alfred Moloney

£1,000
and allowances.

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE.

Confidential Clerk to the Lieut.-Governor.—H. M. Bradford Griffith

£120

First Clerk and Interpreter.—A. L. Hetherett

120

Second Clerk.—C. R. Cole

100

Messenger.—J. M. Turner

24

CONSULS, GOVERNORS, & ADMINISTRATORS OF LAGOS & ITS DEPENDENCIES.

| | |
|--|------|
| Acting Consul.—J. Fraser | 1851 |
| Consul.—H. Beecroft | 1851 |
| Consul.—B. Campbell | 1853 |
| Acting Consul.—Lieut. E. F. Loder, R.N. | 1859 |
| Consul.—G. Brand | 1859 |
| Acting Consul.—Lieut. H. Hand, R.N. | 1860 |
| Consul.—H. G. Foote | 1860 |
| Acting Consul.—W. M'Coskey | 1861 |
| Consul.—H. S. Freeman | 1861 |
| Governor.—H. S. Freeman | 1862 |
| Lieut.-Governor.—W. R. Mulliner, Capt. 3rd W.I.R. | 1863 |
| Lieut.-Governor.—John H. Glover, R.N. | 1863 |
| Governor.—H. S. Freeman | 1863 |
| Lieut.-Governor.—John H. Glover, R.N. | 1864 |
| Administrator—Admiral C. G. E. Patey | 1866 |
| Administrator—John H. Glover, R.N. | 1866 |
| Acting Administrator—H. T. M. Cooper | 1870 |
| Administrator—John H. Glover, R.N. | 1870 |
| Administrator—W. H. Simpson | 1870 |
| Administrator—John H. Glover, R.N. | 1871 |
| Administrator—J. Gerard | 1871 |
| Administrator—John H. Glover, R.N. | 1871 |
| Administrator—Henry Fowler | 1872 |
| Administrator—George Berkeley | 1872 |
| Administrator—C. C. Lees | 1873 |
| Administrator—G. C. Strahan | 1873 |
| Administrator—John Shaw | 1874 |
| Lieut.-Governor—Captain C. C. Lees | 1874 |
| Administrator—John D. A. Dumaresq | 1875 |
| Administrator—F. Simpson | 1878 |
| Administrator—Malcolm J. Brown | 1878 |
| Administrator—C. Alfred Moloney | 1878 |
| Lieut.-Governor—W. B. Griffith, C.M.G. | 1880 |

NOVEMBER,

From *novem*, "nine," being the ninth month in Roman Calendar.

| Day of Mth. Wk. | Day of Mth. Wk. | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------|
| | | 2nd. Last Quarter | 6h 58m P.M. |
| 2 | 10th. | New Moon | 11h 20m P.M. |
| 4 | 18th. | First Quarter | 8h 42m A.M. |
| 6 | 26th. | Full Moon | 2h 3m A.M. |
| 1 | W | | |
| 2 | Th | Ibadan army encamped against Ijesha, 1866. | |
| 3 | F | Lt. Eardley Wilmot killed at Dunquah, 1873. | |
| 4 | S | Ashantis defeated at Abrakampa, 1873. | |
| 5 | M | | |
| 7 | Tu | Mr. Chamerovzou, Sec. Anti-Slavery Society, [died, 1875.] | |
| 8 | W | Prince of Wales born, 1841. | |
| 10 | F | Total rout of the Ashantis at Abrakampa, 1873. | |
| 11 | S | | |
| 12 | S | Steamer Thomas Bazley lost on the Bar, 1869. | |
| 13 | M | | |
| 14 | Tu | | |
| 15 | W | [Leone, 1866.] | |
| 16 | Th | Trial by Jury in Civil Cases abolished at Sierra | |
| 17 | F | Bishop Cheetam arrived in Lagos, 1871. | |
| 18 | S | Livingstone sailed for Africa, 1840. | |
| 19 | S | Adejiesimi crowned King of Ayo, 1875. | |
| 20 | M | Steamer Eyo, Captain Glover, crossed the Bar, [Volta, 1868.] | |
| 22 | W | | |
| 23 | Th | Bishop Weeks arrived in Lagos, 1856. | |
| 24 | F | Hon. Capt. Charteris, son of Lord Elcho, d., 1873. | |
| 25 | S | | |
| 26 | S | [Lagos, 1866.] | |
| 27 | M | R. Campbell lect. on "Human Physiology," at | |
| 28 | Tu | [1875.] | |
| 29 | W | Togonu Bickersteth strangled at Porto Novo, | |
| 30 | Th | First Confirmation in Christ Church, 1871. | |

COLONIAL SECRETARIES.

| | |
|---|------|
| Major H. A. Leveson | 1862 |
| Walter Lewis (Acting) | 1863 |
| John H. Glover (Acting) | 1863 |
| Walter Lewis (Acting) | 1864 |
| H. T. Usher (Acting) | 1864 |
| H. T. M. Cooper (Colonial Secretary) | 1868 |
| J. Gerard (Acting) | 1870 |
| W. H. Simpson (Colonial Secretary) | 1870 |
| J. Gerard (Colonial Secretary) | 1871 |
| H. T. M. Cooper (Secretary) | 1871 |
| G. F. Pike (Acting) | 1871 |
| R. T. Goldsworthy (Acting) | 1871 |
| Lieutenant G. Larcom, R.N. (Acting) | 1872 |
| Dr. Frank Simpson (Acting) | 1872 |
| Henry Fowler (Acting) | 1872 |
| Dr. Frank Simpson (Acting) | 1872 |
| C. C. Lees (Colonial Secretary) | 1872 |
| W. J. Maxwell (Acting) | 1872 |
| Captain H. Lowrey (Acting) | 1873 |
| John Shaw (Acting) | 1873 |
| Captain C. E. Bulton (Acting) | 1874 |
| John Shaw (Acting) | 1874 |
| J. D. A. Dumaresq | 1874 |
| M. J. Brown (Assistant Colonial Secretary) | 1876 |
| W. E. H. Graves (Act. Assistant Colonial Secretary) | 1876 |
| H. F. Richmond (do. do.) | 1877 |
| James S. Hay (Assistant Colonial Secretary) | 1878 |
| Charles D. Turton (Act. Assistant Col. Secretary) | 1879 |
| Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson (As. Colonial Sec.) | 1880 |

FOREIGN CONSULS.

| | |
|---|--|
| GERMAN EMPIRE.—Henreich Bey. | |
| FRANCE.— | |
| DENMARK.—Frank Hood. | |
| PORTUGAL.—Guiseppe Del Grande (Acting). | |

DECEMBER,

From *decem*, "ten," being the tenth month in the Roman Calendar.

| Day of Mth. Wk. | Day of Mth. Wk. | PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 2 | 2nd. | Last Quarter |
| 10th. | 10th. | 11h 20m P.M. |
| 18th. | 1st Quarter | |
| 26th. | Full Moon | |
| 1 | F | Slave Trade declared felony, 1811. |
| 2 | S | Lt. J. Gerard, late Police Mag., died, 1872. |
| 3 | S | Meeting of K. Docemo and Kosoko at Governor- |
| 4 | M | Chief Bossu d. at Epe, '75. [ment House, 1862.] |
| 5 | Tu | E. J. L. Simmonds, agent W.A.C., died, 1873. |
| 6 | W | Iddo Church opened by Bp. Cheetam, 1871. |
| 7 | Th | Captain Davies and Rev. J. A. Lamb relieved |
| 8 | F | [missionaries] at Ibadan, 1862. |
| 9 | S | Mr. Wadeson, first Danish consul, died, 1877. |
| 10 | M | Eko christened by Docemo's daughter Abisoye, |
| 11 | Tu | [1869.] |
| 12 | W | Governor Maclean died, 1847. |
| 13 | Th | Prince Consort died, 1861. |
| 14 | F | |
| 15 | S | |
| 16 | M | |
| 17 | Tu | Rev. J. Beale died, 1856. Com. Ord arrived, |
| 18 | W | [1864.] |
| 19 | S | Mr. H. Townsend landed at Badagry, 1842 |
| 20 | M | German African Society formed at Berlin, '76. |
| 21 | Tu | Church Conference first held, 1871. |
| 22 | W | Mr. W. Craft arrived, 1864. |
| 23 | Th | French abandoned P. Novo Protectorate, 1864. |
| 24 | F | E. A. L. Davies married Miss Luke, 1875. |
| 25 | S | CHRISTMAS DAY. Awoonah defeated, 1873. |
| 26 | M | Governor Freeling arrived at Cape Coast, 1876. |
| 27 | Tu | Sir G. Wolsey left C. Coast for Coomassie, 1873. |
| 28 | W | Jebu sent symbolical letter for peace, 1851. |
| 29 | Th | |
| 30 | F | |
| 31 | S | Ikaya Church destroyed by fire, 1866. |
| | | John A. Payne married Miss Davies, 1863. |

COLONIAL OFFICE.

| | |
|---|------|
| MASSA. | |
| Assist. Col. Sec. and Local Auditor—Surgeon-Major | |
| Frank Simpson (and Free Quarters) | £700 |
| Chief Clerk—Josephus S. Taylor | 150 |
| Second Clerk—H. A. Caulcreek | 84 |
| Third Clerk—W. W. Lewis | 72 |
| Messenger—J. B. Ashton | 24 |

CUSTOMS.

BADAGRY.

| | |
|---|------|
| Sub-Collector—Captain R. W. Bastow | £100 |
| Assistant Examining Officer—M. E. Craig | 50 |

PALMA AND LECKIE.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Sub-Collector—Francis C. Green | 100 |
| Assistant Examining Officer—J. S. Cole | 60 |

CUSTOMS AND TREASURY.

MARINA.

| | |
|--|------|
| Assistant Collector and Treasurer—C. Pike | £450 |
| Ch. Clerk & Warehouse-Keeper—C. G. Blackburn | 350 |
| First Clerk—S. S. Davis | 250 |
| Second Clerk—W. R. Harding | 150 |
| Third Clerk—J. T. Leigh | 75 |
| Messenger—Samuel A. Green | 24 |
| Clerk of Powder Magazine—E. F. Harrison | 75 |
| Senior Examining Officer—B. J. Gilpin | 187 |
| First Examining Officer—P. N. Jones | 87 |
| Second Examining Officer—O. H. Turner | 87 |
| (L. W. W. Decker | 62 |
| John M. Johnson | 62 |
| M. J. Coker | 50 |
| Thos. W. Williams | 60 |
| Out-door Officers { B. B. Smith | |
| { J. B. Harding | |

ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1882.

| LATE (UN-OFFICIAL) HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL. | |
|---|---------------------|
| William M'Cosky. | Arthur H. Porter. |
| Edward Le Gros. | George Hutchinson. |
| Henry Dunkley. | James P. L. Davies. |
| James Robt. Leaver. | |

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|------|
| Colonial Surg.—J. D. Macarthy, M.D..... | £500 |
| (And Allowances.) | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Assistant Col. Surgeon—Dr. J. Rowland | 400 |
| (And Allowances.) | |

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Health Officer—Dr. Macarthy | 60 |
| Clerk and Steward—F. D. Cole | 72 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Dispenser—R. Z. Bailey | 66 |
| Seven Nurses. | |

Public Vaccinators under the provisions of Ordinance of 7th July, 1873—

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Richard Z. Bailey | Momo. |
| Robert W. Simpson | Jeremiah Alihu. |
| John B. Brodie | Disu. |

HARBOUR-MASTER'S OFFICE.

| | |
|--|------|
| Marina. | |
| Harbour-Master—Captain T. J. Whittington | £480 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Chief Engineer—W. B. Adamson | 480 |
| Second Engineer—Mr. Sheldon | 480 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Engine-Driver—M. Z. Turner | 120 |
| Clerk—C. J. Porter | 48 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Signalman Beach Light Keeper—C. Holm | 60 |
| Flagstaff Keeper—John Staveley | 24 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Quarter-Masters—Joseph Swanzy | 72 |
| —Jackson | 60 |

POST OFFICE.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Postmaster—W. E. Cole | £150 |
| Clerk—George Cole | 50 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Messenger—A. D. Stowe | 24 |
| Mailmen—(Badagry) 2 | 33 |

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Mailman—(Palma) 1 | 10 |
| | |

NOTICE.

It is requested that all persons who are about to build will notify such intention to the Assistant Colonial Surveyor, in order that the frontage of the new building may be properly marked out in the plan which is now being made of the town.

By order, H. F. RICHMOND, Captain, Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

ove mber 20, 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|------|
| Alieje Street. | |
| Colonial Surveyor and Engineer—J. J. Talman | £600 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Assistant Colonial Surveyor—W. T. G. Lawson, C.E., &c., M.S.A., G.N.A., &c. | 300 |
| (And Allowances.) | |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Foreman of Works and Clerk of Grants—Ishmael C. Peters | 100 |
| (C. Peters | 100 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Assist. Foreman and Timekeeper—R. E. Osborne | 60 |
| (T. A. Williams | 50 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Messenger—P. J. Martins | 24 |
| Inspector of Nuisances—Mr. Palomeira | 150 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| (And Allowances.) | |
| Acting—Mr. Palomeira | 100 |

| | |
| --- | --- |
| Town Clock Keeper—T. B. Duncan | 27 |

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The Order in Council was published in the *London Gazette* of the 20th instant, of which I am to enclose copies; and I am to add that the Treaty will come into operation in this country on the 30th instant, in conformity with the stipulation contained in Article XIX.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) TENDERDEN,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, S.W.

Extract from the *London Gazette* of Friday, May 20th, 1881.—

At the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of May, 1881. Present: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Earl of Northbrook, Lord Steward.

Whereas, by the Extradition Acts of 1870 and 1873, it was, amongst other things, enacted that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, between Her Majesty and the Swiss Federal Council, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals which Treaty is in the terms following:—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Swiss Federal Council having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with, or convicted of, the crimes herein-after enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honourable Hussey Crespiigny Vivian, a Companion of Her Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation;

PUBLIC OFFICES,

WITH HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

Administrator's Office, Marina.—8 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

Assistant Colonial Secretariat, Marina.—8 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.

Customs and Treasury, Marina.—8 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m.

Customs Warehouse, Marina.—7 to 10 a.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m.

Powder Magazine.—7 to 10 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—7 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

Colonial Hospital, Broad Street.—Open at all hours for admission.

Public Works Department, Ajele Street.—For Workmen, 6 to 11 a.m., and from 1 to 5 p.m.; and all other employés, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Harbour-Master's Office, Marina.—6 to 10 a.m., and from 11 to 4 p.m.

Post Office, Marina.—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Printing Office, Marina.—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Registrar and Taxing Master's Office, Tinubu square.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

District Commissioner's Court sits daily at 8 to 11 a.m. to hear Police cases, and every Wednesday at 2 p.m. to hear Civil causes up to £25.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, COURT HOUSE, TINUBU SQUARE.

SUPREME COURT, GOLD COAST COLONY.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Chief Justice—His Honour Chief Justice Marshall.
Police Judge of Eastern Province—Mr. Justice Macleod.
Police Judge of Western Province—Mr. Justice Smith.
Divisional Court, Lagos—Mr. Justice Macleod.....£1,000
(And Free Quarters.)

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Registrar and Taxing Master</i> —J. A. Payne (and Fees) | 150 |
| <i>Deputy Registrar</i> —C. H. M. Davies | 100 |
| <i>Interpreter</i> —Thos. W. Johnson | 100 |
| <i>Queen's Advocate</i> —The Hon. Thomas Woodcock 1,000 (And Free Quarters.) | |
| <i>Crown Prosecutor</i> —C. D. Turton | 100 |
| <i>Court Keeper and Messenger</i> —Wm. A. West | 24 |
| <i>District Commissioner and Coroner, Lagos</i> —Charles D. Turton | 400 |

(Horse Allowance and Rent.)

Registrar of Aliens—John A. Payne

Deputy Sheriff—Asst.-Inspector G.C.C. (and Fees)

Bailiffs—W. J. Sawyer (and Fees)
 40 |

Ishmael W. Green (and Fees)
 25 |

EASTERN DISTRICT—PALMA AND LECKIE

District Commissioner—G. Smith
 250 |

(And Horse Allowance.)

Deputy Registrar—T. W. Jones
 60 |

WESTERN DISTRICT—BADAGRY.

District Commissioner—Capt. R. W. Bastow
 250 |

(And Free Quarters)

Deputy Registrar—M. E. Craig
 24 |

COURT NOTICES.

Accra, 5th March, 1881.

Rule of Court made in accordance with Section 100 of the Supreme Court Ordinance. No fee under the name or form of a Retainer is to be allowed as Costs in a Cause.

JAMES MARSHALL,—C.J.

HECTOR W. MACLEOD,—J.

W. J. SMITH,—A.J.

Approved in Legislative Council, this 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1881.

SAMUEL ROWE, Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

The following Orders of Her Majesty in Council of the 23rd of October, (1) revoking an Order in Council of the 26th day of February, 1867, establishing the West Africa Court of Appeal; (2) providing for appeal from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, are hereby published for general information.

These Orders in Council have been made in consequence of the change which has been effected in the constitution of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, and the creation of the Gold Coast Colony with a separate Supreme Court, by the Administration of Justice Ordinance, 1876, of the Legislature of Sierra Leone, and the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1876, of the Gold Coast Colony.

By his Excellency's command,

MALCOLM J. BROWN, Acting Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra.

20th December, 1877.

(1)—At the Court of Balmoral, the 23rd day of October, 1877, present—The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Lord President, Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 26th day of February, 1867, after reciting (amongst other things) that Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice had been established by Ordinances in Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gambia, on the Gold Coast, and of Lagos in Western Africa, and that it was expedient to provide a Court of Appellate Jurisdiction to hear and de-

SUPREME COURT, TINUBU SQUARE, LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.

termine Appeals from the said Courts, it was ordered that the Judges for the time being of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of the Settlement of Sierra Leone should be a Court of Record to receive and hear Appeals from the Courts of Her Majesty's said Settlements on the Gambia, on the Gold Coast, and of Lagos, to be styled "The West Africa Court of Appeal," and to proceed as is in the said Order mentioned:

And whereas Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos have been erected into one Colony, with a separate Supreme Court for such Colony:

And whereas the Supreme Court of the Settlement of Sierra Leone now consists of one Judge only:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty in Council bearing even date herewith, provision is made for the hearing and determination of Appeals from the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice of the Settlement on the Gambia:

It is, therefore, ordered by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, as follows:—

1. The above recited-Order of Her Majesty in Council, establishing the West Africa Court of Appeal, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1867, is hereby repealed, revoked, and annulled, except in respect of anything lawfully done thereunder, and of any proceedings which may have been commenced thereunder before the date at which this Order is published in the Settlement in which such proceedings were commenced.

2. Any proceedings so commenced may be completed and any appeal to Her Majesty in Council in respect of such proceedings may be had, prosecuted, and completed as fully and effectually as if this Order had not been made.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one to Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give hje necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

(2)—At the Court of Balmoral, the 23rd day of October, 1877. Present—The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Lord President, Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 24th day of July, 1874, Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos were constituted and erected into one Colony, under the title of the Gold Coast Colony:

And whereas Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction in diverse territories near or adjacent to Her Majesty's said Gold Coast Colony:

And whereas the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony has been constituted by Ordinance to be the Supreme Court of Judicature for the said Colony, and for the territories thereto near or adjacent wherein Her Majesty may at any time before or after the commencement of the said Ordinance have acquired powers and jurisdiction:

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made by this Order, and in pursuance of the powers vested in Her Majesty by an Act passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the 7th and 8th years of Her Majesty's reign (chapter 69) to enable parties to appeal from the decisions of the said Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council:

It is hereby ordered by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, as follows:—

1. Any person or persons may appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, from any final Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence of the said Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, in such manner, within such time, and under and subject to such rules, regulations, and limitations as are hereinafter mentioned; that is to say,—

In case any such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount

or value of five hundred pounds sterling (£500), or in case such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence shall involve, directly or indirectly, any claim, demand, or question to or respecting property, or any civil rights amounting to or of the value of five hundred pounds sterling (£500), the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence may, within fourteen days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made, or given, apply to the said Court, by Motion or Petition, for leave to appeal therefrom to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council;

In case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any such sum of money or perform any duty the said Court shall be and is hereby empowered either to direct that the Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the said Appeal, as to the said Court may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice;

And in case the said Court shall direct such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence to be carried into execution, the person or persons in whose favour the same shall be given shall, before the execution thereof, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said Court, for the due performance of such Judgment or Order as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall think fit to make upon such Appeals;

In all cases security shall also be given by the party or parties appellant in a bond, or mortgage, or personal recognizance, not exceeding the value of five hundred pounds sterling (£500) for the prosecution of the Appeal, and the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to the party or parties respondent; and if such last-mentioned security shall be entered into within three months from the date of such Motion or Petition for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said Court shall allow the Appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their Appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, in such manner, and under such rules as are or may be observed in Appeals made to Her Majesty from Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations abroad.

2. It shall be lawful for the said Supreme Court, at its discretion, on the Petition of any party who considers himself aggrieved by any preliminary or interlocutory Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence of the said Supreme Court, to grant permission to such party to appeal against the same to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, subject to the same rules, regulations, and limitations as are herein expressed respecting Appeals from final Judgments, Decrees, Orders, and Sentences.

3. Nothing herein contained doth or shall extend or be construed to extend to take away or abridge the undoubted right and authority of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, upon the humble Petition of any person or persons aggrieved by any Judgment or determination of the said Court, at any time to admit his, her, or their Appeal therefrom, upon such terms, and upon such securities, limitations, restrictions, and regulations as Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, shall think fit, and to reverse, correct, or vary such Judgment or determination as to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall seem meet.

4. In all cases of appeal allowed by the said Court, or by Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, the said Court shall certify and transmit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, a true and exact copy of all evidence, proceedings, Judgments, Decrees, and Orders had or made in such cases appealed, so far

as the same have relation to the matters of appeal, such copies to be certified under the Seal of the said Court; and the said Court shall also certify and transmit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, a copy of the reasons given by the judges of such Court, or by any of such Judges, for or against the Judgment or determination appealed against, where such reasons shall have been given in writing; and where such reason shall have been given orally, then a statement in writing of the reasons given by the Judges of such Court or by any of such Judges, for or against the Judgment or Determination appealed against.

5. The said Court shall, in all cases of appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, conform to and execute or cause to be executed such Judgments and Orders as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall think fit to make in the premises, in such manner as any original Judgment, Decree, or Decretal Order, or other Order or Rule of the said Court, should or might have been executed.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

Lagos, 4th April, 1877.
The Assize of the Supreme Court will be held on the first Monday of each month, for the trial of Criminal and Civil Causes. The Court will sit on Thursdays at 1 o'clock p.m., to hear motions.

No motions will be heard which have not been previously entered on the list. The Judge will attend chambers for the transaction of interlocutory business on Thursdays, after disposal of the motion list; and on Mondays at o'clock p.m., except during the Assizes. All business connected with the Courts must be transacted between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., at the Registrar's Office.

No letters or communications of any kind, on matters before the Court, are to be sent to the Judge.

By order,

JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar.

By the Supreme Court Ordinance, every person who in any way practices as a lawyer without having had his name enrolled, as required by that Ordinance, or who in any character prepares any document for reward, either direct or indirect, to be used in or concern any cause of matter before the Court, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is subject to a fine of £20; and for a second offence to imprisonment as well.

By order,

JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar.

Solicitors and Advocates, and Commissioners of the Supreme Court for taking affidavits and declarations and receiving production of documents, and for taking the examination of witnesses, or interrogatories, or otherwise, which may be necessary to be taken in respect of any proceedings in the Court—James Neville Porter, Solicitor, Tinubu square; Charles Bennett Turton, Esq., Marina; C. Foresythe, Esq., Broad st.; G. E. Moss, Esq., Tinubu Square; Christopher A. Williams, B.L., Marina.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra,

16th October, 1880.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, having received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies a despatch, marked "Gold Coast and Lagos, General," and dated 5th September, 1880, transmitting to His Excellency a copy of Letters Patent which have been passed under the Great Seal, authorizing the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to appoint a Vice-Admiralty Court in the Gold Coast Colony, is pleased to direct that the said copy of Letters Patent be published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,
J. S. Hay, Acting Colonial Secretary.

[Copy.]

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, to our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Thomas George, Earl of Northbrook, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Astley Cooper Key, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Admiral in our Navy; John Hay (commonly called Lord John Hay), Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Vice-Admiral in our Navy; Anthony Hiley Hoskins, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Rear-Admiral in our Navy; and Thomas Brassey, Esquire, our Commissioners for executing the office of our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereto belonging, Greeting:—

Whereas by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date at Westminster the Second day of March, in the Thirteenth year of our reign, directed to our then Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, we were graciously pleased to authorize our then Commissioners, or any two or more of them, to constitute and appoint a Vice-Admiral, Judge, and other proper officers, for a Court of Vice-Admiralty in our Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast;

And whereas by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date at Westminster the Fourteenth day of May, in the Twenty-fifth year of our reign, directed to our then Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, we were graciously pleased to authorize our then Commissioners, or any two or more of them, to constitute and appoint a Vice-Admiral, Judge, and other proper officers, for a Court of Vice-Admiralty in our Settlement of Lagos;

And, whereas by our Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-fourth day of July, in the Thirty-eighth year of our reign, we were graciously pleased to revoke certain Letters Patent and Commissions in our said Letters Patent, bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of July, in the Thirty-eighth year of our reign, named and to constitute our Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos into a separate colony, under the tide of the Gold Coast Colony;

Now, know ye, that we have thought fit by these presents to revoke and determine our said Letters Patent, bearing date respectively, the Second day of March, in the Thirteenth year of our reign, and the Fourteenth day of May, in the Twenty-fifth year of our reign;

And further, know ye, that we do by these presents authorise and empower you, our said Commissioners, now executing the office of our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereto belonging, or any two or more of you to constitute and appoint a Vice-Admiral, Judge, and other proper officers, for a Court of Vice-Admiralty in our said Settlement of the Gold Coast Colony, in like manner as Vice-Admirals, Judges, and other officers of such Courts, may lawfully be constituted by our High Admiral or the Commissioners for executing the office of our High Admiral for the time being in the places where they have been usually heretofore appointed, withholding, however, from the said Court the usual authority to try Prize causes; and our will and pleasure is that in the Commission which you are hereby authorised and empowered to issue as aforesaid, you cause to be inserted all such causes as are usual in Commissions of a like nature, and as you shall think fit and necessary for the making the said intended Commissions most firm, valid, and effectual in the law. And, lastly, our will and pleasure is, that these, our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be unto our said Commissioners, a full and sufficient warrant and discharge for

your acting and doing in the premises, any omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the Sixth day of September, in the Forty-fourth year of our reign,
By Warrant, under the Queen's Sign Manual,

C. ROMILLY.

CHIEF JUSTICES GOLD COAST COLONY.

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Sir David P. Chalmers | 1877 |
| Thomas W. Jackson (acting) | 1878 |
| Philip A. Smith | 1879 |
| James Marshall | 1879 |
| Hector W. Macleod (acting) | 1880 |
| James Marshall | 1881 |

PUISNE JUDGES OF LAGOS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Mr. Justice Marshall | 1877 |
| Mr. Justice Woodcock (acting) | 1877 |
| Mr. Justice Marshall | 1878 |
| Mr. Justice Woodcock | 1878 |
| Mr. Justice Turton (acting) | 1878 |
| Mr. Justice Marshall | 1879 |
| Mr. Justice Turton (acting) | 1879 |
| Mr. Justice Macleod | 1880 |

CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF LAGOS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| William M'Cosky (Acting) | 1862 |
| G. W. Watson | 1863 |
| Colonel B. Lamb (Acting) | 1863 |
| Benjamin Way | 1863 |
| Lieut. J. Gerard (Acting) | 1863 |
| George F. Pike (Acting) | 1870 |
| Benjamin Way | 1870 |
| George F. Pike (Acting) | 1870 |
| Robert D. Mayne | 1871 |
| William Melton (Acting) | 1872 |
| James Marshall | 1874 |
| Thomas Woodcock | 1875 |
| James Neville Porter (Acting) | 1876 |
| James Marshall | 1877 |

PENSIONERS ON RETIRED ALLOWANCES.

| | |
|---|--------|
| King Docemo | £1,000 |
| Thomas Mayne, Police Magistrate | 100 |
| Benjamin Way, Chief Magistrate (Gratuity) | 500 |
| R. F. Bellis, Harbour Master | 100 |
| C. Foresythe, Treasurer | 115 |
| Thomas Tickel, District Commissioner | 75 |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Surgeon-Major Simpson | A. H. Porter, Esq. |
| Jas. P. L. Davies, Esq. | H. Robbin, Esq. |

C. J. George, Esq.

SOLICITORS, SUPREME COURT.

Christopher A. Williams, B.L., Marina.

C. D. Turton, Marina.

C. Foresythe, Broad street.

G. E. Moss, Tinubu square.

Nash H. Williams, B.L., Broad street.

HOUSSA ARMED AND CIVIL POLICE.

ALIAS GOLD COAST CONSTABULARY.

Inspector-General—Residing at Elmina.

Assistant-Inspector—Captain R. W. Bastow

(and Allowances.) £350

Superintendent of Police and Paymaster—A. C.

Willoughby (and Allowances.) 250

Sub-Intendant—Adolphus Pratt (and Allowances.) 150

Charge Clerk—Andrew W. Thomas 50

Sergeant-Major—James Johnson 60

" Schoolmaster—S. Puddicombe 36

Mo-dole 36

Brimah 10

Ajia Dogo 10

Olanionyu 10

Akapo 10

etc., etc.

BRICKMAKERS.

H. H. Hamilton, Broad street.

AKINUMI.

Tamah

J. N.

etc., etc.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|----|
| Armourer—Henry J. Cochlin | 100 | Sergeants, Corporals, and Privates. | 72 |
| 1 Native Officer (Yakubu) | 1 | Band-Corporal | |
| 5 Sergeant-Majors | 5 | Corporals | |
| 1 Drum-Major | 1 | Corporal Artillery | |
| 2 Gunner-Sergeants | 2 | Band Privates | |
| 17 Sergeants | 17 | Artillery Privates | |
| 1 Band-Sergeant | 1 | 10 Gunners | |
| 5 Gunner-Corporals | 5 | 249 Privates | |

GAOL DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|--|------|
| Gaoler—E. T. Scott | £150 |
| Under-Gaoler—{ Alexander B. Thomas... 72 | |

TURNKEY—T. B. Johnson.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Turnkey—T. B. Johnson | 150 |
|-----------------------|-----|

MATRONS — { Lucy Pratt.

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Matrons — { Lucy Pratt | 24 |
|------------------------|----|

PHOEBE WILLIAMS.

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Phoebe Williams | 18 |
|-----------------|----|

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| C. D. Turton. | \| C. Foresythe. |
|---------------|---------------|

LICENCES.

ANNUAL LICENCE OF every Boat and Canoe, payable on March 3.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Annual Licence of every Boat and Canoe, payable on March 3 | £0 10 0 |
|--|---------|

ANNUAL LICENCE for the wholesale of Spirits payable on January 1.

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Ditto.....(annually) | 25 0 |
|----------------------|------|

ANNUAL LICENCE for the retailing of Spirits.

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Ditto.....(annually) | 25 0 |
|----------------------|------|

EVERY MARRIAGE LICENCE.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| EVERY MARRIAGE LICENCE. | 5 0 |
|-------------------------|-----|

AUCTIONEERS' LICENCES.

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Form A—For one year | £20 0 |
|---------------------|-------|

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| For half-year | 14 10 0 |
|---------------|---------|

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Form B—For one year | 26 10 0 |
|---------------------|---------|

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| For half-year | 15 12 0 |
|---------------|---------|

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Form C—For one year | 2 0 |
|---------------------|-----|

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| For half-year | 1 4 0 |
|---------------|-------|

PRINTING OFFICE.

MARINA.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Head Printer—J. S. George | £90 |
|---------------------------|-----|

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Second Printer—J. A. London | 34 |
|-----------------------------|----|

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Journeyman—H. A. Phillips | 24 |
|---------------------------|----|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Apprentice—{ M. R. Coker. | |
|---------------------------|--|

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Apprentice—{ J. A. Williams. | |
|------------------------------|--|

AUCTIONEERS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Davies Brothers & Co., Broad street. | |
|--------------------------------------|--|

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| J. G. Garber, Marina. | |
|-----------------------|--|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Joshua B. Benjamin, Breadfruit street | |
|---------------------------------------|--|

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

| | |
|--|--|
| FitzJames P. Decker, Broad st.; W. J. Sawyer, Araboya. | |
|--|--|

WATCHMAKERS.

| | |
|---|--|
| Mrs. Jose Gregorio Monteiro, Kakawa street. | |
|---|--|

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| H. H. Hamilton, Broad street. | |
|-------------------------------|--|

BOOKBINDERS.

<table

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN LAGOS.

ENGLISH.

Banner Brothers and Co., Marina.
Walsh Brothers, Broad street and Marina.
G. W. Christie & Co.; J. P. L. Davies, Agent, Broad street and Marina.

Henry Dunkley, Esq., Broad street.

James George and Son, Marina.

Jacob S. Leigh, Broad street and Marina.

Arthur H. Porter, Esq., Ebute Ero.

Madame E. E. Pittaluga, Tinubu street and Marina.

Henry Robbin, Marina and Abeokuta.

Thomas G. Hoare, Esq., Lake street.

Thomas F. Cole, Esq., Wiwo Anotere.

James W. Cole, Esq., Bankole street.

Richard B. Blaize, Esq., Marina.

J. H. Willoughby, Oke Olowogbowo.

James J. Thomas, Balogun square.

Charles MacIver & Co., Marina.

Joseph Samuel Bucknor, Broad street.

Zachariah A. Williams, Broad street.

TRADERS.

Harry Pratt, Broad street.

Samuel Crowther, Marina.

For remainder, see List of Jurors.

AMERICAN.

Messrs. Yates and Portersfield, Marina.

GERMAN.

G. L. Gaiser, Marina.

Witt and Busch, Tinubu street.

Voigt, Schabert & Co., Marina.

FRENCH.

Regis Ainé, Marina.

Cyprien Fabre and Co., Marina.

J. A. Colonna de Leca, Marina.

C. A. Monier, Marina.

PORTUGUESE.

S. Costa Soares, Broad street.

Laurenzo A. de Almeida, Tinubu street.

BRAZILIAN.

Mansel J. St. Anna, Marina and Kakawa street.

Tude J. da Silva, Tinubu street.

Mansel George Ferreira, Tinubu square.

TRADERS.

J. J. da Costa, Bamgbose street.

Ezekiel da Sousa, Tiwo street.

P. J. Meffre, Broad street.

SPANISH.

Madame Roach, Ajele street.

Ramon Campos, Odunlami square.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN WHYDAH.

ENGLISH.—Messrs. Swanzy and Co.

FRENCH.—Regis Ainé, C. Fabre and Co., Lartigue,

Daumas and Co.

PORTUGUESE.—Ignacio da Souza Magahen Agier, Barros,

Commandant of the Fort.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN GODOMEY.

FRENCH.—Regis Ainé, C. Fabre and Co., Abomi Calari.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN PORTO NOVO.

ENGLISH.

Banner Brothers and Co. J. F. Williams.

J. B. Carroll. David Macauley.

J. S. Leigh. A. B. Thomas.

FRENCH.

J. A. Colonna de Leca. Regis Ainé.

C. Fabre and Co. L. D. Lartigue and Co.

GERMAN.

G. L. Gaiser. Witt and Busch.

BADAGRY.

J. Gomes de Sa.

BRAZILIAN.

J. Victor Angelo.

M. J. St. Anna.

J. M. Monteiro.

TRADERS.

Augustinho J. da Silva.

Izidorio Carlos.

F. J. du Santos.

ABEOKUTA TRADERS.

Isaac Coker.

G. E. Thomas.

Samuel J. Peters.

(And others.)

COMMERCIAL HOUSES, RIVER NIGER.

The United African Company, Limited, London.—General Agent, David McIntosh; Assistant Agent, D. W. Sargent.

PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS DISTRICT.

Idda | Akeri | Abragada

Obotshi | Osomare | Ndoni

Oko | Utsi | and

Attani | Odugure | Aboh.

IVORY, SHED BUTTER, BLACK OIL DISTRICT.

Lokoja | Ebaji | Stronga

Eggan | Wanangi | Rubba.

Owning the Steam-ships King Masaba, Fulah, Wanderer, Edgar. Steam Launches: Gando, Benue, Busybody, Florence, Jessie.

DEPOT STATIONS.

Akassa | River Nun.

H. D. & Co., Marseilles.

PALM OIL DISTRICT.

Allar | Onitsha | Aboh.

IVORY DISTRICT.

Lokoja | Benoe | Eggan.

Owning the steam-ship Adamawa, and one launch.

DEPOT STATION.

Brass.

Crowther Brothers, Lagos.

Onitsha | Eggan.

DEPOT STATION.

Brass.

Jacob S. Leigh, Lagos.

Onitsha.

DEPOT STATION.

Brass.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN LITTLE POPO.

GERMAN.

Bremen House—F. A. Severin, Agent.

ENGLISH.

Walsh Brothers.

G. B. Williams.

F. and A. Swanzy.

Alexander Miller, Brothers and Co.

Pickering and Berthond. G. A. Metzger, Agent.

Samuel B. Cole.

Benjamin D. Coker.

William G. Bruce.

J. B. Perreira.

Chief of Little Popo—George Lawson.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN PALMA AND LECKIE.

FRENCH.—Regis Ainé, C. Fabre and Co.

GERMAN.—Gaiser and Witt.

BRAZILIAN.—Abioa da Costa.

HOLIDAYS KEPT IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Christmas Day.

New Year's Day.

Good Friday.

Queen's Birthday.

Easter Monday.

ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1882.

RETURN OF JURORS FOR 1882.

Return of the Settlement of Lagos, of Men qualified to serve on Juries for 1882.

- Abasi, Trader, Alli street.
Abasi, Trader, Martin street.
Bull, Thomas Zachariah, Sawyer, Martin street.
Barber, Wm. Gabriel (s), Butcher, Broad street.
Callamand, Jean (s), Baptiste, Planter, Ajele street.
Campbell, Edward Thomas, Trader, Breadfruit street.
Campbell, Edward H. M., Baker, Faji.
Campbell, Alfred Cope, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Campbell, Obadiah William, Trader, Broad street.
Campbell, Robert (s), Merchant, Marina.
Campos, Joao, Painter, Bamgbose street.
Campos, Juan Angolo, Writing Clerk, Hamburg street.
Compos, Ramon (s), Merchant, Hamburg street.
Carsell, William, Mechanic, Olowogbowo.
Carroll, Jacob Benjamin (s), Merchant, Apongbon street.
Castilho, Joaquin, Cooper, Tokunboh street.
Clegg, Henry Thomas, Trader, Faji.
Coker, Daniel Towry Miles, Tailor, Taiwo street.
Coker, James, Writing Clerk, Obadino street.
Coker, William Zacheus, Mechanic, Offin.
Cole, Joseph Freeman, Trader, Campbell street.
Cole, James William (s), Merchant, Breadfruit street.
Cole, David Emanuel Augustus, Tailor, Breadfruit lane.
Cole, Thomas Sylvester, Writing Clerk, Alagbede street.
Cole, James Abdulai, Writing Clerk, Bankole street.
Cole, James Eugene, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
Cole, Emanuel Sabinus, Writing Clerk, Massy street.
Cole, Thomas Jonathan Malcolm, Writing Clerk, Faji.
Cole, Isaac John, Shipwright, Faji.
Cole, Moses Thomas, Writing Clerk, Bishop street.
Cole, Joseph Samuel Bannister, Trader, Offin road.
Collins, Christopher Emanuel, Writing Clerk, Broad st.
Costa, Prisco da, Carpenter, Tokunboh street.
Costa, Januario Joaquin Jose da, Trader, Bamgbose street.
Crowther, Samuel (s), Trader, Marina.
Crowther, Josiah (s), Merchant, Odunlami street.
Cummings, George Rose, Carpenter, Lake street.
Curphay, John (s), Agent, Broad street.
Dada, Kukute, Trader, Ebute, Alakoro.
Dahls, Herman, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Daniel, James Morondia, Carpenter, Kosseh street.
Daniel, Jose Antonio Nicol, Mechanic, Bamgbose street.
Davies, J. Abercrombie, Mechanic, Oke Olowogbowo st.
Davies, James Richardson, Shipwright, Agarawu street.
Davies, James Pinson Labulo (s), Merchant, Broad street.
Davies, Edward Labulo Anatacio, Trader, Broad street.
Davies, Samuel Sigismund, Writing Clerk, Offin.
Davies, Joseph Isaac, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
Davies, Moses Augustus, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
Davies, John Sam. Theophilus, Writing Clerk, Broad st.
Davies, James, Bricklayer, Obadino street.
Davies, Alfred Howard, Writing Clerk, Lake street.
Davies, William James, Shoemaker, Isalegangan.
Davies, David, Writing Clerk, Alagbede street.
Davison, Richard E., Writing Clerk, Broad street.
Decker, Fitz-James Parkes, Photographer, Broad street.
Deigh, David Francis, Trader, Victoria road.
Del'Grande G. (s), Agent, Marina.
Docemo, Tappa, Trader, Oke Popo.
Drosemi, Trader, Broad street.
During, John C., Mechanic, Alli street.
During, Walter Linnett, Mechanic, Balogun street.
Egbede, Trader, Idoluwo.
Ekun, Brimah, Trader, Broad street.
Elliott, Michael Daniel, Trader, Broad street.
Elongboun, Trader, King street.
Eremosho (s), Trader, Oke Popo.
Eshubi (s), Trader, Obon Eko.
Euba, John Lancelet Archibald, Writing Clerk, Balogun.
Euba, William, Shoemaker, Kosseh street.
Euba, James Libni, Carpenter, Kosseh street.
Ewumi, Sumanu, Trader, Isalegangan.
Fadeye, Yesufu, Trader, Faji market.
Faleye, Trader, Oke Popo.

Fadungbo, Eba, Trader, Faji market.
 Fagbemi (s), Trader, Bishop street.
 Fagunwa, Trader, Bishop street.
 Fashe, Trader, Faji market.
 Fashina (s), Trader, Faji market.
 Fashina, Trader, Oke Popo.
 Fashola, Trader, Faji market.
 Famiwa, Blacksmith, Idoluwo.
 Ferreira, Manoel Jorge (s), Trader, Tinubu street.
 Forester, John Charles, Trader, Broad street.
 Franklin, John Benjamin, Trader, Apogbon street.
 Fowler, Peter Augustus, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Gage, Phillip Hall, Carpenter, Faji.
 Garber, James George, Auctioneer, Garber square.
 Garruta, Trader, Ite Passi.
 Gaspard, Writing Clerk, Aroloya street.
 Gay, George, Writing Clerk, Oke Popo.
 Gbotifa, James Felix Fatunshe, Writing Clerk, Idoluwo.
 Gegele, Awadu, Butcher, Erekro road.
 George, Charles Joseph (s), Merchant, Marina.
 George, Isaac Thomas, Writing Clerk, Shitta street.
 George, Moses Thomas, Bar Clerk, Balogun street.
 George, John O'Conor, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
 George, James, Writing Clerk, Ebute Awo.
 George, Thomas Ige, Trader, Erekro road.
 George, William Samuel, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
 George, William Theophilus, Tailor, Balogun street.
 Giwa, Sule, Trader, Aroloya street.
 Giwa, Sule, Trader, Massy square.
 Giwa, Sule (s), Trader, Agarawu street.
 Giwa, Abasi, Trader, Okoawo.
 Giwa, Yakubu, Farmer, Faji market.
 Gloster, David Adolphus, Trader, Offin lane.
 Gloster, Moses William, Carpenter, Martin street.
 Goambala, Trader, Epetedo.
 Gomez, Eustaquio Franklin, Writing Clerk, Martin street.
 Gomez Quirino Fitz, Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.
 Goya, Edward Thomas, Carpenter, Lake street.
 Grant, Samuel, Butcher, Erekro road.
 Green, Henry, Tailor, Shitta street.
 Green, Jacob Daniel, Mechanic, Shitta street.
 Haffner, Claudius Stephen, Bar Clerk, Faji.
 Haastrap, Joseph Pythagoras, Trader, Broad street.
 Hamilton, J. Hermez, Watch Repairer, Broad street.
 Hamilton, Robert, Tailor, Lake street.
 Hammond, Christopher, Trader, Massy street.
 Harrison, Thomas Lloyd, Writing Clerk, Bishop street.
 Hazely, Nathaniel Carroll, Mechanic, Faji market.
 Hoare, Thomas George (s), Merchant, Lake street.
 Hook, Logan Henry Horace, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
 Hofig, Max, Writing Clerk, Marina.
 Holloway, Caleb, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Hughes, Christopher Francis, Tailor, Martin street.
 Idewu, Trader, Ite Passi.
 Ige, Trader, Aroloya.
 Iiafi, Sule, Trader, Faji market.
 Ilori, Bakari, Trader, Isalegangan.
 Innasa, Trader, Epetedo.
 Innayu, Brimah, Trader, Okoawo.
 Ipaye, Trader, Faji.
 Ipinlabbassa, Trader, Massy street.
 Isa, Trader, Aroloya.
 Isaacs, Jacob, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Israel, Gaspard, Writing Clerk, Marina.
 Jackson, John Payne, Writing Clerk, Tokunboh street.
 Jeni, Brimah, Writing Clerk, Idoluwo.
 Jinadu, Trader, Idungaran.
 Joaquim, Henrick, Trader, Tinubu street.
 Joaquin, Manoel Jose, Trader, Bamgbose street.
 John, Joseph Nathan, Writing Clerk, Idunabo street.
 John, James Thos. Lorenzo, Shipwright, Oke Olowogbowo.
 John, Simeon Melancthon, Trader, Breadfruit lane.
 John, Charles Thomas, Publican, Balogun street.
 John, Isaac Silvanus, Mechanic, Alli street.
 Johnson, Ephraim T., Boat Clerk, Olowogbowo.
 Johnson, George William, Trader, Bridge street.

Johnson, George William, Bookbinder, Isalegangan.
 Johnson, Thomas Gordon, Trader, Tinubu street.
 Johnson, George Phillip, Trader, Broad street.
 Johnson, Jacob, Mechanic, Offin road.
 Johnson, Stephen William, Trader, Balogun street.
 Johnson, John Bright, Trader, Wiwo Onotere.
 Johnson, Henry Benjamin, Tailor, Shitta street.
 Johnson, James Moses, Shipwright, Broad street.
 Johnson, Jabez, Tailor, Chapel street.
 Johnson, Moses, Merchant, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Johnson, Joshua E., Tailor, Shitta street.
 Johnson, Robert Ethelbert, Trader, Erekro road.
 Jonah, Moses Thomas, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Jones, Jacob Frederick, Sawyer, Tinubu square.
 Jones, Joseph Africanus, Tailor, Alli street.
 Jones, David Augustus, Writing Clerk, Odunlami street.
 Jones, Henry Adolphus, Writing Clerk, Ebute Alakoro.
 Jose, Brimah, Trader, Idoluwo.
 Joseph, Edmund Bendal, Writing Clerk, Offin.
 Joseph, Thomas During, Trader, Shitta street.
 Kadiri, Abudu, Trader, Epetedo.
 Kadiri, Trader, Olowogbowo.
 Kakawa, Chief (s), Trader, Kakiwa street.
 Kasumu, Trader, Oluwole street.
 Kasumu, Trader, Idumagbo.
 Kasumu, Trader, Akani street.
 Kaya, Kasumu, Trader, Balogun street.
 Kenny, John Buxton, Tailor, Marina.
 Kester, Simeon Davison, Shoemaker, Martin street.
 King, Gabriel Thomas (s), Merchant, Marina.
 King, George Theophilus, Trader, Marina.
 King, William Theophilus, Writing Clerk, Offin road.
 King, Isaiah Johnston, Writing Clerk, Obadino street.
 King, Thomas Alfred, Trader, Marina.
 Kopade, Blacksmith, Lemomu street.
 Koduro (s), Trader, Oke Popo.
 Kumayon, Lime Burner, Faji market.
 Kunuya, Momodu, Trader, Ite Passi.
 Labrinjo, Docemo (s), Trader, Marina.
 Ladamu, Chief (s), Fisherman, King street.
 Lanu, Blacksmith, Faji market.
 Lawrence, Thomas, Writing Clerk, Odunlami street.
 Layinka, Blacksmith, Erekro.
 Leigh, Jacob Samuel (s), Merchant, Broad street.
 Lewis, Samuel Augustus, Trader, Bankole street.
 Lewis, William Walter, Writing Clerk, Tinubu street.
 Lewis, David, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Lieni (s), Trader, Broad street.
 Luderhrt, Julius, Writing Clerk, Tinubu street.
 Ludlow, Ebenezer Thomas, Trader, Balogun street.
 Macauley, William Babington, Publican, Wiwo Onotere.
 Macauley, Samuel Rawlinson, Writing Clerk, Oke Popo.
 Macauley, Isaac William, Shipwright, Shitta street.
 Macauley, John, Cabinet-maker, Faji.
 Macauley, Thos. Benjamin (s), Trader, Wiwo Onotere.
 Macauley, David, Trader, Bamgbose street.
 Macauley, Abel Benjamin, Mechanic, Breadfruit street.
 Macauley, Aaron, Mechanic, Bankole street.
 Macauley, Obadiah O., Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.
 Macauley, T. Fowell Buxton, Writing Clerk, Odunlami st.
 Macauley, William, Writing Clerk, Faji market.
 Machado, Manoel J., Carpenter, Bamgbose street.
 MacIver, Allan, Writing Clerk, Kakawa street.
 Maddy, Samuel Africanus, Tailor, Breadfruit street.
 Majolagbe, Bakare, Trader, Massy street.
 Malade, Trader, Faji market.
 Malade, Mumuni, Trader, Okoawo.
 Manning, Peter, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
 Martins, Pedro Puncho (s), Writing Clerk, Igboseire street.
 Martins, Antonio Juditha, Trader, Martin street.
 Martins, Edward, Trader, Martin street.
 Martins, Charles, Mechanic, Martin street.
 Mason, George W., Writing Clerk, Broad street.
 Mason, William, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
 Mason, John Sigil-mund, Writing Clerk, Broad street.

Meffre, Phillippe Jose (s), Trader, Broad street.
 Menson, Emanuel, Writing Clerk, Taiwo street.
 Monea, Charles Andrew, Merchant, Marina.
 Meyer, Thomas, Bricklayer, Palm Church street.
 Meyer, William Heinrich Martin (s), Agent, Marina.
 Moore, Frederick, Fisherman, Breadfruit lane.
 Morgan, Moses Thomas, Trader, Kakawa street.
 Moru, Trader, Oke Popo.
 Moreira, Manoel Bonifacio, Barber, Broad street.
 Momo, Priest, Aroloya street.
 Momodu, Trader, Ebute Alakoro.
 Momo, Jikoji, Trader, Oke Popo.
 Momodu, Timo, Trader, Olowogbowo.
 Momodu, Oluse, Trader, Ifumatta.
 Momojikoi, Trader, Oke Popo.
 Motajo, Blacksmith, Faji market.
 Musa, Trader, Faji market.
 Musa, Trader, Okoawo.
 Musa, Trader, Odo Bankole.
 Murray, Daniel, Trader, Balogun street.
 Nelson, Nathaniel Theodore, Mechanic, Balogun street.
 Nicol, Josiah, Carpenter, Martin street.
 Noble, James Augustus, Writing Clerk, Agarawu street.
 Obrikiti (s), Trader, Idumattta.
 Odunwoo, Lawani, Trader, Okoawo.
 Odugbe, Trader, Oke Popo.
 Odunbaku (s), Trader, Ajisomo street.
 Odunlami, Trader, Faji market.
 Odunlami, Trader, Epetedo.
 Oduntan (s), Trader, Ebute Ero.
 Ogunbiyi, Jacob (s), Trader, Ebute Ero.
 Ogundemi, Blacksmith, Idoluwo.
 Ogunobi, Brima, Trader, Massy street.
 Ogumu, Trader, Olowogbowo.
 Ogunjabi, Trader, Oke Popo.
 Ogunkai, Blacksmith, Faji market.
 Okete, Sumanu, Trader, Okoawo.
 Okolo, Farmer, Balogun street.
 Okoya, Ntiju (s), Trader, Idumagbo street.
 Okoya, Eba, Trader, Idoluwo.
 Olowara, Brima, Trader, Broad street.
 Olaonighagbo, Trader, Isalegangan.
 Olo, Idewu (s), Trader, Agarawu street.
 Oloke, Brickmaker, Obon Eko.
 Olaniyanu, Trader, Offin.
 Ojoro, Trader, Faji market.
 Olumole, Trader, King street.
 Olotu (s), Trader, Ebute Meta.
 Omitano, Fisherman (s), King street.
 Oni, Chief (s), Trader, Idunganaran.
 Osborne, Robert Elliot, Mechanic, Broad street.
 Oseni, Trader, Offin road.
 Osodi, Trader, King street.
 Otun, Jinadu, Trader, Aroloya street.
 Oseni, Giwa, Trader, Aroloya street.
 Page, Robert Frederick C., Writing Clerk, Offin.
 Palomino, Thomas Joaquin, Bricklayer, Igboseire street.
 Pearse, James, Shipwright, Breadfruit street.
 Pearse, Daniel Thomas, Writing Clerk, Bankole street.
 Pereira, Thomas Benedicto, Bricklayer, Campbell street.
 Pereira, Jaccinto de, Mechanic, Oke Ite.
 Peters, John Augustus, Writing Clerk, Isaleganga.
 Phelan, Richard, Trader, Erekro road.
 Pinto, Jose Moreira (s), Merchant, Marina.
 Pratt, Aaron Stephen, Sawyer, Wiwo Onotere.
 Pratt, John Evans, Mechanic, Isalegangan.
 Pratt, Emanuel Samuel, Mechanic, Offin lane.
 Pratt, Samuel, Sawyer, Lemomu street.
 Pratt, James, Shipwright, Garber square.
 Quenum, Joseph Boco, Baker, Oke Ite.
 Rabenhorst, Rudolph, Writing Clerk, Tinubu street.
 Randal, Thomas Samuel, Trader, Palm Church street.
 Randal, Charles Valentine, Trader, Victoria road.
 Reffle, William, Trader, Broad street.
 Richards, John O. S. Blacksmith, Marina.

Richard, B. Thomas, Painter, Lemomu street.
 Roache, Joao da, Trader, Kakawa street.
 Roberts, Zachariah Clandus, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
 Roberts, John Augustus, Trader, Balogun street.
 Robbin, Henry (s), Merchant, Marina.
 Rodrigues, Americo Joaquin (s), Writing Clerk, Kakawa st.
 Rodrigues, Carlos, Merchant, Broad street.
 Rokoso, Trader (s), Faji market.
 Roza, Jao Gacelo, Carpenter, Tokunboh street.
 Salu, Onletira, Trader, Obadino street.
 Saibu, Trader, Bamgbose street.
 Sagberui, Trader, Epetedo.
 Salu, Trader, Taiwo street.
 Samuel, Jose J., Writing Clerk, Broad street.
 Saul, Wilfred, Writing Clerk, Odunlami street.
 Savage, Joseph Nathaniel, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Savage, Josiah Alfred, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Savage, Daniel, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Savage, Simeon, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Savage, Thomas Momodu, Trader, Offin road.
 Savage, William Momodu, Trader, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Sawyer, George Christopher, Trader, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Sawyer, Henry Claudius, Trader, Offin road.
 Sawyer, William Joseph, Writing Clerk, Breadfruit street.
 Scale, Frank Thomas, Druggist, Awolola street.
 Scale, Haldine, William, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Scale, John, Shipwright, Awololah street.
 Seidu, Giwa, Trader, Broad street.
 Seidu, Salako, (s) Trader, Faji market.
 Seidu, Sarumi, Trader, Oke Popo.
 Seidu, Pempe, Trader, Aroloya street.
 Seymour, Charles A., Writing Clerk, Igboseire street.
 Shaw, Daniel Powell, Trader, Olowogbowo.
 S' ephred, George Rowstone, Writing Clerk, Oluwole st.
 Shitta, William (s), Trader, Shitta street.
 Sholu, Trader, Massy street.
 Shomade, Jinadu, Trader, Ebute Ero.
 Shortland, George A., Writing Clerk, Oke Ite.
 Silva, Jose Tude da (s), Merchant, Tinubu street.
 Smith, Frederick Henry, Trader, Faji.
 Smith, Emanuel Ojo, Writing Clerk, Faji.
 Smith, Frederick Geoffrey, Writing Clerk, King street.
 Smith, James, Blacksmith, Breadfruit street.
 Smith, Anthony Obayomi (s), Trader, Offin road.
 Soares, Manuel Victor, Trader, Bamgbose street.
 Soares, Samuel Costa da, Writing Clerk, Marina.
 Sogoro (s), Brickmaker, Sogoro street.
 Somes, Cassiano Battista, Tailor, Faji.
 Spinosi, Jerome (s), Agent, Broad street.
 Sumanu, Giwa, Trader, Victoria road.
 Suza, Izidro da, Trader, Taiwo street.
 Talabi, Trader, Offin.
 Tamah, Trader, Balogun street.
 Taylor, Joseph Samuel, Trader, Tinubu street.
 Taylor, Zacheus Simeon, Writing Clerk, Bankole street.
 Taylor, Henry Augustus, Writing Clerk, Chapel street.
 Taylor, Joseph Beresford, Trader, Tinubu street.
 Thomas, John Alfred, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Thomas, James Jonathan (s), Merchant, Erekro road.
 Thomas, William John, Shipwright, Oke Popo.
 Thomas, John, Mechanic, Obe street.
 Thomas, Christian George, Sawyer, Agarawu street.
 Thomas, Henry Zachariah, Writing Clerk, Bankole street.
 Thomas, John Ataba, Trader, Offin.
 Thomas, Daniel Benjamin, Writing Clerk, Victoria road.
 Thomas, Daniel Babington, Mechanic, Balogun street.
 Thomas, Josiah Richard, Trader, Broad street.
 Thomas, John Oseni, Clerk, Marina.
 Thomas, Josiah, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Thomas, Matthew Melancthon, Writing Clerk, Bisop st.
 Thorpe, Solomon, Tailor, Martin street.
 Thompson, Jeremiah, Writing Clerk, near Faji market.
 Thompson, William Audubon, Trader, Broad street.
 Tickel, Thomas Robert Thorn, Writing Clerk, Marina.
 Tokosi, James Frederick, Writing Clerk, King street.

Turner, Moses, Trader, Offin.
Ungebauer, Charles (s), Agent, Marina.
Vaughan, Christopher, Mechanic, Banjoko street.
Vidal, Jacob A., Mechanic, Taiwo street.
Vincent, Jacob, Writing Clerk, Garber square.
Wecks, Moses Maximinus, Mechanic, Garber square.
Wellington Joseph Charles, Mechanic, Isalegangan.
Wey, Robert Antony, Writing Clerk, Lake street.
Whittaker, Walter, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Wilson, Amos Fitz-Patrick, Bar Clerk, Balogun street.
Williams, Alfred, Trader, Victoria street.
Williams, John Tychius, Trader, Bankole street.
Williams, Daniel Erastus, Shipwright, Idumata.
Williams, Joseph Lewis, Auctioneer, Martin street.
Williams, Ephraim James, Mechanic, Martin street.
Williams, James Frederick, Trader, Broad street.
Williams, Moses John, Trader, Broad street.
Williams, Phillip Thomas, Tailor, Marina.
Williams, David, Trader, Offin.
Williams, John O'Connor, Trader, Offin.
Williams, Samuel, Trader, Bamgboshe street.
Williams, Jacob, Trader, Kosseh street.
Williams, George Alfred, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Williams, John Obassa, Writing Clerk, Martin street.
Williams, John Arthur Kennedy, Writing Clerk, Obadino street.
Williams, Thomas Benjamin, Trader, Shitta street.
Williams, Zachariah Archibald, Trader, Broad street.
Williams, Jacob Egundeti, Writing Clerk, Offin road.
Williams, Edmund, Writing Clerk, Martin street.
Willoughby, Isaac Humphrey (s), Trader, Oke Olowogbo.
Willoughby, Owen, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
Wright, Emanuel, Writing Clerk, Ajele street.
Wright, David Henry, Carpenter, Wesley street.
Yakubu, Fisherman, Shitta street.
Yemoru, Seidu, Trader, Faji market.
Yesufu, Steward, Victoria road.
Young, Isaac Augustus, Trader, Kosseh street.
Zimmer, Diedrich, Writing Clerk, Marina.

LIST OF JURORS OF THE DISTRICT OF BADAGRY, FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Adansuku, Farmer, Jegba.
Adebisi, Farmer, Wayi.
Agawantory, Trader, Posuko.
Agia, Fisherman, Dagbetohome.
Ajido, Roko, Trader, Ajido.
Ajosch, Trader, Ahonjigo.
Akuanu, Trader, Jegba.
Colecraft, James Edmund, Trader, Ahoviko.
Fiotoh, Chief, Trader, Frako.
Gomes de Sa, Antonio, Merchant, Awanjigo.
Hundako, Canoe-watcher, Awanjigo.
Hundeyi, Trader, Sowe.
Ijebu, Farmer, Danoko.
Iworo, Roko, Trader, Iworo.
Johnson, Roko, Trader, Frako.
Kersungba, Farmer, Possuko.
Lobo, Trader, Awangijo.
Mobe, Chief, Trader, Boiko.
Mobe, John Michael, Farmer, Boiko.
Moura, Francisco Elizas de, Trader, Boiko.
Oje, Trader, Proprio.
Okolasa, Boko, Fisherman, Proprio.
Onitiju, Wusu, Trader, Wandow.
Owoye, Farmer, Wayi.
Possu, Chief, Trader, Possuko.
Pacheco, Juliva Mendes, Trader, Ahoviko.
Roko, Trader, Gauho.
Sabo, Trader, Possuko.
Salami, Trader, Possuko.
Sobo, Trader, Awanjigo.
Sukamianie, Trader Possuko.

W. H. BASTOW, District Commissioner.
Badagry, 30th November, 1881.

LIST OF JURORS OF THE DISTRICT OF
PALMA AND LECKIE,
FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Ajayi, Clerk, Leckie.
Agoro, Trader, Leckie.
Aitole, Trader, Leckie.
Anishere, Trader, Leckie.
Ambogi, Clerk, Palma.
Atere, Trader, Palma.
Aja, Trader, Palma.
Challendard, Hippolyte, Merchant, Leckie.
Coria, Miguel Suze, Cooper, Leckie.
Cadoza, Antonio, Bricklayer, Leckie.
Churcher, George Augustus, Tailor, Palma.
Da Souza, Francisco, Clerk, Leckie.
Daniel, Robert, Cooper, Palma.
Daniel, Joseph Albert, Carpenter, Palma.
Da Souza, Octavio J., Tailor, Palma.
Da Conciccoa, Louise, Trader, Palma.
Empada, Clerk, Palma.
Gbarago, Trader, Leckie.
Hansen, Gilbert Patrie, Clerk, Palma.
Kosoko, Julius, Goldsmith, Leckie.
Kees, Gustav, Merchant, Palma.
Koseki, Clerk, Palma.
Lawson, Frederick John Wilberforce, Shipwright, Leckie.
Le Normand, Yves, Clerk, Leckie.
Macarthy, John, Cooper, Leckie.
Mama, Farmer, Leckie.
Mensah, Joseph, Bricklayer, Leckie.
Mason, William W., Farmer, Palma.
Musah, Trader, Palma.
Mullins, C. T., Merchant, Leckie.
Newton, Josiah Sombabibi, Clerk, Leckie.
Penero, Joseph, Trader, Palma.
Roberts, Isaac Ajuwale, Cooper, Leckie.
Sabino, James Andre, Cooper, Leckie.
Salihu, Okolo, Trader, Palma.
Sanza, Trader, Leckie.
Sumanu, Animasaun, Trader, Palma.
Sumanu, Olomowewe, Trader, Palma.
Vaughan, Joseph, Trader, Palma.
Vicente, Joaquin F., Clerk, Palma.
Vicente, Sabino, Trader, Palma.

GEORGE SMITH, District Commissioner.
Leckie, 30th November, 1881.

PRINCIPAL NATIVE TRADERS IN LAGOS.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Tiwo, Tiwo street. | Abuduramanu Agoro, |
| Liemi, Broad street. | Bridge street. |
| Oui, Ajisomo street. | O'Brikki, Victoria street. |
| Ajai Akani, Akani street. | Otepola, Audunfah street. |
| Sumanu Animasaun, Shitta street. | Seidi Sarunmi, Okepopo. |
| Shitta, Shitta street. | Banjoko Lawani, Banjoko street. |
| Fagbemi, Bishop street. | Chief Aso-gbon, Ebute Ero. |
| Jacob Ogubiyi, Obon Eko. | Gbotifa, Idoluwo. |
| Eshubi, Obon Eko. | Okoya eba, Idoluwo. |
| Eshubi, King st, Idumagbo. | Okoya nitiju, Idumagbo. |
| Brimah Apatira, Faji. | Bada, Olumole street. |
| Biawu, Faji. | Latiri, Obadino street. |
| Ilori, Isalegagan. | Oni, Idungaran. |
| Olaniyonu, Offin. | Olumole, Idungaran. |
| Sogoro, Sogoro street. | Faloun, Idungaran. |
| Tamah, Offin. | T. M. Savage, Bankole street, Offin road. |
| Magaji, Shitta street. | Obayomi Smith, Offin. |

Sule, John, Trader, Possuko.
Tickel, Thomas, Merchant, Boiko.
Vudunu, Trader, Gawho.
Yanda, Trader, Possuko.
Yogba, Chief, Trader, Ahoviko.

W. H. BASTOW, District Commissioner.
Badagry, 30th November, 1881.

REIGNING KINGS AND CHIEFS IN THE INTERIOR, &c.

Abeokuta — Alake, King ; Addo — Agbojo, King ;
Ashanti—Mensah, King ; Benin, Odioriba, King ; Bida
Moru—King ; Bonny—George Pepple, King ; Calabar
—Aurachree, King ; Dahomey—Tenga, King ; Ibadan
—Latosa, Chief or Bale ; Igbesa—King ; Ife—Owon, King ; Ijesha—Owa, King ; Ilorin—Aleru, King ; Iselin
—Mojaro, King ; Iwo—Oluwo, Chief ; Jebu—Awujale, King ; Ketu—Alaketo, King ; Ogbomoso—Bamgboye,
Chief ; Okedon—Falahol, Chief ; Opobo—Jaja, King ; Ota—Ajano, King ; Oyo—Alafin, King ; Porto Novo—
Tofah, King ; Ondo—Oshemowé, King ; Ibijire—Omo-
luwa, King ; Globeni—Oduwo, Bale or Chief ; Illaro—
Olularo, King ; Meko—King ; Baribah—Eleduweh, King.
Awoonlah—Hahollo, King.

PRINCIPAL HEADMEN OF COMPANIES

Holding the Rank or Title of Giwa.

Sule, Aroyola.
Yakubu, Faji.
Olaonigbagbo, Isalegagan.
Asani, Okepopo.
Brimah Onletira, Obadino st.
Ige, Aroyola.
Sule, Aljarawa street.
Ogunu, Victoria road.
Momodu Tihamio, Olowogbo.
Momodu Olaosi, Idumotta.
Dada Kukute, Ebute Alakoro.

NAMES OF PUBLIC OFFICES, OFFICERS, &c.

TRANSLATED INTO THE YORUBA TONGUE.

Government House..... Ille Obba.
Custom House..... Ille Ibode.
Court House..... Ille Ejo.
Post Office..... Ille Wosika.
Hospital..... Ille Alarun.
Gaol or Bridewell..... Ille Ewon.
Debtors' Prison..... Ille Onigbese, alias Okokomaiko.
Government Pier..... Carane Obba.
Custody..... Itimole.
Cemetery..... Ille Oku or Isa Oku.
Powder Magazine..... Ille Etu.
Governor..... { Bale, alias Abba—i.e., Sovereign,
representing the Sovereign.
Colonial Secretary..... Ijoye Akowe Ille, alias Igbag Keji
Collector of Customs... Onibode. [Bale
Clerk of Customs..... Akowe Bode.
Judge..... Oliwo, alias Onidajo Ula.
Commissioner..... Akpene, alias Onidajo Kekere.
Registrar..... Akowe Ejona.
Crown Prosecutor..... Agbejoro Obba.
Sheriff..... Ijoye Amuoifinse.
Interpreter..... Ogbufo.
Colonial Surgeon..... Onisegun Illu.
Superintendent of Police..... Olori Olokpa.
Constable..... Olokpa.
Superintndt Armed Police..... Olori Agbe Ibon.
Armed Police..... Agbebion.
Engineer..... Eniwoule, alias Gbagimole.
Treasurer..... Onisonwo Illu.
Plaintiff..... Eniwejo.
Defendant..... Elejo.
Debtor..... Onigbese.
Gaol Prisoner..... Elewon.
Merchant..... Onisowo.
Auctioneer..... Onibanjo.
Church or Chapel..... Ille Olowo.
Market House..... Ille Oja.
Minister..... Alufa.
Registrar of Deaths ... Akowe Oku.

HEADMEN OF THE JEBUS.

PALMA.—Akpena, Alakpini, Odugun.
LECKIE.—Awole.
Head of Kosoko's men—Aftere.
Ditto Oso-di—Musa.

LLOYD'S AGENTS.

LAGOS.—Charles Louis Fabel.
BONNY.—Lieut. H. Carey, R.N., F.R.G.S.
H.B.M. Consul for the Rights of Benin and Biafra—Edward Hyde Hewett, Esq., £500, and allowances.

MAIL PACKET AGENTS.

Charles Louis Fabel, Esq., Kakawa street.
George W. Neville (Acting).

PRINCIPAL MARKETS

That supply Lagos with Produce, Poultry, &c.
Ejinrin. Igbesa. Porto Novo.
Epe. Gawn. Addo. Ijoh.
Ikosi. Isheri. Okeodon. &c., &c.
Ikorodu. Ogudu. Iworo.

MARKETS IN LAGOS.

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| The Marina. | Idunshagbe. | Offin. |
| Faji. | Obon Eko. | Balogun sq. |
| Ereko. | Ebutu Ero. | Massey sq. |
| Agarawu street. | Bankole st. | Epetedo. |
| Victoria street. | Kosseh street. | Houssa Town. |

NAMES OF STREETS.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Marina | Market street | Alagbede street |
| Broad street | Martin street | Bankole street |
| Tinibu street | Davies street | Kosoko street |
| Tinibu square | Balogun street | Ebutu Alakoro |
| Campbell street | Balogun square | Shitta street |
| Victoria road | Bishop street | Agarawa street |
| Oil Mill street | Apongbon street | Bamgboshe street |
| Joseph street | Chapel street | Obadino street |
| Hamburg street | Lake street | Two street |
| Ajele street | Wiwo Onotere | Awololah street |
| Odunlami street | Oke Olowogbowo | Aroyolah street |
| Offin | Offin road | Ajisomo street |
| Kakawa street | Custom House st. | Akonki street |
| William street | Ereko road | Banjoko street |
| Seriki street | Ereko | Obe square |
| Sopono street | Idunshagbe street | Ebutu Ero |
| Lemoni street | Ebutu Ero | Massey street |
| Palm Church st. | King street | Tokunboh street |
| Oluwole street | Great Bridge st. | Inau Bery street |
| Sogoro street | Onikoyi street | Omildun street |
| Oko Awo street | Agbowodo street | Cow lane |
| Oko Awo | Garber square | Audunpah street |
| Pedro street | King market | Aupeomoh street |
| Alli street | Igbosere street | Odokuray street |
| Faji market | Prison street | Bridge street |
| Isale Gangani | Idunwase street | Okepopo street |
| Princes Bridge st. | Osodi street | Wesley street |
| Kosseh street | Kosseh street | |

LATE KINGS OF LAGOS.

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Ologun Kutere. | Akisemoyin. | Gabaro. |
| Asilokun. | Adele. | Idewu Ojulari. |
| Oluwole. | Akitoye. | Kosoko. |
| | | |

DOCENO'S CHIEFS.

| | | |
|------------|------------|----------|
| Talabi. | Olamegbon. | Aromire. |
| Obalikoro. | Onikoyi. | Ojora. |
| Oloto. | Asogbon. | Kakawa. |
| Bajulai. | Onitano. | Bashua. |
| Elejo. | Soenu. | Asesi. |
| | | |

KOSOKO'S CHIEFS.

| | | |
|---------|----------------------------|--|
| Alli. | Balogun of the Mahomedans. | |
| Ajagun. | Sagbeni. | |
| Bakary. | Momo-kojiki. | |
| Adama. | Balogun of the Mahomedans. | |
| | | |

CHIEFS OF BADAGRY.

| | | |
|---------|---------|-------------------|
| Jagba. | Wawu. | Subu, alias Mobe. |
| Akaran. | Ijigin. | |

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency HERBERT TAYLOR USSHER, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

(L.S.)
HERBERT TAYLOR USSHER, G.M.G.,
Governor-in-Chief.

Whereas it has been found necessary to readjust the silver coinage now in circulation in the Gold Coast Colony, and to restrict such coinage to British sterling;

And whereas it has been found necessary to legalize certain proceedings taken in the Supreme Court of this Colony;

Now I do hereby proclaim and make known, that the following Ordinances have been passed this day in the Legislative Council of the said Colony, and assented to by me, viz.—

Ordinances Nos. 2 and 3, entitled respectively "An Ordinance providing for the demonetization of certain Coins now in circulation, and received as payment in this Colony," and "An Ordinance to give validity to certain proceedings in the Supreme Court of the Colony."

I do therefore hereby notify that the Ordinances in question are now in force in the Gold Coast Colony.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the Gold Coast Colony, at Government House, Christiansborg, in the said Colony, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of Her Majesty's reign the forty-third.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. H. WILSON, Acting Colonial Secretary.
God save the Queen!

Assistant Colonial Secretariat,
Lagos, 11th May, 1880.

The Public are hereby informed, that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 2, of 1880, which has received the assent of the Governor-in-Council, the only silver coins which will be accepted as a legal tender on and after the 21st instant, being ten clear days from the date of this notice, will be British silver coins.

Until the date first above mentioned, the foreign silver coins now in circulation in the Colony will be accepted as a legal tender, and in payment of duties, &c.

Certain foreign gold coins of which a Schedule is attached herewith, will remain current in the Colony at the usual rates, as specified below:—

SCHEDULE A.

| | |
|--|---------|
| I. All gold and silver British sterling. | |
| II. Gold coins (Foreign):— | |
| Spanish and South American doubloons @ £3 4 0 | |
| Half Do. Do. | 1 12 0 |
| American Double Eagles ... | 4 2 2 |
| Do. Half " ... | 2 1 0 |
| Do. Quarter " ... | 1 0 6 |
| French twenty franc piece ... | 10 10 3 |
| III. Gold dust and nuggets @ per oz. ... | 15 10 |
| By Order, | 3 12 0 |
| CHAS. D. TURTON, Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary. | |

SCALE OF COURSES & RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Forty courses, called ogoji, make one string. A string is so called because the native traders aforetime used to string courses by forties to facilitate counting business.

Fifty strings, or 2,000 courses, make one head, called egbah. Exchange at 1s. to 1s. 3d.

Ten heads, or 20,000 courses, make one bag called okeokau [pronounced "okekau"] — i.e., oke means "bag;" okian means "one?" or egbahwa. Exchange at 10s. to 12s. 6d.

N.B.—For every five strings, or 200 courses, called "igbaowo" [pronounced "igbawo"] a discount of two courses is made, called "edun."

COURSES TABLE AND VALUE IN SILVER AND GOLD COINS.

| 5 strings or | 200 | Couries equal to £0 0 14 |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| 10 " | 400 | " " 0 0 3 |
| 15 " | 600 | " " 0 0 4 1 |
| 20 " | 800 | " " 0 0 6 |
| 25 " | 1,000 | " " 0 0 7 1 |
| 30 " | 1,200 | " " 0 0 9 |
| 35 " | 1,400 | " " 0 0 10 1 |
| 40 " | 1,600 | " " 0 1 0 1 |
| 45 " | 1,800 | " " 0 1 1 1 2 |
| 50 " | 2,000 | Couries called 1 head 0 1 3 1 2 |
| 1/2 heads or | 3,000 | Couries equal to 0 1 10 |
| 1 head 30 strings or | 3,200 | " " 0 2 0 |
| 2 heads or | 4,000 | " " 0 2 6 |
| 2 heads 20 strings or | 4,800 | " " 0 3 0 |
| 3 heads or | 6,000 | " " 0 3 9 |
| 3 1/2 " | 7,000 | " " 0 4 4 |
| 4 " | 8,000 | " " 0 5 0 |
| 4 1/2 " | 9,000 | " " 0 5 7 1 |
| 5 " | 10,000 | " " 0 6 3 |
| 5 1/2 " | 11,000 | " " 0 6 10 1 |
| 6 " | 12,000 | " " 0 7 6 |
| 6 1/2 " | 13,000 | " " 0 8 1 2 |
| 7 " | 14,000 | " " 0 8 9 |
| 7 1/2 " | 15,000 | " " 0 9 4 |
| 8 " | 16,000 | " " 0 10 0 1 |
| 8 1/2 " | 17,000 | " " 0 10 7 |
| 9 " | 18,000 | " " 0 11 3 1 2 |
| 9 1/2 " | 19,000 | " " 0 11 10 |
| 10 " | 20,000 | Couries called a bag 0 12 6 1 2 |
| 11 " | 22,000 | Couries equal to 0 13 9 |
| 12 " | 24,000 | " " 0 15 0 |
| 13 " | 26,000 | " " 0 16 3 |
| 14 " | 28,000 | " " 0 17 6 |
| 15 " | 30,000 | " " 0 18 9 |
| 16 " | 32,000 | " " 1 0 0 |

EXCHANGE IN COPPER COINS.

| 25 Couries equal to | s. d. |
|--|----------|
| 50 Couries, or 1 string 10 Couries | 0 0 1 |
| 100 " | 0 0 2 |
| 200 " | 0 1 0 |
| 300 " | 0 2 0 |
| 400 " | 0 3 0 |
| 500 " | 0 4 0 |
| 600 " | 0 5 0 |
| 700 " | 0 6 0 |
| 800 " | 0 7 0 |
| 900 " | 0 8 0 |
| 1,000 " | 0 9 0 |
| 1,100 " | 0 10 0 |
| 1,200 " | 0 11 0 |
| N.B.—It will be seen that it is a great disadvantage to send copper coins to market instead of silver; whilst one shilling silver brings 40 strings or 1,600 couries in exchange, coppers fetch 30 strings or 1,200 couries to a shilling. | I. A. P. |

CURRENCY.

At the Court, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the Ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. Present: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty; Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord President; Duke of Somerset; Sir George Grey, Bart.

Whereas the coins current in our Settlement of Lagos and its dependencies on the Western Coast of the Continent of Africa, consist partly of the current coin of the United Kingdom, and partly of the gold and silver coins of foreign States; and it is expedient that the rates at which the said gold coins of foreign States shall circulate in our said Settlement and its dependencies shall be ascertained and fixed.

Now, therefore, we, by the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to declare and ordain, and by the advice aforesaid, we do hereby declare and ordain that throughout our said Settlement and its dependencies the said gold coins

shall circulate and be received in payment as being of the full value and equivalent to current money of the United Kingdom at the rates hereafter specified:

| GOLD. | |
|--|-----------|
| Spain, Mexico, or States of South America, | |
| Doubloon | £3 4 0 |
| Sub-divisions of Doubloon in proportion. | |
| Spanish Isabel | £1 0 6 |
| " 2 dollar piece | 0 8 2 |
| Portuguese 10 dollar piece | 0 4 1 |
| American 20 " | 1 0 6 |
| " 10 " | 2 1 0 |
| " 5 " | 4 2 2 |
| " 2 1/2 " | 5 1 0 |
| French 20 francs | 0 4 1 |
| " 10 " | 15 10 |
| " 5 " | 7 1 1 |
| | 0 3 1 1 2 |

Fishing begins December month on to seven moons. There are about 171 persons engaged in fishing with stakes.

OYSTER BEDS.

1. Front of Ijora. 2. Front of King's Palace. 3. Front of Idumagbo. 4. Front of Ehingbetti towards Akpapar. 5. Near Maro Creek, beyond Akpapa Point. 6. Nea, Muyan, alias Iru. 7. Front of Akpapa Point. 8. Nea, Mafon, towards Bologun. 9. Near Oto. 10. Near Abekun, opposite Signal House. 11. Near Ojaghe, near Bologun. 12. Front of Kere, beyond Besé. 13. Front of Idogur beyond Besé.

Oysters are dive for and picked up yearly, in seven moons out of thirteen. Above, the Priest of Ijora, receives yearly presents to invoke the god of fish. The Chief, Ojora, receives a yearly fee of 2s., and a bottle of rum from each man. There are about 45 fishers of oysters. This paying of fees began in King Idewu's time. This fishing is done at great peril; some of the fishers are eaten at times by sharks. Oysters, when young, are not wholesome.

MARKET DAYS FOR PRODUCE, &c., THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1882.

EJIRIN (JEBU).—January 5, 13, 21, 28. February 5, 13, 28. March 1, 9, 17, 25. April 2, 10, 18, 26. May 4, 12, 20, 28. June 5, 13, 21, 29. July 7, 15, 23, 31. August 8, 16, 28. September 9, 17, 25. October 3, 11, 19, 27. November 4, 12, 20, 28. December 6, 14, 22, 23.

IKORODU (JEBU).—January 6, 14, 22, 29. February 6, 14, 22, March 2, 10, 18, 26. April 3, 11, 19, 27. May 5, 13, 21, 29. June 4, 12, 21, 30. July 8, 16, 24. August 1, 9, 17, 25. September 2, 10, 18, 26. October 4, 12, 20, 28. November 5, 13, 21, 29. December 7, 15, 23, 31.

ISHERI (EGBA).—January 1, 10, 19, 28. February 1, 15, 24. March 5, 14, 23. April 1, 10, 19, 28. May 1, 16, 25. June 3, 12, 21, 30. July 9, 18, 27. August 5, 14, 23. September 1, 10, 19, 28. October 7, 16, 25. November 3, 12, 21, 30. December 9, 18, 27.

GAUN (EGRABA).—January 2, 11, 20, 29. February 7, 16, 25. March 6, 15, 24. April 2, 11, 20, 29. May 17, 26. June 4, 13, 22. July 1, 10, 19, 28. August 1, 15, 24. September 2, 11, 20, 29. October 8, 17, 26. November 4, 13, 22. December 1, 10, 19, 28.

IWORO (POPO).—January 5, 14, 23. February 1, 10, 19, 28. March 9, 18, 27. April 5, 14, 23. May 2, 11, 20, 29. June 7, 16, 25. July 4, 13, 22, 31. August 9, 18, 27. September 5, 14, 23. October 1, 10, 19, 28. November 6, 15, 24. December 4, 13, 22, 31.

PORTO NOVO (POPO).—January 2, 15, 28. February 10, 23. March 8, 21. April 3, 16, 29. May 12, 25. June 7, 20. July 3, 16, 29. August 11, 24. September 6, 19, 27. October 2, 15, 28. November 10, 23. December 6, 19.

MUSHIN (EBUTE METTA), LAGOSIANS.—January 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. February 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. March 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. April 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. May 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. June 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. July 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. August 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. September 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. October 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. November 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. December 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

OVINGBO (EBUTE METTA), LAGOSIANS.—January 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. February 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25. March 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. April 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. May 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. June 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. July 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. August 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. September 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. October 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. November 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. December 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS
In the Settlement of Lagos, for the year ending 1875.

| MONTHS. | Births. | | Christian Marriages. | | Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population. | | Deaths.—European Population of all ages. | |
|------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---|----------|--|-----------------|
| | | | | | Male.—Ages. | | Female.—Ages. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. |
| January | 2 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| February | 12 | 11 | 17 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| March | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| April | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| May | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| June | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 11 |
| July | 2 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| August | 8 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| September | 9 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 13 | 2 |
| October | 10 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| November | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| December | 7 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Totals.... | 83 | 87 | 54 | 122 | 4 | 17 | 108 | 124 |
| | | | | | 5 | 15 | 99 | 6 |
| | | | | | 15 | 14 | 0 | 2 |

For the year ending 1876.

| MONTHS. | Births. | | Christian Marriages. | | Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population. | | Deaths.—European Population of all ages. | |
|------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---|----------|--|-----------------|
| | | | | | Male.—Ages. | | Female.—Ages. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. |
| January | 4 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 10 |
| February | 6 | 4 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 10 |
| March | 9 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 9 |
| April | 10 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 10 |
| May | 8 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 11 |
| June | 8 | 9 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| July | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| August | 6 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| September | 9 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| October | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| November | 3 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| December | 12 | 18 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 12 |
| Totals.... | 92 | 106 | 64 | 152 | 11 | 12 | 144 | 141 |
| | | | | | 7 | 14 | 136 | 13 |
| | | | | | 14 | 13 | — | — |

For the year ending 1877.

| MONTHS. | Births. | | Christian Marriages. | | Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population. | | Deaths.—European Population of all Ages. | |
|------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---|----------|--|-----------------|
| | | | | | Male.—Ages. | | Female.—Ages. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. |
| January | 6 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| February | 4 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| March | 13 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| April | 11 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| May | 12 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| June | 8 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| July | 6 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 1 |
| August | 13 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| September | 8 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 |
| October | 10 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| November | 14 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 4 |
| December | 7 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 15 | 0 |
| Totals.... | 111 | 90 | 60 | 143 | 9 | 17 | 158 | 154 |
| | | | | | 12 | 0 | 137 | 15 |
| | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

For the year ending 1877.

REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS
For the year ending 1878.

| MONTHS. | Births. | | Christian Marriages. | | Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population. | | Deaths.—European Population of all ages. | |
|------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---|----------|--|-----------------|
| | | | | | Males.—Ages. | | Females.—Ages. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. |
| January | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| February | 17 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| March | 10 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| April | 11 | 3 | 18 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 15 |
| June | 10 | 3 | 18 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 18 |
| July | 7 | 5 | 21 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 13 |
| August | 10 | 7 | 21 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 19 | 19 |
| September | 11 | 8 | 21 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 23 | 21 |
| October | 7 | 7 | 21 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 10 |
| November | 5 | 6 | 21 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 19 |
| December | 10 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| Totals.... | 115 | 82 | 65 | 65 | 20 | 26 | 205 | 176 |
| | | | | | 20 | 26 | 205 | 176 |
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | 17 | 152 |
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | 20 | 2 |

For the year ending 1879.

| MONTHS. | Births. | | Christian Marriages. | | Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population. | | Deaths.—European Population of all ages. | |
|------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---|----------|--|-----------------|
| | | | | | Males.—Ages. | | Females.—Ages. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. |
| January | 8 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| February | 25 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 |
| March | 17 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 22 |
| April | 10 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 15 |
| June | 10 | 3 | 18 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 21 |
| July | 7 | 5 | 21 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 13 |
| August | 10 | 7 | 17 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 19 | 19 |
| September | 11 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 23 | 21 |
| October | 11 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 10 |
| November | 7 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 19 |
| December | 5 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 14 |
| Totals.... | 99 | 95 | 77 | 77 | 23 | 19 | 228 | 159 |
| | | | | | 23 | 19 | 227 | 9 |
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

For the Year ending 1880.

| MONTHS. | Births. | | Christian Marriages. | | Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population. | | Deaths.—European Population of all ages. | |
|------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---|----------|--|-----------------|
| | | | | | Male.—Ages. | | Female.—Ages. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | 1 to 7. | 7 to 14. | 14 to 21. | 21 and upwards. |
| January | 4 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| February | 6 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 16 |
| March | 7 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 14 |
| April | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 19 |
| June | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 9 |
| July | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 10 |
| August | 14 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 12 |
| September | 13 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| October | 10 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 19 | 19 |
| November | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| December | 9 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 16 |
| Totals.... | 101 | 94 | 80 | 83 | 14 | 21 | 181 | 131 |
| | | | | | 21 | 181 | 131 | 8 |
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

RELATIVE DEATH TABLES—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE.

MORTALITY IN 1868.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | European Population of all ages. |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | |
| January .. | 26 | 1 | 7 | 7 to 20. | |
| February .. | 21 | 2 | 2 | 7 to 20. | |
| March .. | 19 | 2 | 2 | 7 to 20. | |
| April .. | 16 | 1 | 1 | 7 to 20. | |
| May .. | 18 | 4 | 4 | 4 to 40. | |
| June .. | 25 | 4 | 9 | 4 to 40. | |
| July .. | 16 | 1 | 6 | 4 to 40. | |
| August .. | 14 | 1 | 6 | 4 to 40. | |
| September .. | 13 | 1 | 8 | 5 to 40. | |
| October .. | 13 | 1 | 8 | 5 to 40. | |
| November .. | 10 | 3 | 6 | 10 to 40. | |
| December .. | 15 | 3 | 9 | 8 to 40. | |
| Totals.. | 210 | 28 | 82 | 58 | 196 21 67 55 4 — |

MORTALITY IN 1871.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | European Population of all ages. |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | |
| January .. | 20 | 1 | 7 to 7. | 7 to 20. | |
| February .. | 21 | 2 | 2 | 7 to 20. | |
| March .. | 14 | 1 | 2 | 7 to 20. | |
| April .. | 13 | 1 | 2 | 7 to 20. | |
| May .. | 10 | 1 | 2 | 7 to 20. | |
| June .. | 15 | 3 | 7 | 12 to 20. | |
| July .. | 10 | 0 | 5 | 15 to 20. | |
| August .. | 14 | 4 | 6 | 10 to 20. | |
| September .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 to 20. | |
| October .. | 12 | 3 | 2 | 10 to 20. | |
| November .. | 10 | 7 | 6 | 11 to 20. | |
| December .. | 11 | 1 | 7 | 4 to 20. | |
| Totals.. | 171 | 24 | 59 | 65 | 179 20 43 59 9 — |

MORTALITY IN 1869.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | European Population of all ages. |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | |
| January .. | 20 | 1 | 10 to 7. | 7 to 20. | |
| February .. | 19 | 7 | 6 | 6 to 20. | |
| March .. | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 to 20. | |
| April .. | 19 | 4 | 8 | 5 to 20. | |
| May .. | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 to 20. | |
| June .. | 13 | 1 | 0 | 1 to 20. | |
| July .. | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 to 20. | |
| August .. | 18 | 2 | 6 | 2 to 20. | |
| September .. | 17 | 4 | 3 | 10 to 20. | |
| October .. | 17 | 4 | 8 | 4 to 20. | |
| November .. | 13 | 4 | 6 | 14 to 20. | |
| December .. | 17 | 7 | 3 | 18 to 20. | |
| Totals.. | 204 | 46 | 67 | 43 | 187 44 49 37 10 — |

MORTALITY IN 1872.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | European Population of all ages. |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | |
| January .. | 26 | 0 | 5 | 5 to 40. | |
| February .. | 17 | 0 | 5 | 5 to 40. | |
| March .. | 10 | 1 | 9 | 5 to 40. | |
| April .. | 13 | 1 | 1 | 5 to 40. | |
| May .. | 18 | 1 | 0 | 5 to 40. | |
| June .. | 11 | 2 | 2 | 5 to 40. | |
| July .. | 10 | 2 | 2 | 5 to 40. | |
| August .. | 8 | 1 | 6 | 4 to 40. | |
| September .. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 to 40. | |
| October .. | 2 | 4 | 9 | 7 to 40. | |
| November .. | 11 | 1 | 6 | 2 to 40. | |
| December .. | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 to 40. | |
| Totals.. | 141 | 18 | 74 | 74 | 124 16 35 49 9 — |

MORTALITY IN 1870.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | European Population of all ages. |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | |
| January .. | 18 | 7 | 6 | 6 to 20. | |
| February .. | 10 | 4 | 11 | 9 to 20. | |
| March .. | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 to 20. | |
| April .. | 12 | 3 | 8 | 14 to 20. | |
| May .. | 7 | 6 | 13 | 17 to 20. | |
| June .. | 15 | 7 | 18 | 13 to 20. | |
| July .. | 10 | 4 | 12 | 9 to 20. | |
| August .. | 20 | 1 | 5 | 4 to 20. | |
| September .. | 15 | 4 | 11 | 5 to 20. | |
| October .. | 15 | 1 | 6 | 5 to 20. | |
| November .. | 10 | 1 | 5 | 4 to 20. | |
| December .. | 11 | 2 | 7 | 6 to 20. | |
| Totals.. | 159 | 43 | 113 | 91 | 134 40 60 63 2 — |

MORTALITY IN 1873.

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | European Population of all ages. |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | |
| January .. | 14 | 0 | 2 | 23 | |
| February .. | 12 | 2 | 4 | 23 | |
| March .. | 10 | 2 | 0 | 20 | |
| April .. | 12 | 0 | 2 | 12 | |
| May .. | 10 | 0 | 18 | 14 to 20. | |
| June .. | 15 | 0 | 1 | 14 to 20. | |
| July .. | 15 | 4 | 2 | 12 | |
| August .. | 11 | 1 | 0 | 10 to 20. | |
| September .. | 9 | 0 | 1 | 12 to 20. | |
| October .. | 11 | 1 | 8 | 0 to 20. | |
| November .. | 11 | 3 | 1 | 5 to 20. | |
| December .. | 18 | 1 | 12 | 8 to 20. | |
| Total.. | 141 | 14 | 15 | 175 | 117 13 18 105 11 — |

ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1882.

MORTALITY IN 1874.

| Month. | Native and Colonial Population. | | | | European Population of all ages. |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | |
| January .. | 8 | 0 | 12 | 8 | |
| February .. | 15 | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| March .. | 14 | 2 | 1 | 10 | |
| April .. | 9 | 1 | 11 | 10 | |
| May .. | 9 | 1 | 10 | 1 | |
| June .. | 13 | 0 | 2 | 7 | |
| July .. | 10 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| August .. | 9 | 1 | 10 | 9 | |
| September .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| October .. | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| November .. | 10 | 0 | 2 | 5 | |
| December .. | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Totals.. | 113 | 9 | 18 | 97 | 77 3 15 74 12 3 — |

| Month. | Native and Coloured Population. | | | | European Population of all ages. |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | Male.—Ages. | Female.—Ages. | |
| January .. | 10 | 0 | 4 | 1 | |
| February .. | 17 | 2 | 2 | 10 | |
| March .. | 14 | 1 | 1 | 10 | |
| April .. | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| May .. | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| June .. | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2 | |
| July .. | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| August .. | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| September .. | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| October .. | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| November .. | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| December .. | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Totals.. | 122 | 4 | 17 | 108 | 124 5 15 99 6 2 — |

REGISTRAR'S RETURN OF DEATHS CAUSED BY SMALL POX IN LAGOS.

| MONTHS. | 1869 | 1870 | 1871 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | Grand Totals. |
|--------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------------|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. |
| January .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| February .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| March .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| April .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| May .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| June .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| July .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| August .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| September .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| October .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| November .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| December .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals.. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR TAKING THE CENSUS OF THE SETTLEMENT OF LAGOS, FOR 1881.

1. You are requested to insert the particulars specified in the Columns of Printed Forms with which you have been supplied, with accuracy.

2. The taking of the Census will close on the night of the 3rd of April, 1881, and the forms are to be filled and given up on Monday, the 4th of April, in order that the Registrar may close the enumerations in accordance with instructions received.

3. It will be your duty to write in the particulars required, if the householders are unable to do so; and to complete such as are written on the schedules upon delivery thereof to you, correcting such as you shall find to be erroneous, that they may be copied into Record Books provided for that purpose. You shall add to the information already asked for an account, according to the best information which you shall be able to obtain, of all the other persons living within your division who shall not be included in the schedules so collected or made out by you.

(b) But where a house or compound is let or sub-let to separate lodgers, each occupier or lodger must make a return to you for his portion of the house or compound—e.g., if there are 20 rooms in one house or compound (Agbo ille), and such house or compound has only one entrance to it, a separate family residing in each room of the said house or compound, the return should show 20 heads of families.

4. (a) If a house or compound be let or sub-let to separate lodgers, each occupier or lodger must make a return to you for his portion of the house or compound—e.g., if there are 20 rooms in one house or compound (Agbo ille), and such house or compound has only one entrance to it, a separate family residing in each room of the said house or compound, the return should show 20 heads of families.

5. Where a man, as the head of a house or of a compound, has several wives as aforesaid, and also has men under him, each of the latter having a wife or wives duly married after the native custom, with one child or more, the man who occupies such house or compound shall be returned as the head of one family, notwithstanding the fact that each wife occupies with her children and servants a separate room.

6. You are not to use any threat or language calculated to excite anger or suspicion, but, on the contrary, to explain that the object of taking the Census is to know the exact numbers, ages, and condition of the people, their arrangement by families in different ranks, professions, and trades, their distribution over the country in Villages, Towns, Hamlets, and Streets, and their increase and progress during the last ten years, adding that the Census is being also taken in England, and that it is the wish of Her Majesty the Queen to have an enumeration of her people in this Colony as well as in England.

7. The expression "House or Residence" means every dwelling house, and shall include all buildings and tenements, Abulls or Aheire (farm house), of which the whole or any part shall be used for the purpose of human habitation.

Approved,
JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar.
ALFRED MOLONEY, Administrator

CENSUS OF THE SETTLEMENT OF LAGOS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, 1881.

| County or Town, Village or Hamlet. | No. of House or Residence. | Number of Names. | Males. | Females. | Whites. | Blacks. | Professionals. | Students and Scholars. | Persons engaged in Commerce —, Agents, Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Shopkeepers, | Farmers and Agricultural La- bourers. | Domestic Servants. | Labourers. | Ladunderssees, Servantes, &c. | Deaf and Dumb. | Blind. | Imbeciles or Idiots. | Lunatics. | Portuguese. | British. | French. | German. | Swiss. | Danes. | Iceland. | Norwegian. | American. | White. | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------|----------|---------|---------|----------------|------------------------|--|--|--------------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|------------|-----------|--------|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lagos | ... 6,409 | 37,452 | 19,450 | 18,002 | 11,159 | 37,282 | 292,333 | 2,570 | 11,049 | 5,173 | 1,414 | 1,573 | 882 | 2,337 | 583 | 31 | 9,30 | 8 | 4,457 | 44 | 545 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| Vicinity of Lagos | ... | 2,965 | 15,044 | 7,712 | 8,232 | — | 15,944 | 4 | — | 30 | 435 | 194 | 3,689 | 2,068 | 45 | 1,483 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Northern District | ... | 3,695 | 9,563 | 4,545 | 5,018 | — | 9,563 | 8 | 10 | 100 | 65 | — | 2,831 | 46 | 24 | 88 | 6 | — | 13 | 61 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Western District | ... | 3,957 | 7,792 | 3,748 | 4,044 | 1 | 4 | 7,787 | 60 | 2 | 45 | 1,045 | 195 | 2,099 | 2,003 | 93 | 1,965 | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Eastern District | ... | 924 | 4,519 | 2,210 | 2,309 | 5 | 5 | 4,509 | 35 | 3 | 19 | 39 | 30 | 1,050 | 5 | 20 | 133 | 8 | — | — | 449 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Totals | ... | 17,050 | 75,270 | 37,665 | 37,605 | 117 | 68 | 75,085 | 339 | 348 | 2,764 | 12,633 | 5,592 | 11,083 | 5,695 | 1,064 | 6,026 | 626 | 31 | 9,43 | 8 | 5,017 | 45 | 9 | 45 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

The Religious populations were not taken, but the Registrar is of opinion that, with the exception of the Atheists, the different denominations have increased by an average of 25 per cent, each from the Pagan.

INTESTATES' ESTATES.

RULES BY WHICH THE PERSONAL ESTATES OF PERSONS DYING INTESTATE ARE DISTRIBUTED.

If the Intestate die, leaving
Wife and child, or children

His Representatives take in the proportion following:
One-third to wife, rest to child or children: and if children are dead, then to the representatives (that is, their lineal descendants), except such child or children, not heirs-at-law, who had estate by settlement of intestate, or were advanced by him in his lifetime, equal to other shares.

Half to wife, other half to Crown.

Half to wife, rest to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate, or their legal representatives, or, if no next-of-kin, to the Crown.

All to next-of-kin and their legal representatives.

All to him, her, or them.

Equally to all.

All to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate.

Half to child, half to grandchild, who takes by representation.

Whole to him.

Whole to father.

Whole to them equally.

Half to wife, residue to mother, brothers, sisters, and nieces.

Half to wife and half to father.

Two-fourths to wife, one-fourth to mother, and other fourth to nephews and nieces.

Half to wife, half to brothers or sisters, and mother.

The whole to mother.

Half to wife, half to mother.

Equally to both.

Equally to both.

Equally to both.

Equally to both.

Equally to all.

All to grandmother.

Equally to all.

All to uncle.

All to uncle.

Equally to both.

Equally to both.

Each in equal shares *per capita*, and not *per stirpes*.

Whole to brother.

To daughter.

To brother.

Half to brother, half to wife.

Equally.

Half to wife, a fourth to mother, and a fourth *per stirpes* to deceased brother's or sister's children.

Half to wife, one-fourth to brother or sister *per capita*, one-fourth to deceased brother's or sister's children *per stirpes*.

Half to brother or sister *per capita*, half to children of deceased brother or sister *per stirpes*.

All to brother.

* That is, taking individually and not by representation. Thus, if A die, leaving three brothers or sisters, they each take an equal part of his effects in his or her own right. But if either of them die, leaving children, his children would take his share *per stirpes*, that is, through him, and not in their own rights.

By the 19 & 20 Vict., all special local customs relating to intestates' estates are abolished.

USEFUL FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Information relating to Fire Insurance concerning Lagos and its vicinity, &c.

Q. How many Inhabitants? A. 48,406.—Do. Houses? 6,512.—Ditto Public Buildings? 21.

Q. What proportion of the houses are built of Brick? A. 119.—Ditto Brick and Timber? 18.—Ditto entirely of Timber? 8.

Q. What proportion of houses are covered with Metal, Slate, or Tile? A. 145.—Ditto Shingles? 4.—Ditto Thatch? 6,361.

Q. What is the general height of the Buildings?—A. Brick and other mud buildings, 36 ft.; the low mud, 16 ft.—Ditto average width of the main thoroughfares? 50 ft.—Ditto bye-streets? 35 ft.

Q. Have all the houses which are connected together proper party or fire walls, and can you state the general thickness of same? If so, how high do they project above the roof? A. All European and influential Native houses are detached and stand in their own ground; other native houses are divided by mud walls about 1 foot thick and 8 feet high, with one roof covering from three to twenty houses.

Q. Are there any laws enforcing party or fire walls? A. No.

Q. How many fire engines, fire ladders, water casks, waggons, and horses to draw the same are constantly kept? —A. None.

Q. How many leatheren or other water buckets for fire do the house owners or the authorities keep constantly? A. The native householders keep about half-a-dozen earthenware or other waterpots, but the Europeans, and other Emigrants, generally keep wooden buckets for the purpose.

Q. Are there regular firemen, and how many? If not, how is the extinction of fire managed, and under whose authoritative superintendence? A. The armed Police and Constabulary Force act as a fire brigade, under the superintendence of the Governor and Police authorities. The W. I. troops, under the officer in command, also assist when stationed in Lagos.

Q. Have any fire engines been supplied by the Insurance Companies represented on the spot? A. No.

Q. Is the above-named place properly supplied with water for extinguishing fires? A. Yes.

Q. Is the water laid on in the streets? and if so, state the pressure; if not, how otherwise obtained, and whether immediately procurable? A. Obtained at once from public wells, the Lagoon, and pools.

Q. Does the water dry up in summer, or does it freeze strongly in winter, so as to prevent a sufficient supply being obtained in the event of fire? A. No.

Q. Is it possible to ascertain how many fires break out in one year, taking the average of five, ten, or more years? A. Fires generally occur, among the native houses, about ten per year. The European and influential native merchants' houses rarely suffer, being considered fire-proof.

Q. What proportion of this number are what is termed large fires? A. Two.—Ditto middling fires? Three.—Ditto insignificant fires? Five.

Q. What authority regulates the grand patrols during the night? A. The Police.

Q. Are there many cases of incendiarism in the above place, or in the vicinity? A. No.

Q. Are the laws for punishing incendiarism severe; and in what degree? A. Yes; if convicted, three to five years' penal servitude, with hard labour.

Q. What trades and manufactures are carried on within the above-named place besides the ordinary trades of bakers, smiths, carpenters, soapboilers, dyers, which are termed hazardous? A. There was a mill for pressing oil from kernels: and there are brick-makers and lime-burners, but their vocations are carried on the mainland, which is separated from Lagos Town by a lagoon, about one mile wide.

Q. If there are factories in the vicinity, state how many, and of what kind? A. Brick-kiln and lime-burners' factories; about forty.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, LAGOS.

RULES.

For the Conduct and Management of the COLONIAL HOSPITAL, and other Institutions in connection with the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of LAGOS, and for the guidance of the several Officers connected therewith.

The Institutions connected with the Medical Department, and to which the following Rules and Regulations apply, include:—

- (a) THE COLONIAL HOSPITAL.
- (b) THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.
- (c) THE GAOL HOSPITAL.

The several Institutions and the Staff attached to them are under the immediate control and management of the Colonial Surgeon, who, as head of the Medical Department, will be held responsible for the efficient state of the Hospitals and Department generally. All orders and suggestions emanating from him will be immediately carried into effect, and he will report any disobedience of orders or neglect of duty on the part of any officer or servant under his superintendence, for the Administrator's decision.

THE COLONIAL SURGEON

will visit the Colonial Hospital at a stated hour each day, and his services be at all times available in cases of emergency; and he will visit the Small-pox and Gaol Hospitals sufficiently often to maintain an efficient superintendence over them.

He will afford Medical attendance and Medicines (with the aid of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon under his directions) to all Colonial Officials entitled to his professional services, and to their families, according to the Governor-in-Chief's regulation.

He will be required to attend Courts of Justice when his evidence is called for on behalf of the Crown; and to make reports and scientific inquiry when required by the Governor.

THE ASSISTANT COLONIAL SURGEON

will be under the immediate direction and control of the Colonial Surgeon, and his time and services will at all times be available for the duties of the Medical Department.

He is to reside in the Colonial Hospital and visit the wards at least twice daily—viz., at 7 o'clock a.m., and in the evening; and he must so arrange as to be always within reach, and his whereabouts known, in the event of his being required in the case of accident or emergency.

He will co-operate with the Colonial Surgeon in the treatment and care of Patients both in and out of Hospital, and will see that all his instructions are properly carried out; that the Hospital, the Patients, the Bedding and Clothing, are kept clean and in good order, and that the Bed-head Ticket over each Patient is correctly filled in, with the Name, Disease, Date of Admission, and Treatment, &c., in each case, according to Form. He will during his visit dress all particular cases, and see that the minor ones are properly dressed and attended to by the Resident Compounder and his Assistant.

His attendance will be given to Out-patients at the Hospital between 7 and 8 o'clock each morning. He is to make himself acquainted with the different Books kept, and the Returns required from the Department, and to keep the Medical Register of the Hospital, entering all cases therein from day to day as they occur.

He will visit the Gaol every morning; and the Small-pox Hospital twice a week.

He will be required to give his services on Coroners' Inquests at the Colonial Hospital and Gaol, and at the Courts of Justice, when required by the Crown.

THE COLONIAL HOSPITAL

will be open for the Admission of serious disease and accidents in necessitous cases at all hours. Out-Patients will be attended to by the Surgeons every morning, from 7 to 8 o'clock,

The Medical Officers are bound to afford Medical aid and Medicines to all necessitous cases, and especially on the recommendation of the Administrator, Colonial Secretary, the Police Magistrate, Civil Commandant, District Magistrate, and all Clergymen.

The admission and discharge of Patients will be subject to the control and sanction of the Colonial Surgeon, and in his absence, of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

Sick Seamen from Ships will be received into the Colonial Hospital for Medical care and treatment on application to the Health Officer, who is to guard against the introduction into the Hospital of diseases of a highly infectious or epidemic character, dangerous to the community.

Medical aid and Medicines will be afforded at the Hospital gratuitously, and no Officer or Servant in the Medical Department is in any case to take money or other presents from any Patient in the Hospital, or from their friends, under pain of dismissal. This rule as regards fees will equally apply to the Colonial Surgeons in their relation to Colonial Officials and families entitled to their services.

The Hospital will be open to the visits of Clergymen of all denominations.

On the death of a Patient, immediate notification shall be sent to the Hospital Chaplain, and arrangement made for burial.

The friends of Patients will be admitted to visit them on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

No Patient will be allowed to smoke in the Wards, and any Patient guilty of misconduct, quarrelling, speaking loudly, or creating a disturbance, will be discharged or taken before the Police Magistrate.

THE RESIDENT COMPOUNDER AND STORE-KEEPER OF COLONIAL HOSPITAL

will be held responsible for the care of all Medical Stores and Instruments in his charge; for the correct dispensing of all prescriptions, the issue and administration of Medicines and appliances for the Patients in Hospital, according to the Surgeon's directions.

He shall see that the Patients are well cared for, and the meals served at the regular hours, viz.:—

| EUROPEANS. | NATIVES. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Early Tea - - 6½ a.m. | Hot Agidi - - 6½ a.m. |
| Breakfast - - 9½ a.m. | Breakfast - - 10 a.m. |
| Dinner - - 2 p.m. | Dinner - - 5½ p.m. |
| Tea - - 6 p.m. | |

He shall exercise a general supervision over the Hospital servants, who are to obey all orders received from him; and he will report any disobedience of orders or neglect of duty on the part of any servant of the Hospital to the Colonial Surgeon, who will take such steps as the case may require, either as to fine or recommendation for dismissal.

He will go round the Hospital every morning before the Surgeon's visit, and also between 8 and 9 o'clock each evening, to see that all is well for the night.

He shall allow no person into the Surgery to compound Medicine, except his assistant approved by the Colonial Surgeon; and he shall keep his Surgery clean and well arranged, and all poisonous drugs separate from other medicines.

He shall keep the Books of his Department, viz.:—

PRESCRIPTION BOOK, FOR IN-PATIENTS.
DO. OUT DO.

INVENTORY OF MEDICAL STORES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

DO. HOSPITAL CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

He shall make up no prescription except those ordered by the Colonial or Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and issue no drugs or stores without the order of the Colonial Surgeon.

He shall lay before the Colonial Surgeon at his morning visit any prescriptions that have come in, and be compounded for Government Officials since his previous visit, together with a memorandum of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the same period.

He shall attend to all urgent cases of illness or accidents brought to Hospital, and send word to the Assistant Colonial Surgeon or Colonial Surgeon before, or if the case be urgent, immediately upon their admission.

He will take charge of the Patients' clothing, and any money or other valuables about them on admission, and be accountable to the Colonial Surgeon for them, who is responsible to the Government.

He will in no case absent himself from the Hospital for more than an hour without leave, and in all cases leave word with the Gate-keeper where he is to be found.

THE MEDICAL CLERK

will attend to the general Clerical work of the Medical Department under the direction of the Colonial Surgeon, or in his absence, of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

He will have charge of all Books, Forms, and Stationery, excepting those immediately relating to Medical Stores and Furniture.

He will be held responsible for the accuracy of all the Hospital Accounts and Returns, and will carefully check the Monthly Account of Supplies from the Contractors, and compare them with the Order Book.

He will draw out and submit to the Colonial Surgeon daily, the orders for each day's supply of provisions, and it will be his duty to receive and examine the different articles and reject any that are not good and wholesome, or bring them under the notice of the Surgeons.

He will issue the daily rations and the extras ordered for particular patients by the Medical Officers.

An Annual Return of Drugs, Medical Stores, and Instruments is to be made out in the month of January each year, and Requisitions in Duplicate for the year's supply.

THE GATE-KEEPER

is to live in the Gate-house, and not allow any person to pass either in or out of the Hospital at improper hours without the permission of the Surgeons or Resident Compounder.

Patients are to be admitted for treatment every morning from 7 to 8 o'clock a.m. Accident and urgent cases at all hours. Clergymen at any hour in the day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

He is not to allow Provisions, Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, or drink of any description to be brought into the Hospital by the friends of Patients, without the Surgeons' permission.

He is to report any infringement of rules or misconduct that comes under his notice to the Resident Compounder, and to keep the Gate constantly locked and prevent persons from loitering about it.

THE COOK

shall have the different Meals cooked and ready for the Patients at the before-mentioned hours, and be prepared for any extra Cooking, and provide hot water at any hour that may be ordered by the Medical Officers or Resident Compounder.

He will have his Cooking Utensils cleaned up immediately after use, as well as the Patients' plates, drinking cups, spoons, &c.; in this latter work he will be assisted by the labourers told off for the purpose by the Resident Compounder.

THE WARD-KEEPERS

shall each have charge of two Wards, and it shall be their duty to attend directly to the comfort and cleanliness of each Patient, and to administer the medicines and stimulants, &c., prescribed by the Surgeons.

They are to sleep in the Ward with the Patients, and be ready to attend to any during the night that may require their attention.

They are to attend carefully to the Rules and Regulations of the Hospital, and see that the Patients observe them, under pain of dismissal.

They are to keep a plentiful supply of cold spring water for drinking in the Ward, to assist in dressing all sores, &c., remove the Dead to the Dead-house, and see them placed in Coffins.

One Ward-keeper in turn shall be allowed out for Divine Service on Sunday, if there be no case of special importance in his Ward to prevent it. They will take their orders from the Medical Officers and the Resident Compounder.

THE NURSES
will severally be placed on duty in the "Female Ward," the "Boys' Ward," and one in the Main division of the Hospital.

As the duty is heaviest in the Female Ward, they will be changed in rotation every three months.

Their duty will be to attend to the comforts and care of the sick, to assist in preparing any particular comfort that may be ordered for them, to attend to the repairs and cleanliness of the Linen, Towing, Bedding, and Hospital clothing.

They will have six hours' leave on alternate Sundays to attend Divine Service.

THE MESSENGER
will be under the personal direction of the Colonial Surgeon.

HIRED OR CONVICT LABOURERS
are to keep the Hospital Wards and premises clean, to bury the Dead, and to do all Manual and Menial work required of them by the Officers of the Establishment under the direction of the Resident Compounder or Officer in charge of them.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL
is established as a *Pest-hou'e* for the cure and isolation of contagious and infectious diseases of a dangerous nature, of which Small-pox is the most prevalent.

Patients are admitted to this Hospital upon the order of the Colonial Surgeons, and none are to be discharged without their sanction.

No visitors are allowed to enter the precinct of the Hospital without an order from the Colonial Surgeon.

The transfer of Patients from the Colonial Hospital, Gaol, or other Public Institutions, shall be under the direction of the Colonial Surgeon.

In cases of Small-pox, the Convicts told off for the conveyance of Patients shall be selected from those that have had Small-pox.

THE DRESSER
in charge of the Hospital shall be responsible to the Colonial Surgeon for the proper care and treatment of the Patients in accordance with the directions of the Medical Officers. He is to see to the regular delivery of the daily rations both as to quantity and quality, and report any cause of complaint to the Colonial Surgeon.

He is to send in every morning to the Colonial Surgeon a report of the daily state of the Hospital.

On the admission of Patients, he is to have whatever clothes may belong to them freely exposed to the air and otherwise disinfected, as may be ordered by the Medical Officers.

He shall be assisted in the care of the Hospital by one, or, if need be, more labourers under him as the Colonial Surgeon may consider necessary according to the number of Patients, the rule being one labourer for every six, or fraction of six Patients.

No Bedding, Furniture, or Article of Clothing, &c., used in this Hospital is to be made use of in any other Establishment in the Medical Department.

The Dietary shall be the same as that in use at the Colonial Hospital.

THE GAOL HOSPITAL
shall be under the supervision of the Colonial Surgeon, and will be visited every morning by the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

A Medical Dresser will have charge of the Hospital, to attend to the sick, under the directions of the Medical Officers.

He will reside in the Gaol, and it will be his duty to attend immediately to all cases of illness and accidents among the prisoners.

The Dresser will see that the Hospital is kept clean and

in good order. He will attend to the dressing of the Patients and the administration of Medicines, &c., according to the Surgeons' directions, and see that they are supplied with the proper food and dietary prescribed for them. He will ascertain each morning, before the Surgeon's visit, and take down the names of all the prisoners that require to see the Doctor, and submit the list to him at his morning visit.

The Under-Gaoler as well as the Dresser will be present when prisoners come before the Surgeon with complaints, so that any case of malingerer may be reported.

Medicines and appliances will be supplied from the Colonial Hospital.

The Dresser will report immediately any case of urgent illness or accident to the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, or in his absence to the Colonial Surgeon, and they will give the case the attention it requires.

Cases, or suspected cases of Small-pox, or other highly infectious diseases, shall be kept strictly apart and isolated as much as possible in the quarter of the Gaol appointed for such cases.

The death of a prisoner shall be immediately reported to the Gaoler for notification to the Coroner.

Dirk to be such as the Colonial Surgeon directs.

By order of His Excellency the Administrator,

FRANK SIMPSON, Surgeon-Major,
Lagos, December 7, 1874.
Colonial Surgeon.

D I E T T A B L E.

E U R O P E A N S .

| Full. | Low. | Tea. |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 14 oz. Meat. | 8 oz. Meat. | 8 oz. Bread. |
| 16 " Bread. | 8 " Bread. | ½ " Tea. |
| 16 " Rice. | 8 " Rice. | 2½ " Sugar. |
| 16 " Yams. | 8 " Yams. | 2 " Milk. |
| ¾ " Tea. | ¼ " Tea. | |
| 1½ " Sugar. | 1¼ " Sugar. | |
| 1 " Milk. | 1 " Milk. | |
| Seasoning, &c. | Seasoning, &c. | |

N A T I V E S .

| Ordinary. | Rice. | Yams. |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2 lb. Farina. | 1 lb. Rice. | 2 lb. Yams. |
| 5½ oz. Green. | ½ " Meat. | ½ " Meat. |
| ½ " Fish. | 3 drs. Salt. | 3 drs. Salt. |
| ½ " Oil. | 1 " Pepper. | 1 " Pepper. |
| 3 drs. Salt. | 4 " Onions. | 4 " Onions. |
| 1 " Pepper. | | |
| ½ oz. Egusi. | | |
| 2 drs. Ogiri. | | |

Extras as may be necessary.
Approved, C. C. LEES, Administrator.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Treasury, Lagos, June 30, 1875.

The Acting Administrator of the Government has directed the publication, for general information, of the following despatch and enclosure from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, relating to Public Officers engaging in Commercial undertakings.

By Command,
G. H. SCHURER,
Assistant Collector and Treasurer.

(Circular.) Downing Street, April 24, 1875.
Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information and for insertion in any Volumes of the Colonial

Regulations which may be in use in the Colony under your Government, a fresh Section relating to Public Officers engaging in commercial undertakings, to be substituted for the existing Rule No. 76, which in the interest of the Public Service, I have deemed it advisable to alter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
The Officer Administering CARNARVON,
the Government of Lagos.

(Enclosure.)

76. All salaried public officers are prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any commercial undertaking, without leave from the Governor, approved by the Secretary of State.

As a general rule, this prohibition will be made absolute in the case of officers whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that their whole time is at the disposal of the Government.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency SANFORD FREELING, Esq., Companion of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

[L.S.]

S. FREELING, Governor.

Whereas, a Bill passed by the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, entitled No. 18 of 1877, "An Ordinance to provide for the Registration and Protection in certain other respects of Alien Children in Lagos," has been assented to by the Governor;

Now, therefore, be it known unto all whom it may concern, that the said recited Ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon and from and after the first day of February next ensuing;

And further, and to the intent that all persons throughout Lagos and elsewhere may the more readily understand and obey the law now made, all persons are hereby desired and required to take notice that upon and after the said 1st day of February next, and from thenceforth—

Whoever has any alien or stranger child in his care or custody must register the child forthwith, and obtain a certificate from the Registrar.

Whoever brings any alien or stranger child into Lagos, or to Ebute Metta, or to any other place near Lagos, must register the child before two sunsets pass after the child is so brought in, and obtain a certificate from the Registrar.

It shall be unlawful for any person having the care of any alien or stranger child, to hand over the child to any other person until the child is registered.

It shall be unlawful to hand over any alien or stranger child, unless the person parting with the child and the person receiving the care of the child go together to the Registrar and produce the child before him.

It shall be unlawful to remove any registered alien or stranger child out of Lagos, or from Ebute Metta, or any other place near Lagos, without the permission of the Administrator in writing.

Whenever the place of residence of any registered alien or stranger child is changed, or if the child should die, the person who has the care of the child must forthwith register such change of residence or death.

Whenever any alien or stranger child is brought to lodge in any house, the master of the house must inquire for the certificate of registration of the child, and if a proper certificate is not shown to him, he must report forthwith at the police-station.

All children under the age of seventeen years complete, whether born in Lagos or elsewhere in Africa, are considered aliens or strangers under this law, if their birth has not been registered under Governor Glover's Registration Law of 1863.

Whoever breaks or neglects any part of the law now made respecting alien or stranger children incurs a penalty which may extend to £50 fine, or imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

And the District Commissioner will read and explain the law more fully to any person so desiring who will attend at his office for that purpose.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the Gold Coast Colony, at Government House, Christiansborg, in the said Colony, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of Her Majesty's reign the forty-first.

By his Excellency's command,
MALCOLM J. BROWN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
God save the Queen !!

MANUFACTURES BY NATIVES.

Brick Kilns for burning Bricks, situated at Ebute Metta, on the mainland, Iddo Island, and Ijora. Price per 1,000, 22s. 6d. to 40s.

Lime is made in considerable quantity. Price 9d. to 1s. 6d. per bushel.

Earthenware of various kinds and different prices.

Country Cloths at different prices.

Dyeing Clothes, &c., is carried on to a considerable extent.

Native Canoes, made from large trees felled in the forest. Canoe of 3 to 8 tons, from £10 to £50 each. Canoes under 4 tons at various prices.

Salt is made from sea water by the natives, but in a small quantity.

BUTCHERS' STALL, LAGOS (ERECTED AT MEKS, 1881).

Names of Butchers and residence.

William Barber (M), Broad Street.

Shango-deyi (F), Victoria Road.

Iyaloje Ojigobu (F), Victoria Street.

Pomiflis (M), Adunlami Street.

Disraeli Gonsaln (M), Breadfruit Lane.

John Langley (M), Breadfruit Street.

William Bidwell (M), Balogun Square.

E. Kunsumi (F), Balogun Square.

Asana (F), Balogun Square.

Ayigoro (F), Balogun Square.

Bamgbose (M), Balogun Square.

Dewudun (M), Banksie Street.

Theodora Maria Viana (F), Massey Square.

Morime (F), Faji.

Jaycola (F), Faji.

Mattes Nicol (M), Bamgbose Street.

Jeremiah Johnson (M), Ebute Alakoro.

Domingo (M), Audunfab Street.

Delfina Maria da Concacco (F), Tinubu Square.

Yakubu (M); (killed a bullock for a club of the Houssas weekly), Houssas town.

FREEMASONS' LODGE, No. 1171.

THE MARINA, LAGOS.

Worshipful Master—Brother A. J. Rodrigues.

Past Masters—Brothers Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson, M.D., R. Campbell, G. Hutchinson, C. D. Turton, Charles Pike, Charles Foreyshe.

Senior Warden—Brother Charles J. George.

Junior do.—Brother J. A. Payne.

Chaplain—Brother Rev. V. Faulkner.

Treasurer—Brother Charles Pike, P.M.

Secretary—Brother W. W. Lewis.

Senior Deacon—Brother W. T. G. Lawson.

Junior do.—Brother N. T. King, M.B.

Inner Guard—Brother H. Robbin.

Director of Ceremonies—Brother R. Campbell, P.M.

Stewards—(pro tem.) Brothers W. B. Adamson, O. Jackson, T. J. Whittington, T. J. da Silva.

Fylde—Brother Francis D. Cole.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.**EPISCOPAL.**

Lord Bishop of this Diocese—Right Rev. H. Cheetham, D.D. £900

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Europeans—Revs. J. B. Wood (Local Secretary), J. A. Maser, A. Mann, V. Faulkner, C. H. V. Gollmer, T. Cameron Wilson.
Natives—Revs. W. Morgan, James Johnson, T. B. Wright, Samuel Pearce, James White, Wm. Moore, D. Williams, D. Olubi, Nat. Johnson, C. Phillips, D. Coker, J. Oluowle, B.A., and S. Willoughby.

Catechists—Messrs. R. A. Coker, C. N. Young, S. W. Doherty, S. Cole, M. Elliot, S. Johnson, M. J. Luke, D. O. Williams, J. A. Braithwaite, Charles King Kosoko, J. Doherty, M. T. John, and J. A. Williams.

NIGER MISSION.

Right Rev. S. A. Crowther, D.D., Bishop of the Niger. Ven. Archdeacon Johnson, Upper Niger (seat at Lokoja). Ven. Archdeacon Crowther, Lower Niger (seat at Bonny).

UPPER NIGER.
 Kippo (Eggan), Rev. John and one catechist.
 Lokoja, Rev. J. C. Paul, Ven. Archdeacon Johnson, and one catechist.

LOWER NIGER.

Asaba, Rev. J. Phillips.
 Onitsha, Rev. J. Phillips and Mr. Fyne (*pro tem.*).
 Alenso, Mr. Spencer.
 Osomare, Rev. Joseph During.
 Brass, Rev. Thomas Johnson.
 New Calabar, Rev. W. Carew.
 Bonny, Ven. Archdeacon Crowther and Mr. Elliot.

WESLEYAN MISSION.

Europeans—Rev. J. Milum, Chairman and General Superintendent.
 Revs. W. Terry Coppin, and Michael James Elliot.

Natives—Revs. T. J. Marshall, J. B. Thomas, T. E. Williams, W. B. George, W. A. Sharpe, S. P. Johnson, A. E. Franklin.

BAPTIST MISSION.

American—General Superintendent—Rev. W. J. David.
 Native—Rev. Moses Stone.

Agents—Mrs. S. Harden, Mr. T. M. Skues.
 Teachers—L. O. Murray, Jeremiah Hansen.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.**LAGOS.**

Christ Church, Marina, Faji. Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu square.
 St. Peter's Church, Ajele st. Baptist Chapel, Joseph street. Palm Church, Aroloya. St. Paul's Ch., Davies street. St. Paul's Ch., Breadfruit st. Church at Itolo, Offin. Wesleyan Chapel, Olowogbowo. Wesleyan Chapel, Eteko market. Wesleyan Chapel, Obon Eko. Holy Trinity Ch., Ebute Ero. St. Anne's Ch., Iddo Island. St. Jude's Ch., Ebute Metta. Several other temporary preaching places of the Church at Offin, Okepopo, and of the Wesleyans at Ikoyi, &c.

PLACES OF WORSHIP, LECKIE DISTRICT.

LECKIE—M. J. Luke, Catechist, C.M.S.; D. H. Doherty, Schoolmaster.

PALMA—J. A. T. Williams, C.M.S., Catechist.

ODE ONDO—Rev. C. Phillips, Mr. C. N. Young, Catechist; Mr. Dada, Christian Visitor; and Mr. Ezekiel Coker, Schoolmaster.

C. M. S. S. "HENRY VENN."

Master—Captain Scott.

Lay Agent—J. H. Ashcroft.

Industrial Agent—Mr. Kirk.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Rev. Father J. B. Chausse, Superior General of the Mission.

Rev. Father Pouret.

Rev. Father Baudin.

Rev. Father Chouterd.

Brother Michael.

Schoolmaster—F. da Silva.

Laurenzo Cardoza.

One Sister Superior, and Three Sisters of Mercy.

ST. JOSEPH'S, FANI POPO.

Rev. Father Durien, *Superior*.

Rev. Father Andrea.

Brother John Baptiste.

PORTO NOVO.

Rev. Father Terrien, *Superior*.

Rev. Father Carembane.

Brother Jerome.

AKEOKUTA.

Rev. Father Holley, *Superior*.

Rev. Father Boué.

AHUGUEY.

Rev. Father Menage, *Superior*.

Rev. Father Bouthery.

Rev. Father Touleme.

Brother Alphonse.

Schoolmaster (Whydah)—Laurenzo Raeffino.

NATIVE PASTORATE CHURCH COUNCIL.

(First established 1870, and properly constituted 1871.)

LAGOS CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHURCH COUNCIL.

President—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Secretary—Rev. James Johnson.

Clerical Members—Revs. J. B. Wood, V. Faulkner, C. H. V. Gollmer, T. Cameron Wilson.

Lay Members—Messrs. F. Hood, John A. Payne.

CHURCH COMMITTEE.

President—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Secretary—Rev. James Johnson.

Clerical Members—Revs. J. B. Wood, James Johnson, and T. Cameron Wilson.

Lay Members—Messrs. John A. Payne, J. H. Willoughby, F. Hood, Chas. Foresythe, and R. B. Blaize.

LAGOS CHURCH NATIVE PASTORATE AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION.

President—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Hon. Secretaries—Rev. James Johnson and J. H. Willoughby, Esq.

Treasurer—Frank Hood, Esq.

All donors of £50 or upwards, or of £20 accompanied by an annual subscription of £5, shall be patrons; and all donors of £20 or subscribers of £5 a-year shall be vice-patrons; and all donors of £10 or subscribers of 5s. and upwards a-year shall be members of the Association.

LOCAL BRANCH, FAJI DISTRICT.

Chairman—Rev. J. B. Wood.

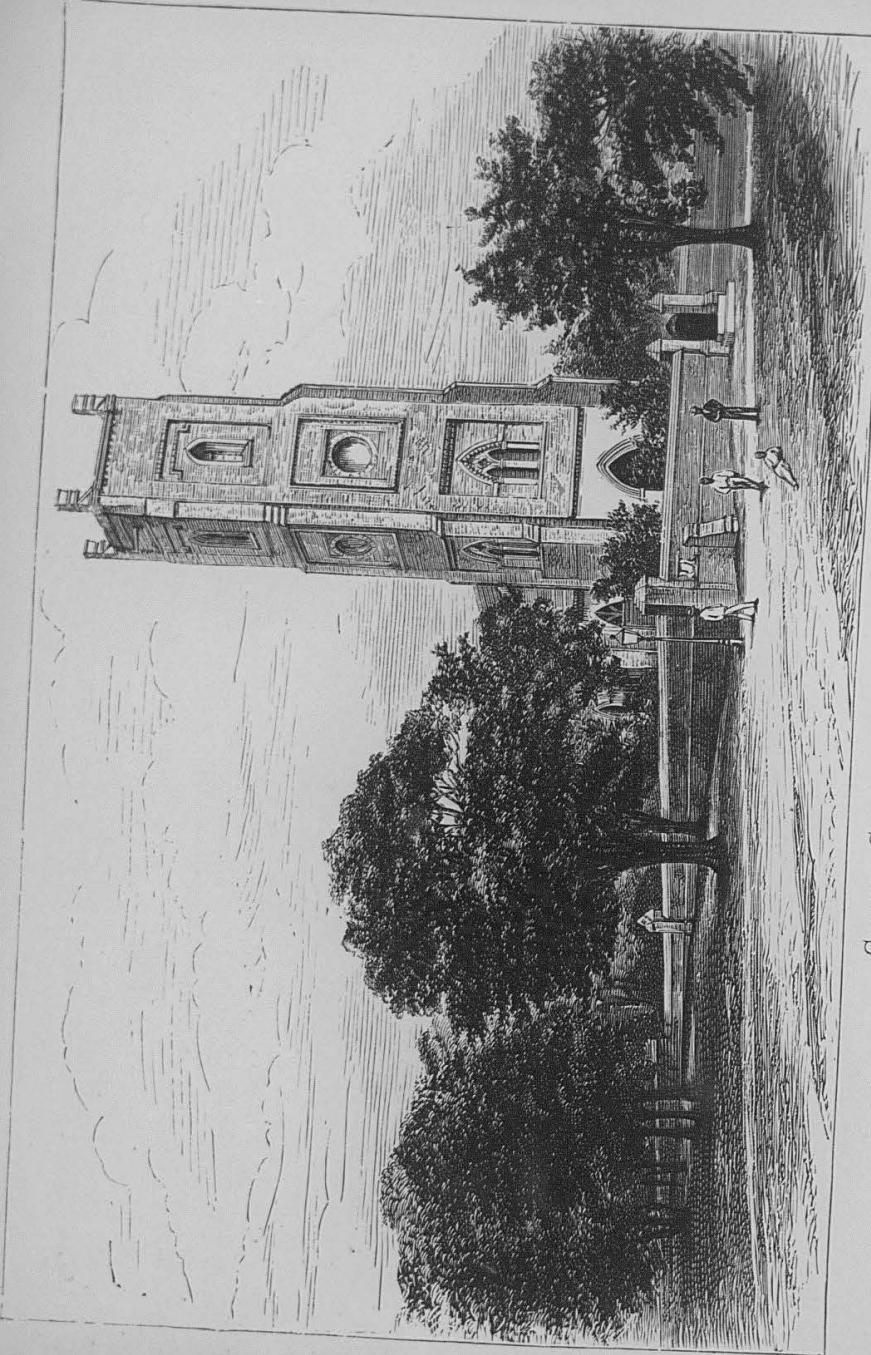
Secretary—John A. Payne, Esq.

Treasurer—J. H. Willoughby, Esq.

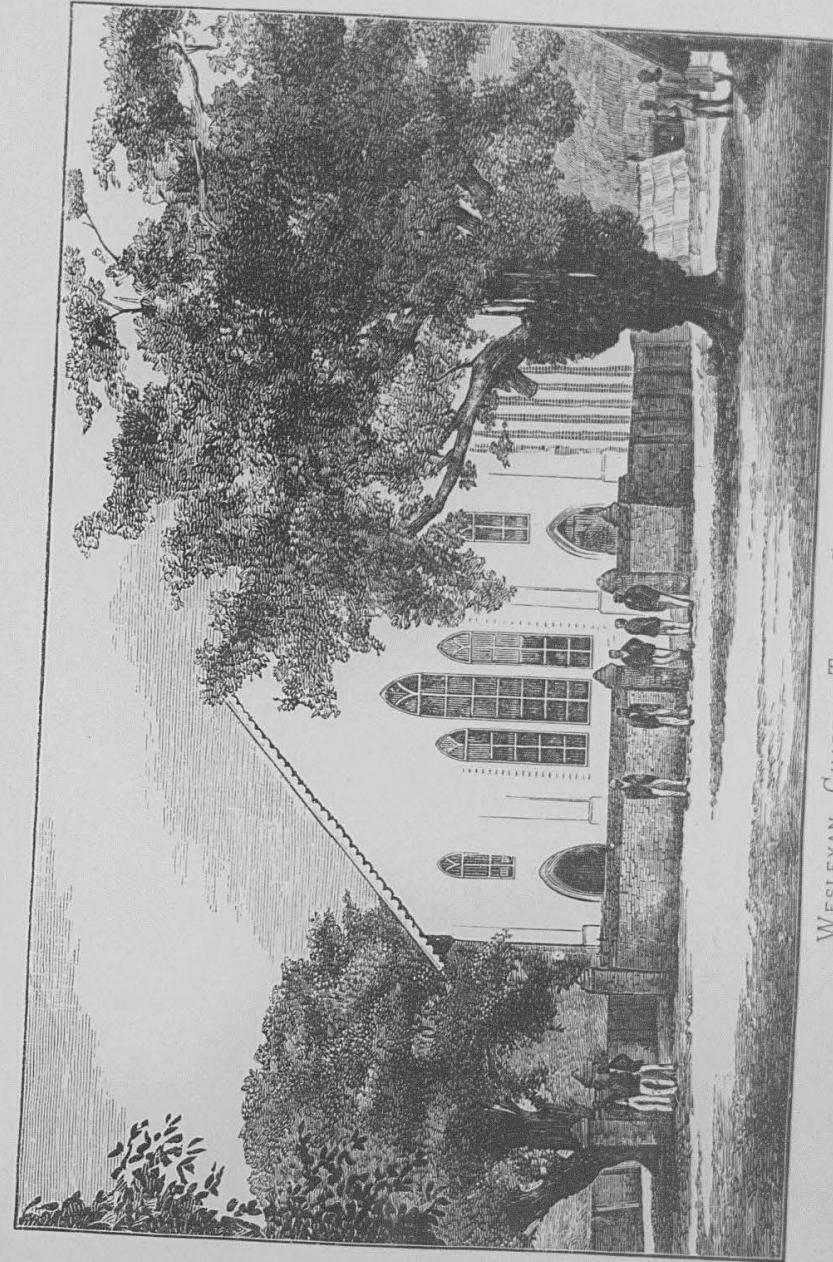
AROLOYA DISTRICT.

Chairman—Rev. N. Johnson.

Secretary—



CHRIST CHURCH, LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.



WESLEYAN CHAPEL, TIJUBU SQUARE, LAGOS.

ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT.
Chairman—Ven. Archdeacon Johnson.
Secretary—EBUTE ERO DISTRICT.
Chairman—Rev. W. Morgan,EBUTE METTA DISTRICT.
Chairman—Rev. James White.BADAGRY DISTRICT.
Chairman—Rev. D. Coker.LAGOS AUXILIARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
BIBLE SOCIETY.
Hon. Secretaries—Rev. N. Johnson and Mr. C. B. Macaulay.THE LAGOS AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION OF
THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(Established Sept., 1879.)

Secretary—Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer.

Treasurer—John A. Payne, Esq.

Local branches in all the stations.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Annual members of this association shall be all persons subscribing annually five shillings or upwards.

2. Life members shall be benefactors of five guineas or upwards, or, if clergymen, such as shall contribute congregational collections to the amount of twenty guineas.

3. Subscribers of one guinea will be entitled to receive the annual report of the parent society.

4. Subscribers of ten shillings will be entitled to receive the abstract report of the parent society.

5. Collectors of sixpence and upwards per week will receive a copy of each monthly number of the *Church Missionary Record*, and collectors of two shillings and upwards per week will receive a copy of the annual report, in addition to the *Record*.6. Contributors of one penny per week and upwards will be entitled to receive the *Society's Quarterly Paper*.

7. The objects of this association shall be to call forth the zeal of well-disposed persons, and particularly those of the Established Church, in support of the Church Missionary Society; to recommend proper persons who may offer themselves as missionaries; to disperse as widely as possible missionary information (to promote the formation of branch associations); to procure collections and other contributions.

8. The whole of the funds so obtained, after deducting incidental expenses only, shall be remitted to the Church Missionary Society, in aid of its designs.

9. A general meeting shall be held annually, on such a day as shall be fixed by the Committee, when a report of the proceedings of the association shall be read and an account of its receipts and disbursements presented duly audited.

MAHOMEDAN MOSQUES,
OR PLACES OF WORSHIP OF THE MAHOMEDANS, IN
LAGOS.

Chief Priest.—Lemomu, Lemomu street.

Junior Priests.—Momodu Mala, Oko Awo street; Salu, Iköyi road; and several other minor Priests, alias Alufa.

1. A Mosque in Lemomu st. (Cathedral).
2. Obey street.
3. Oko Awo street.
4. Aroloyah street.
5. Obadino street.
6. Oluwoldi street.
7. Agbowodo street.
8. Tiwo street.
9. Faji.
10. Ereko road.
11. Balogun square.
12. Rear of Bankole street.
13. Offin.
14. Oke Olowogbowo.
15. Kosoko street.
16. Ebute Ero.
17. Idumagbo.
18. Idunshagbe.
19. Idungahan.
20. Victoria street.
21. Joseph street.
22. Massey street.
23. Isale Gagan.
24. Okekopo.
25. Osadi street.
26. Rear of Cow lane
27. Iköyi road.

ONE MAHOMEDAN MOSQUE AT PALMA.

Chief Priest—Saka.

Junior—Alufa.

ORIGIN OF THE WEST AFRICAN NATIVE
CHURCH MOVEMENT.In the course of an interesting notice of the late Mr. Venn, in a number of the *Church Missionary Intelligencer*, we read:—

"A curious incident in connection with the first establishment of the Native Church in Sierra Leone has been mentioned in an interesting memorandum kindly placed at our disposal. A native merchant from that colony was taking tea with Mr. Venn, who, after his manner, was questioning him about all his doings in Africa and Europe. It appeared that he had got his wife and family with him, that they were then travelling in Scotland, and afterwards going to Paris. Mr. Venn said to him, 'Now, if you can afford to spend all this money in travelling for your pleasure, why don't you contribute something to the support of your own clergy instead of leaving it all to us in England?' The answer was: 'Mr. Venn, treat us like men, and we will behave like men; but so long as you treat us as children, we shall behave like children. Let us manage our own Church affairs, and we shall pay our own clergy.' Such a fruitful hint was not likely to be lost upon such a person as Mr. Venn. The consequences of it are still being felt, even in the ends of the earth. An arrangement, which received the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, was shortly afterwards drawn up, in 1853, regulating the affairs of the Native Church, and placing the charge and superintendence of the Native pastors and Christian congregations under the Bishop of Sierra Leone, assisted by a Council and a Church Committee. The Native pastors were to obtain a suitable income from local resources, and their status was assimilated to that of incumbents at home. For other missions, more especially in India, measures tending in the same direction have been inaugurated; but it is a grave and anxious question, which has not yet met its full and entire solution."

The attention of all Churchmen is respectfully called to the following items of information:—

1. The Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society have sent to ask the Lagos Conference two questions—viz., Has the time come for a Native Church to be established in Lagos? and can the scheme, now working so well in Sierra Leone, be applied to Lagos? To these questions, the Conference, after consulting with clergymen named by the Church Missionary Society and with leading laymen in Lagos, has answered that the time has come for a Native Church to be established; and that the Sierra Leone scheme can be applied to Lagos.

2. This, therefore, is the scheme now to be adopted—viz., Native pastors are to be appointed to the following Churches:—St. Paul's Church, Breadfruit; Ebute Ero Church; Aroloyah Church; Badagry Church; Ebute Metta Church. These pastors are to be supported by contributions raised from class money; from half-yearly collections in all the churches; and from Parochial subscriptions. To the money thus raised, the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society will give a "grant in aid" of such a sum as may be needful. Two-thirds of the money raised in Lagos must (by the rules of the Church Missionary Society) be spent in supporting the pastors, and one-third in the building and repairing of churches and parsonages.

3. The Native Church thus established will be self-supporting and self-governing. In due time, the Church Missionary Society hope that it will become self-extending. It will be governed by a Council and a Church Committee. The Church Council will be appointed by the Bishop of Sierra Leone, the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society, and the Native pastors. This Council will consist at first of five members, viz., three clergymen and two laymen. A clergymen and a layman will be nominated by the Bishop, and the same number by the Committee; the remaining clergymen will be nominated by the native

pastors. Ultimately, the Council will be enlarged to seven members. This Council will be appointed for three years, and the members may be again elected. The Church Committee will be appointed to collect and disburse all Church funds. To them will come all class money, all half-yearly collections, and all subscriptions. They also will pay the stipends of all pastors, catechists, and readers employed by the Council. Half of this Committee will be clergymen and half laymen. The Committee will be appointed annually. The first Committee will be appointed by the Bishop of Sierra Leone and the Parent Committee conjointly. But all subsequent Committees will be appointed in such a way as the circumstances of Lagos may require. If any change from the mode of appointing the first Church Committee be requisite, such change may be made.

The Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society also desire the appointment of a School Board in Lagos, which shall take charge of all ordinary day schools, excepting those of Christ Church, Faji.

The Conference has decided, after advising with the same persons as those consulted on the subject of the Native Church—

1. That such a Board can be established. And that it should consist of the ministers of each parish, with a layman from each parish.

2. That the Rev. J. B. Wood shall be chairman of that Board, he having been appointed to that post by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, and he also being the Principal of the Training Institution for Schoolmasters.

3. That this Board shall receive all school fees (excepting the portion now paid to the schoolmasters); all half-yearly collections to be made for the day schools in all the churches; and all parochial subscriptions given for this purpose. These monies shall form a school fund, from which the stipends of all the teachers in all the schools under the Board shall be paid.

N.B.—You will do good service to the Church in Lagos, to the cause of Christian education, and to those who have mainly founded and supported these noble objects, by giving liberal and hearty help in the carrying out of these new plans. "Be not weary in well doing, for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not."

CHURCHWARDENS, &c.

Christ Church, Faji—Messrs. John A. Payne and H. Robbin.
Sidesmen—A. L. Hetherett and E. F. Harrison.
St. Peter's Church, Faji—Joseph Leigh, T. Pomphill.
St. Paul's, Breadfruit—Messrs. A. C. Willoughby, J. G. Garber, D. Murray.

Sidesmen—N. T. Nelson, S. D. Kester, J. B. Kenny.
Palm Church, Aroloya—Messrs. T. Deigh and Macfay.

Holy Trinity Church—T. B. Adams and Z. A. Coker.
St. Jude's Church, Ebute Metta—Joseph Bolla.

Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu square—J. L. Baptist and S. S. Davies, Stewards.

Wesleyan Chapel, Olowoglowo—Thos. A. King and J. E. Peters.

Wesleyan Chapel, Ereko—Samuel Grant and J. W. Macaulay.

Wesleyan Chapel, Obon Eko—David H. Freeman and J. Cole.

St. Anne's Church, Iddo Island—John Andrew.

Roman Catholic Church of Holy Cross—Ramon Campos, I. da Souza, and Fitz Gomen.

CHURCH PATRONAGE COMMITTEE.

The Bishop of the Diocese.
Right Rev. Bishop Crowther, D.D.
Rev. J. A. Maser.
Rev. J. B. Wood.
A. H. Porter, Esq.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—LAGOS NATIVE CHURCH.

ARTICLES OF A PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT FOR THE REGULATION OF THE NATIVE CHURCH IN THE SETTLEMENT OF LAGOS (OCT., 1874).

ART. 1.—GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT.—That the charge and superintendence of the Native Pastors and Christian Congregations which have been or may hereafter be raised up through the instrumentality of the Society's Mission in Lagos, be placed under the Bishop of the Church of England in that Settlement, assisted by a Council, and by a Church Committee. And that arrangements be proposed for providing the Native Pastors with a suitable income from local resources, and also for giving them a *status* assimilated to that of Permanent Curates or Incumbents at Home.

ART. 2.—THE CHURCH FUND.—That a fund be instituted in Lagos, to be called "The Church Fund," to receive subscriptions and donations, and to which the weekly payments hitherto made to the Society by any Church hereafter included in the Pastorate shall be transferred; and also one half of the weekly payments from any Church in the Settlement not so included. This Fund shall be devoted to the formation and maintenance of Pastorate Stations; by which is meant not only the payment of the pastor's stipend, but assisting in the building and keeping in repair of the Church; in the building of the parsonage house, and in keeping it also in repair so far as may be approved by the Church Committee.

ART. 3.—THE CHURCH COMMITTEE.—That a Church Committee be appointed biennially for the collection and disbursement of the Lagos Church Fund, to be called "The Lagos Church Committee." That this Committee consist of ten persons, communicant members of the Church; of whom the Bishop shall nominate one clerical and one lay member; the Church Missionary Society shall nominate one clerical and one lay member; all the licensed ministers in the Settlement shall elect three clerical members; and the churches in the Settlement shall elect three lay members.

ART. 4.—THE CHURCH COUNCIL.—That the Church Council be elected triennially, the members of the same being re-eligible; to consist of seven members, of whom five shall constitute a quorum. The Bishop and the Society shall each nominate one clerical and one lay member, and all licensed ministers, or the major part of them, shall elect two clerical and one lay member.

ART. 5.—MODE OF FILLING UP VACANCIES IN THE CHURCH COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL, AND ELECTING MEMBERS OF THE SAME.—If a member of the Church Committee or Council shall die, resign, or cease to reside in the Settlement, the party which had nominated or elected such member shall appoint or elect a new member in his room. The time and mode of the election of members for the Church Committee and Council shall be directed by the Bishop.

ART. 6.—FORMATION OF PARISHES, OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS.—That when a district attached to a church or chapel belonging to the Society shall be recognised as an Ecclesiastical District by the Bishop and major part of the Council constituted as above, a native pastor, in full orders, shall be duly licensed to the same; and the Church members of such districts shall elect officers to exercise, as far as practicable, the usual functions of churchwardens in England; and to collect the contributions of that congregation towards the Church Fund (Article 2), the same to be transmitted immediately to the Treasurer of that fund.

ART. 7.—STIPENDS OF NATIVE PASTORS.—That the Church Committee shall settle and engage with the Bishop for the payment of annual stipends to native pastors, duly licensed to such churches, subject to such conditions and limitations as hereafter prescribed.

ART. 8.—JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST NATIVE PASTORS.—That a complaint may be brought before the Bishop and Council, against a native pastor, either by the

Bishop himself, or by any member of the Council, or by direction of the Church Missionary Society; and that moral misconduct, wilful neglect of ministerial duty, or general unfitness, as well as all offences cognizable by the Ecclesiastical Law of England, be sufficient grounds of such complaint. That all proceedings before the Bishop and Council against any native pastor be conducted in a formal manner, and as far as possible according to the spirit and laws of the Church of England. And that the Bishop or his commissary shall, ten days at least before the holding of any such inquiry, cause notice to be given to each member of the Council in the Settlement of the time and subject of such inquiry.

ART. 9.—PATRONAGE OF CHURCHES BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY.—That the Church Missionary Society shall for the present continue to hold the churches and mission houses which already belong to it; and shall also receive and hold any buildings or endowments which may hereafter be assigned to it. And that the patronage of the Society's churches and chapels shall rest for the present with the Society, to be exercised in Lagos by parties upon the spot, whom they may appoint, who shall select and present native pastors in full orders to the Bishop for his approval and license. But should they fail to make such presentation within six months after a vacancy by the death or resignation of the pastor, or the withdrawal of his license with the consent of the Council, the presentation for that turn shall lapse to the Bishop, as in the case of incumbencies at home.

ART. 10.—NATURE OF THE TENURE BY WHICH NATIVE PASTORS SHALL HOLD CHURCHES BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY.—That the Society agrees not to dispossess of his house or church any native pastor so nominated by them, or, in case of their default, by the Bishop, so long as he continues to hold the Bishop's license; and to dispossess every such pastor as soon as legally and conveniently may be after the withdrawal of such license. Provided, in the first case, that the license shall not have been continued by the Bishop contrary to a request of the major part of the Council, to be constituted as aforesaid, that the same should be withdrawn; and in the second case, that the license shall not have been withdrawn by the Bishop without the assent of the major part of the said Council, after the case had been heard by the Bishop or his commissary and his Council. Provided also, that if a case shall occur in which the Bishop shall deem himself to be bound by law or conscience to act against the judgment of his Council, such case shall be regarded as exceptional, and be made the subject of special arrangement between the Society and the Bishop; or the Society shall be at liberty in such case to terminate this agreement altogether. That, in order to give effect to the provisions of the foregoing Articles, so far as the same are capable of being practically carried out under the circumstances, the Society shall give to each native pastor presented by them to a district and licensed by the Bishop, a lease of the parsonage, glebe, and church, attached to such district, during his incumbency, but to terminate upon the withdrawal of the Bishop's license. A counterpart of every such lease shall be executed by the lessee, and delivered to and kept by the authorised agent of the Society in the Settlement. And in order to provide for a case in which it may be proper, in the judgment of the Bishop, with the assent of the major part of the Council, to interdict a native pastor from officiating, who may be formally charged with any offence cognizable by the Ecclesiastical Law of England, or with any such misconduct, neglect, or unfitness as is specified in Article 8, until the course of proceeding directed in that Article shall have been brought to a conclusion, every such lease shall contain a provision, that the native pastor shall, upon receiving a notice to that effect, signed by the Bishop, cease to officiate in the said church, and allow any person named by the Bishop peaceably to occupy, hold possession of, and officiate in the said church, until such charge shall be dismissed or adjudicated upon in the manner provided for in Article 8. Provided, however, that

unless steps shall be taken and prosecuted with effect to obtain a decision by the Bishop and Council as aforesaid, upon the matters complained of, within six months from the time of such notice being given by the Bishop, the right of the person so named by the Bishop, as last aforesaid, to the possession of the said church shall cease and be determined. That every such lease shall contain all proper and usual clauses, regard being paid to the circumstances of the case, including a covenant to repair, subject to the terms of Article 2, together with a provision for the surveying from time to time of the parsonage house and premises, in order to ascertain that the same are kept in proper repair. And if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Bishop or his commissary that any such house or premises are not in proper repair, then the Bishop or his commissary shall specify what proportion of the annual stipend assigned by Article 7 to the pastor should be apportioned to such repairs. And a provision shall be introduced into every such agreement as the Church Committee shall make with the Bishop (as mentioned in Article 7) for the allowance of stipends to native ministers, authorising the withholding of a proportion of the stipend, under an order to that effect from the Bishop or his commissary, such proportion of the stipend to be applied to the necessary repair of the parsonage house and premises belonging thereto.

ART. 11.—ARRANGEMENT NOT TO AFFECT MISSIONARIES.—That the foregoing regulations shall not affect the missionaries of the Society, strictly so called, whether Natives or Europeans, who shall be wholly supported by the funds of the Society, and employed in carrying on its mission, either within or without the Settlement.

ART. 12.—NATURE OF THIS ARRANGEMENT.—It is understood that these Articles of Arrangement are only of a tentative character, and may be modified or enlarged, provided that the separate consents of the Bishop, the majority of all licensed ministers in the Settlement, the majority of the lay members of the Church Council and Church Committee then existing and acting together, and the Church Missionary Society have been obtained to the change. It is also understood that very probably the Church's growth, consolidation, and expansion, through God's blessing, and under the operation of these Articles of Arrangement, will necessitate their being replaced within a limited period of years by an enlarged Church constitution.

THE CHOIR OF CHRIST CHURCH.

Michael T. John, *Choir Master.* Benjamin T. Coker.
William Mason, *Treasurer.* Thomas A. Williams.
Isaac S. John, *Secretary.* Emanuel Daniel.
Alfred B. Simpson. Jacob Thomas.
Hezekiah A. Lewis. Josiah Leigh.
David Z. Vincent. Solomon Leigh.
Josiah J. Ransome. Samuel H. Williams.
Benjamin Macaulay. Dorthen Ackland.
Adelina C. Peters. Phebe Adefunke.
Jeremiah Grills. Nathan Marsh.
Nathan Cole. William Titler.
Joseph Kuye. Joseph J. Kuye.
Sikanah J. Allen. Eamuel A. Wright.
Charles O. Macaulay. Charles O. Macaulay.
Emanuel Coker. Joseph Lewis.
Joseph Lewis. Enoch D. Tambanki.
Edward M. Roper. Isaac Foxe.
Isaac Foxe. Arthur Hollings.

Michael T. John, *Organist.*
LOCAL TRUSTEES AT LAGOS OF THE HUSSEY SLAVE CHARITY FUND.
The Assist. Colonial Secretary. James P. L. Davies, Esq.
A. H. Porter, Esq.
C. Foresythe, Esq. (Secretary). Charles J. George, Esq.
N. T. King, Esq.

MISSIONARY LEAVES ASSOCIATION,
FOR ASSISTING THE NATIVE CLERGY AND MISSIONARIES
IN AFRICA AND THE EAST, AND OTHER PARTS OF THE
MISSION FIELD OCCUPIED BY THE CHURCH MISSIONARY
SOCIETY.

Treasurers.

Mrs. S. J. Malaher, 13, Baker street, Reading.
Rev. W. E. Malaher, Royston, Herts.

General Manager.

Mrs. S. J. Malaher, 13, Baker street, Reading.

Honorary Secretaries.

Rev. R. C. Billing, 10, Barnsbury square, London, N.
Miss A. Lanfear, Avington, Hungerford.
Mrs. J. Maude, New Shoreham, Sussex.

Assistant Secretary.

H. G. Malaher, Esq., 13, Baker street, Reading.
To whom all remittances should be made payable.
P. O. Orders to be made payable at the Oxford road Post-office, Reading; a/c Cheques crossed Stephens, Blandy, and Co., Reading.
All communications to be addressed to the Rev. R. C. Billing, 10, Barnsbury square, London, N.

President.

The Right Rev. Bishop Ryan.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Sierra Leone.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Waiapu, N.Z.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Rupert's Land.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Mauritius.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Ningpo.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Moosee.

Auxiliary Helpers.

Sierra Leone, The Lord Bishop—Mrs. Rowland Smith, Duffield Hall; Mrs. Ogle, Friar gate; Mrs. Nourse, Quarndon, Derby; Mrs. Cheetham and Mrs. Butlin, Peel street, Nottingham; Mrs. Milward, Nechells, Birmingham; Miss Newton, Ullenhall, Warwickshire; Miss Parry, Holly Bank, Sandown park, Wavertree, Liverpool; Miss K. Good, Saffron Walden; Miss M. Eaton, Quarndon, Derby.

Freetown, Rev. L. Nicholson—Miss Stephens, 1, Lind Terrace, Ryde, Isle of Wight; Mrs. Malaher, Freetown, Rev. M. Pearce—Miss A. Lanfear.

Regent, Rev. G. D. Williams—Mrs. E. P. Williams, Surbiton road, Kingston-on-Thames.

Wellington, Rev. G. J. Macaulay—Rev. C. Cooke, Chester-ton, Peterborough.

Bathurst, Rev. J. H. Davies—Miss Lanfear, Avington, Hungerford.

Kent, Rev. J. C. Taylor—Miss Bibbens, Mary Church, Torquay.

Waterloo, Rev. M. Taylor—

Kissey, Rev. C. Davies—Miss A. Lanfear.

Charlotte—Miss A. Lanfear.

Charlotte Liberated Girls' School, Mrs. Brierley—Mrs. Malaher (*pro tem.*)

Hastings, Rev. J. Wilson—Miss Knyvett, Beddington, Croydon.

York, Rev. W. Quaker—Miss H. Lanfear, Torquay.

Wilberforce, Rev. J. Robbin—Miss A. Lanfear; Miss M. S. Lloyd.

Glocester, Rev. C. T. Nylander—Miss M. J. Lanfear, Torquay.

Victoria, Mr. Sawyer, catechist—Miss A. Lanfear.

Victoria, Mr. Fowler, schoolmaster—

Quiah, Mrs. Malaher (*pro tem.*)

Mendi Mission, Rev. A. Menzies—Mrs. Malaher.
Bananas, Rev. S. Mousa—Mrs. Maude, New Shoreham, Sussex.
Bullom Shore—Miss M. A. Shephard, Englefield green, Surrey.
Bendoo, British Sherbro', Rev. S. G. Hazley—Miss M. Maynard, Harrogate; Rev. G. W. Hills, Curdridge Vicarage, Botley, Hants.
Niger (Brass River) Bishopric Fund, Bishop Crowther, &c.—Mrs. Langley, Wallingford; Mrs. Denton, Heathcroft, Wallingford.
Bonny, Rev. D. C. Crowther—Miss Lanfear, Avington; Mrs. Powell, Rockdale, Tunbridge Wells.
Lagos, Rev. W. Morgan, and Rev. J. Maser—Mrs. Malaher, Lagos, St. Paul's, Rev. J. Johnston—Mrs. Wickham, Holmwood, Surrey.
Lagos, Ebute Metta, Rev. V. and Mrs. Faulkner—Mrs. Malaher (*pro tem.*)
Badagry, Rev. S. Pearse—Mrs. J. Maude.
Abeokuta, Rev. W. Allen—Miss Meara, 2, York villas, Cheltenham.
The Gambia, Rev. G. Nicol—Miss A. Lanfear and Mrs. Malaher.
Cape Coast Castle—Rev. T. Maxwell—Miss A. Lanfear.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S MISSIONS TO WEST AND EAST AFRICA.

WEST AFRICA.

1804. Departure of Messrs. Renner and Hartwig, the first missionaries of the Society, to commence the Susu Mission.

1807. Government African Institution for freed slaves established.

1812. Mission commenced on the Bullom Shore.

1816. Sierra Leone permanently occupied.

1819. Success of Rev. W. A. B. Johnson's work at Regent.

1822. Samuel Crowther liberated from slavery.

1825. Fifty-three deaths of missionaries and their wives up to this date. At this period, with a population of 10,359 liberated Africans, the Church attendants numbered 3,000; and communicants, 493.

1827-28. Fourah Bay Institution established by Rev. B. F. Haensel. Attended by six students—Samuel Crowther's name the first on the list.

1838. Christian Egbas, liberated slaves at Sierra Leone, return to their own land, the Yoruba Country.

1840. Timneh Mission commenced.

1841. Government Niger Expedition. S. Crowther accompanies it.

1843. Ordination of S. Crowther, first African clergyman, June 11th. Rev. H. Townsend visits Abeokuta, in the Yoruba Country.

1845. Yoruba Mission commenced. Badagry occupied.

1846.—Revs. H. Townsend and S. Crowther occupy Abeokuta.

1848. Statistics.—Sierra Leone: Native clergy, 10; Native agents, 56; attendants at public worship, 6,008; communicants, 2,047.

1852. Sierra Leone created a diocese: Dr. Vidal first Bishop. Lagos and Ibadan occupied.

1854. Death of Bishop Vidal; succeeded by Bishop Weeks. Second Niger Expedition. The Native Church at Sierra Leone undertakes to pay for its schools—a saving to the C.M.S. of £800 per annum.

1857. Niger Mission commenced. Death of Bishop Weeks; succeeded by Bishop Bowen.

1859. Death of Bishop Bowen; succeeded (1860) by Bishop Beckles.

1862. Organisation of Self-supporting Native Pastorate

EDUCATIONAL.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN LAGOS.

Your attention is respectfully asked to the following:—

Application having been made for an increase of stipend by some of the Schoolmasters engaged in the Lagos Day Schools, belonging to the Church Missionary Society, the Finance Committee cannot but feel that it is necessary that increased remuneration should be given to the Schoolmasters generally.

But at the same time they feel that this additional expense for education cannot with propriety be thrown on a Missionary Society.

The public generally, mercantile firms, and even the Lagos Government, have an interest in supporting sound education; and, while the Church Missionary Society is willing to help in educating the young (as it has done by maintaining efficient schools for many years), yet its proper work is preaching the Gospel to the heathen.

1868. Bishop Crowther seized by a Niger chief; Consul Fell killed while rescuing him. Brass occupied.

1870. Bishop Cheetham succeeds Bishop Beckles at Sierra Leone.

1875. Native Church at Sierra Leone undertakes the separate charge of the Bullom and Quiah Missions. Mr. Townsend allowed to return to Abeokuta. After seven years' absence of the European missionaries, the Native Church there stronger than ever. Mr. Hinderer visits the Ondo country, and occupies Leke.

1876. Fourah Bay College re-opened on a new and enlarged basis, and affiliated to Durham University. Rev. James Johnson (Native) appointed to superintend the Yoruba Mission.

STATISTICS.—Sierra Leone: European missionaries, 4;

native clergy, 5; native agents, 17; native Christians,

3,930; communicants, 1,165 (exclusive of 17 native

pastors and chaplains, and above 10,000 native Christians

transferred to the Independent Native Church).

Yoruba: European missionaries, 7; native clergy, 13;

native agents, 58; native Christians, 4,980; communica-

nts, 1,800.

Niger: Native missionaries, 12; native agents, 15;

native Christians, 590; communicants, 173.

EAST AFRICA.

1844. Dr. Krapf, expelled from Abyssinia, takes up his residence at Mombasa. Joined by Rev. J. Rebmann.

1848-49. Important journeys of Krapf and Rebmann into the interior. Discovery of the snow-capped mountain, Kilimanjaro, May 11th, 1848.

1851. Krapf publishes a vocabulary of East African languages. Plans formed for a chain of mission stations into the interior.

1852. Krapf and Erhardt's visit to Usambara.

1853. Dr. Krapf compelled by ill-health to return to Europe.

1855. Rebmann and Erhardt send home a map compiled from native reports, showing a great inland sea in the interior.

1856. The mission station at Kisulidini destroyed by the Masai. Rebmann driven from the mainland.

1858. The mission at Kisulidini resumed. (Rebmann alone for many years, engaged in important linguistic work. Two missionaries were transferred to India; three died after a few months' labour; five who were designated to the mission never joined it.)

1867. A mission temporarily established at the Seychelles Islands. Bishop Ryan's letter to the C.M.S. draws attention to the East African Slave Trade.

1871. Parliamentary Committee on the East African Slave Trade.

1872. Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar.

1874. The news of Dr. Livingstone's death revives public interest in East Africa. Reorganisation of the mission at Mombasa under Rev. W. S. Price.

1875. Establishment of C.M.S. Freed Slave Settlement near Mombasa. Invitation from King Mtesa to Christian missionaries. C.M.S. resolved to send a mission to Victoria Nyanza.

1876. Departure of C.M.S. Nyanza Expedition.

In Sierra Leone. After several years of growth and prosperity, the Yoruba Mission is hindered by a prolonged war between Ibadan and Abeokuta.

1863. Quiah and Sherbro Missions commenced.

1864. Consecration of Rev. Samuel Crowther to Bishopric of Niger.

1865-6. Lokoja on the Niger occupied. Bonny occupied.

1867. Outbreak at Abeokuta. Mission premises plundered and destroyed. Expulsion of the missionaries. Native Christians in Yoruba Country probably 3,000; communicants, 998.

1868. Bishop Crowther seized by a Niger chief; Consul Fell killed while rescuing him. Brass occupied.

1870. Bishop Cheetham succeeds Bishop Beckles at Sierra Leone.

Application having been made for an increase of stipend by some of the Schoolmasters engaged in the Lagos Day Schools, belonging to the Church Missionary Society, the Finance Committee cannot but feel that it is necessary that increased remuneration should be given to the Schoolmasters generally.

But at the same time they feel that this additional expense for education cannot with propriety be thrown on a Missionary Society.

The public generally, mercantile firms, and even the Lagos Government, have an interest in supporting sound education; and, while the Church Missionary Society is willing to help in educating the young (as it has done by maintaining efficient schools for many years), yet its proper work is preaching the Gospel to the heathen.

The time has now come when, in Lagos at least, a good education ought to be placed within the reach of even the poor, without any expense being thrown on a Missionary Society.

In order that the Schoolmasters may have increased remuneration, and educational work be extended, it has been resolved that an Appeal be immediately made to the various congregations connected with the Church Missionary Society, and also to the public generally. It is hoped that by this means an Educational Fund may be provided and maintained.

In making this Appeal, it may be well to state:—

1. That there are Twenty-one Day Schools in this country connected with the Church Missionary Society alone. In these Schools there are Twenty-nine Teachers, engaged in educating 688 Boys and 554 Girls. Over 800 of these children are being educated in Lagos alone, and the entire expense of this work has, so far, been thrown on the Church Missionary Society.

2. For higher education there are in Lagos, and connected with the Church Missionary Society, the Female Institution, the Institution for Training Schoolmasters, and the Grammar School.

3. The total cost of maintaining the Lagos Day School, (exclusive of the Institutions and Grammar School), is 1774 16s. per annum. Yet this expense allows only to a Schoolmaster of the first class (excluding house rent), 21. os. 6d. per month, and to one of the second class ones 17. 6s. Feeling that this remuneration was too small, only third part of the school fees was added to it by the Church Missionary Society.

4. After this third part has been deducted from all the fees received at the Day Schools, there remains a sum of about 56l. 13s. 4d. It is proposed that this sum should be supplemented for a time by an annual grant from the Church Missionary Society; also, that there should be a Collection in each church for this Education Fund, at least once, and if possible, twice, in each year.

5. If to the money thus raised a few Annual Subscriptions can be obtained, it is confidently hoped that the teachers may be better paid, and the benefits of education extended.

Your help and sympathy in this work are hereby solicited.

C.M.S. TRAINING INSTITUTION.

(Established first at Abeokuta, 1849, and then in Lagos,

1867.)

Principal—Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer.

Vice-Principal—Vacant.

Tutors—Mr. Henley, Edwin W. George.

LAGOS CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL BOARD.

Chairman—Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer.
Secretary—Rev. J. Oluwole, B.A.

Members—Rev. J. B. Wood, Sec. C.M.S.; Ven. Archdeacon Johnson, Revs. W. Morgan, N. Johnson, James White; Messrs. Frank Hood, John A. Payne, J. H. Willoughby, T. S. Randall, R. J. Bucknor, N. T. Nelson, W. Z. Coker, C. M. Davies.

THE LAGOS CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to promote the education of the poorer classes in the Settlement of Lagos in connection with the Church of England in Lagos.

This object is sought to be attained,
1. By making Grants-in-aid to Schools, on the principle of payments for results obtained by inspection of the Schools.
2. By making Grants towards the building, re-building, and repairs of School-houses and Teachers' residences.
3. By giving pecuniary assistance to the managers of Schools needing it: towards
(1) The payment of Teachers' Salaries;
(2) Providing School Furniture and Material.

4. By seeking (if thought to be desirable) to stimulate Teachers and Scholars by the distribution of rewards.

Its constitution is as follows:—

1. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Settlement for the time being is Patron, if he be pleased to accept the office.

2. The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese for the time being is President.

3. All donors of £25 or upwards; or of £10 accompanied by an annual Subscription of £5 or upwards, are Vice-Presidents.

4. All donors of £5, or subscribers of ten shillings (or, in case of clergymen, of five shillings), are members; and also all Pastors of congregations presenting an annual congregational collection of £2 or upwards.

5. The management of the affairs of the Society is confined to a central Board, which consists of the Principals of the Church Missionary Society's Training Institution and Grammar school, of all Ministers and Pastors, being Local Managers of any Schools assisted by the Board; of one communicant Lay member from such Church, being a subscriber to the general School fund, and nominated by the Church; and also of two laymen, not necessarily Communicants, one chosen by the Church Council, and the other by the Church Committee. The nomination of the lay members of the Board is for two years, and takes place at the period of Easter; but vacancies caused by resignation, removal, or death, may be filled up at any time.

6. The presence of five members, at least, is required to constitute a meeting of the Board.

7. The Board appoints its own Officers.

THE FAJI CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY SUNDAY SCHOOL, LAGOS.

President—The Rev. J. B. Wood.
Vice-President—Rev. T. B. Wight.
General Superintendent—Mr. A. L. Hethersett.
Secretary—Mr. M. J. John.
Treasurer—Mr. E. F. Harrison.

ADULT DEPARTMENT, FAJI.

Teachers—Male: Messrs. H. A. Lewis, J. A. Thomas, D. B. Vincent, E. F. Harrison, N. Wilson, J. Akireuri, N. Marsh, J. Ayiude, Owen Willoughby, G. S. Shortland, T. B. Walker, James Williams.

Teachers—Female: Mrs. C. Pompilio, Miss A. Gatesman, M. Müller, E. N. Wright, L. Williams, E. Roberts.

INFANT DEPARTMENT, FAJI.

Local Superintendent—Mr. M. T. John.

Teachers—Male: Messrs. T. Grille, E. Allen, J. Ashton, S. Wright, J. Lewis, C. O. Macaulay.
Teachers—Female: Miss P. Davis, A. Peters, D. Ackland, L. Flanders, M. Collins.

OKE POPO, FAJI BRANCH.

Local Superintendent—Mr. E. T. George.

Teachers—Male: Messrs. George Gay, S. Puddicombe, E. Moses, J. Ackland, E. Smith, E. Wilhelm, S. Jibowu, J. Jones.

Teachers—Female: Mrs. R. A. Coker, Miss Z. Phillips, A. Pritchard.

GAOL DEPARTMENT, FAJI DISTRICT.

Local Superintendent—Mr. E. M. Henley.

Teachers—Male: Messrs. D. F. John, J. A. Venn, G. Malvern, A. J. Williams, E. Roper, A. Hollings, D. J. Williams, S. Peters.

Teachers—Female: Mrs. Abigail Daniel, Helena Doherty.

The lessons pursued in the several Sabbath schools, morning and afternoon, are the series of lessons for the year, prepared by committees in England and the United States.

Meetings—There is the meeting of teachers, monthly, for business, for model lessons, and for addresses; as also the annual intercession for Sunday-schools, as advertised by committees in England.

SCHOOLMASTERS.

M. T. John, D. B. Vincent, Faji; E. E. Collins, J. Okuseyinde, J. M. Cole, Breadfruit; J. S. Williams, Itolo; J. A. Vaughan and J. S. Taylor, Ebute Ero; A. Phillips, S. A. Allen, Aroloya; J. A. Braithwaite, Ebute Metta; H. Wright, Badagry; D. H. Doherty, Leckie; A. R. Green, Itebu; J. A. T. Williams, Palma.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Established 1859.)

Principal—Rev. Isaac Oluwole, B.A. (Native).

Tutors—Hezekiah Lewis, J. Bright.

Holidays—June 10, for 3 weeks; Dec. 20, for 3 weeks.

FEMALE INSTITUTION.

(Established 1868.)

Lady Superintendent—Mrs. Mann.

Teacher—Miss Lemon.

Secretary—Rev. A. Mann.

Master—J. J. Ransome.

This Institution has been established by the Church Missionary Society, with the desire to afford to the inhabitants of this colony and the adjacent countries the advantage of obtaining for their daughters a good and useful education (thoroughly English), but suited as much as possible to the peculiarities and requirements of this country.

The course of study will comprehend religious instruction, English grammar, writing, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, drawing, singing, general information, needlework, instrumental music, and French.

TERMS:

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| Instruction, exclusive of music and French, | £ | s. | d. |
| per annum | ... | ... | ... |
| Music, per quarter | ... | ... | 4 4 0 |
| French, per quarter | ... | ... | 1 1 0 |

Board and Instruction, per School Term ... 16 16 0

School materials, washing, charged extra.
Boarders must be furnished with bed linen, two country clothes, and towels.

Payments to be made one quarter in advance.

THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (WESLEYAN MISSIONS).

(Established 1879.)

Lady Principal—Mrs. Campbell.

Teacher—Miss Williams.

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL AND TRAINING INSTITUTION.
THE MARINA, LAGOS.

Opened, April 1878.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. T. COPPIN.

Theological Student Department—Rev. M. J. Elliot.

Tutor—C. B. Macaulay.

Teachers—Benjamin W. Euba, J. H. Samuel.

MEMBERS—RED.

MEMBERS—BLUE.

S. B. Williams. E. J. Williams.

Z. C. Roberts. G. R. Cummings.

R. A. Wey. T. D. Johnson.

J. O. W. Decker. J. L. Williams.

W. S. George. T. B. Duncan.

R. S. Williams. H. W. Scale.

H. A. Brown. D. T. Coker.

D. T. Pearce. M. D. Elliot.

E. T. Goyer. J. J. Johnson.

Q. F. Gomez. T. T. Adams.

C. M. Davies. L. Phillips.

J. S. T. Davies. J. S. T. Davies.

C. M. Davies. C. M. Davies.

When two of any side bat, two of the other side bowl.

When one of any side is out, the two actors are out and their places refilled by another two.

Highest run to be obtained is one hundred.

HALDANE W. SCALE, Honorary Secretary.

Lagos, December 25, 1873.

LAGOS SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

Patron—His Excellency the Administrator.

President—Robert Campbell.

Chairman Finance Committee—J. M. Blair.

Treasurer—J. J. Williams.

Secretary—W. E. Cole.

SIR,—I beg to inform you of the formation of a society with the above designation, for the promotion of the study of Science among Young Men of this place.

The Society respectfully solicits your support, and requests that you will kindly permit your name to be placed on its list as Subscribing Member. Subscribers will have the privilege of attending the weekly meetings of the Society, and joining in the discussions, and they will be permitted to attend the Public Lectures without further expense.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant, W. E. COLE, Secretary.

N.B.—Meetings are held every Friday at 7.30 o'clock, in one of the Class Rooms of the C.M.S. High School, Broad Street.

Members—Rev. C. Phillips; Messrs. R. A. Coker, M. T. John, D. O. Williams, E. E. Collins, E. Henley, J. Olunole, W. P. Richards, J. A. Byass, A. W. Campbell, A. C. Campbell, J. L. Baptist, J. E. Baptist.

Honorary Members—His Honour Judge Marshall, J. A. Payne, Esq.; Revs. J. A. Maser, J. B. Wood, A. Mann, J. Milner, J. Johnson, W. J. David, V. Fadikner, W. Morgan.

THE LAGOS MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

Formed June, 1879.

Officers—Mr. J. A. Lisboa, Secretary; D. B. Vincent, Assistant Secretary; J. A. Thomas, Treasurer.

Committee—Messrs. M. T. John, E. T. Harrison, E. H. Henley, J. A. Vaughan, J. S. Williams, A. Phillips, J. A. Thomas, J. T. George, J. H. Samuel, W. J. Sawyer, J. J. Ransome, G. J. Cole.

RELIGIOUS POPULATION.*

| | Lagos. | Vicinity. | Northern. | Eastern. | Western. | Grand Total. |
|--------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Episcopalian | 2,860 | 16 | 72 | 22 | 166 | 3,143 |
| Wesleyan | 1,018 | — | 18 | 5 | 7 | 1,040 |
| Baptist | 71 | — | — | — | 71 | 71 |
| Roman Catholics.. | 534 | — | — | 30 | 8 | 572 |
| Atheist | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Presbyterian | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Mahomedan | 8,880 | 424 | 682 | 182 | 427 | 10,505 |
| Pagan | 15,143 | 7,047 | 11,620 | 3,275 | 7,193 | 44,787 |
| Totals | 28,518 | 7,497 | 12,401 | 4,014 | 7,801 | 60,221 |

* The Religious population was much increased by the different denominations when the previous Census was taken, and the Registrar of the Census of 1881 is of opinion that, with the exception of the Atheists, the different denominations have increased by an average of 25 per cent, each from the Pagan.

| CENTRAL OR PRINCIPAL STATIONS FOR CIRCUITS, | | Number of Churches and Chapels. | | | | | | | | | | Number of other Preaching Rooms. | | | | | | | | | | Members and Probationers. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|---|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----|--------------|------|-------------------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|----|---------|--|--------|--|--|--|
| | | Open-air Preaching Places. | | | | | European Missionaries. | | | | | Native Ministers and Assistants. | | | | | Day Schools. | | Sabbath Schools. | | Locality Preachers. | | Local Preachers. | | On Trial for Membership. | | Junior Members. | | Number of Day Schools. | | Number of Sabbath Schools. | | Number of both Schools. | | Number of Sabbath Schools. | | Female. | | Total. | | Number of Scholars, attending both Sabbath and Day Schools. | |
| | | Number of Sub- ordinate Paid Agents. | | Catechists, &c. | | Native Ministers and Assistants. | | European Missionaries. | | Day Schools. | | Sabbath Schools. | | Locality Preachers. | | Local Preachers. | | On Trial for Membership. | | Junior Members. | | Number of Day Schools. | | Number of Sabbath Schools. | | Number of both Schools. | | Number of Sabbath Schools. | | Female. | | Total. | | Number of Scholars, attending both Sabbath and Day Schools. | | | | | | | | |
| I. YORUBA SECTION :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | LAGOS | 5 | — | 3 | 2 | — | 12 | 83 | 24 | 894 | 58 | 409 | 52 | 4 | 539 | 4 | 510 | 423 | 343 | 766 | 960 | 960 | 960 | 960 | 960 | 960 | 960 | 960 | 960 | 960 | 960 | 960 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | YABA | 3 | — | 24 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 8 | 3 | 60 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 22 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 390 | 390 | 390 | 390 | 390 | 390 | 390 | 390 | 390 | 390 | 390 | 390 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | ABEOKUTA | 2 | 4 | 5 | — | 2 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 125 | 91 | 64 | — | 3 | 77 | 3 | 75 | 41 | 36 | 77 | 667 | 667 | 667 | 667 | 667 | 667 | 667 | 667 | 667 | 667 | 667 | 667 | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTALS OF YORUBA SECTION ... | | 10 | 4 | 32 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 20 | 100 | 31 | 1079 | 155 | 489 | 58 | 10 | 644 | 10 | 637 | 481 | 390 | 871 | 2017 | 2017 | 2017 | 2017 | 2017 | 2017 | 2017 | 2017 | 2017 | 2017 | 2017 | 2017 | | | | | | | | | |
| II. POPO SECTION :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>East.</i> | 1. BADAGRY (TOHON) | — | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 5 | — | — | 11 | 1 | 34 | 1 | 36 | 30 | 8 | 38 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. PORTO NOVO | 2 | — | 20 | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 108 | 32 | — | — | 45 | 1 | 116 | 2 | 119 | 199 | 52 | 211 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>West.</i> | 3. AHGWEGY | 1 | — | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | 20 | 20 | — | — | 34 | 1 | 59 | 1 | 46 | 57 | 12 | 69 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. LITTLE POPO | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 11 | — | — | 1 | 20 | 1 | 46 | 46 | 2 | 48 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5. GRIJI | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | |
| | 6. PORTO SEGURIO | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | | | | | |
| TOTALS OF POPO SECTION ... | | 4 | 2 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 23 | 13 | 157 | 68 | — | — | 92 | 5 | 245 | 7 | 264 | 350 | 76 | 426 | 3390 | 3390 | 3390 | 3390 | 3390 | 3390 | 3390 | 3390 | 3390 | 3390 | 3390 | 3390 | | | | | | | | |
| TOTALS OF THE DISTRICT | | 14 | 6 | 68 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 31 | 123 | 44 | 1236 | 223 | 489 | 150 | 15 | 889 | 17 | 901 | 831 | 466 | 1297 | 3407 | 3407 | 3407 | 3407 | 3407 | 3407 | 3407 | 3407 | 3407 | 3407 | 3407 | 3407 | | | | | | | | | |

JOHN MILUM,

Chairman of the District and General Superintendent.

ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1882.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE LAGOS TOWN LIBRARY CLUB.

The Lagos Town Library Club is instituted for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a library of books, maps, &c., for reference; a reading-room to be supplied with the leading English journals and other periodicals; and for providing a selection of works of history, biography, travel, fiction, &c., to be lent out to the members, under such rules and conditions as may be approved by the committee.

I. That the members shall consist of all persons who shall be approved of and elected by a majority of the committee.

II. That the Administrator for the time being of Lagos shall be eligible to become an honorary member; and that the committee shall have the power to invite any foreigner of distinction, or any naval or military officer temporarily visiting Lagos, to be an honorary visitor during such visit.

III. Any member who shall be convicted of any criminal offence, or shall be officially declared a bankrupt or outlaw, shall *suo facto* cease to be a member; and shall not be eligible for re-election, unless with the consent of at least two-thirds of the committee.

IV. In case the conduct of any member either in or out of the Club-house shall, in the opinion of the committee, be injurious to the character and interest of the Club, the committee shall be empowered to recommend such member to resign; and if such member shall not within fourteen days resign, the committee shall then call a general meeting of the members, and if a majority of two-thirds of such meeting agree to the expulsion of such member, he shall cease to be a member, and shall be ineligible for re-election: Provided that if two-thirds of the committee are of opinion that the offence of a member warrants his immediate expulsion, they shall be empowered to suspend such member from the use and advantage of the Club, which suspension shall be final; unless at the next general meeting such decision shall be reversed.

V. Candidates must be proposed by one member, and seconded by another; the candidate's name, occupation, and residence, together with the names of the proposer and seconder, shall be posted up in a conspicuous place in the reading-room, seven days at least before the day of his election. The proposer and seconder are held responsible for the eligibility of any candidate.

VI. The annual subscription of members shall be one guinea, payable in advance, on the first day of January in each year.

VII. Every new member shall pay his subscription to the Treasurer, on receiving notice of his election, and before he shall be allowed any benefit of the Club; if such subscription shall not be paid within fourteen days, his name shall be erased from the list of members.

VIII. The name of every member failing to pay his annual subscription due on the first day of January shall, after fourteen days, be placed in the reading-room; and if such subscription shall not be paid within one month, if the defaulter shall have been any part of such time in Lagos, or within fourteen days of his return, if he shall have been absent therefrom, he shall cease to be a member.

IX. Any member who shall cease to belong to the Club, by resignation, or otherwise, shall have no claim on, or be entitled to participate in any of the effects or property of the Club, nor to have any part of his current subscription for the year returned.

X. There shall be five trustees, in whose names all the property of the Club shall be held, subject nevertheless to the disposition of the committee; and their order in writing, signed by the Chairman, with two other members, shall be obligatory upon, and full authority for the trustees; and if any trustee declines to act, or is rendered ineligible as a

trustee, by absenting himself for more than seven months from Lagos, or otherwise, he shall be replaced by another, to be named by the committee, such nomination to be subject to the approval of the next general meeting.

XI. Two of the officers shall be officers of the Lagos Government; two shall be native merchants; one shall be a British merchant or agent.

XII. The committee shall consist of nine members, who shall be chosen, as far as possible, thus: Two from the officers of the Government of Lagos, two from the British merchants or agents, three from the native merchants, two from the missionaries or clergy. The committee shall be elected at the annual general meeting, and each of them shall, unless he resign or become incapable, or unwilling to perform the duties, retain his appointment until the termination of the next annual general meeting, and may be re-elected. Notice of such general annual meeting shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the reading-room fourteen days before the day appointed for such annual general meeting. The committee shall choose one of their number as chairman.

XIII. The committee shall hold a general meeting of the members when requested so to do by ten members, and at such meeting the majority of members present shall decide. The committee shall also hold an ordinary meeting once a month, or oftener as required, for the admission of members and to transact current business. Three shall form a quorum. The days appointed for a general and ordinary meeting shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the reading-room—fourteen days previously for a general meeting, two days previously for an ordinary meeting.

XIV. All the arrangements and regulations (not otherwise provided for), for the establishment and management of the Club, shall be conducted by the committee.

XV. Any vacancies occasioned by death or resignation of trustee, treasurer, or librarian, to be filled up by the committee when not less than five members are present, subject to the approval of the next general meeting.

XVI. A report and abstract of the accounts and concerns of the Club, up to the thirty-first day of December previous, signed by the chairman and treasurer, shall be submitted to the annual general meeting.

XVII. There shall be an annual general meeting of the members held on or about the fifteenth day of January, of which fourteen days' notice shall be duly posted in the reading-room, for the purpose of receiving from the committee, a report of general concerns of the Club, to elect members of the committee, and discussing all proposals which may require the approval or decision of a general meeting; a majority of the members present at such meeting shall decide. One of the trustees or a member of the committee shall preside at all annual general meetings.

XVIII. No game of hazard or cards shall be on any account played in the Club; no member shall take a dog into the house; and no smoking shall be allowed, unless specially sanctioned by the committee.

XIX. No subject which does not relate to the management of the concerns of the Club shall be proposed or brought forward for discussion at any meeting of its members.

XX. These rules and regulations shall be printed, and a copy of them, together with a list of the committee and members, shall be delivered to every member, or transmitted to his address, but no member shall be absolved from the effect of these rules on any allegation of not having received them.

XXI. As the payment of the subscription according to the regulations will entitle the member to every benefit and privilege of the Club, such payment shall be his distinct acknowledgment of, and acquiescence in the rules and regulations of the Club.

FLOWER OF LAGOS CLUB.

President—John A. Payne.
Secretary—George A. Williams.
Treasurer—J. B. Benjamin.

Members—W. E. Cole, J. J. Williams, W. R. Harding, P. P. Martin, E. T. Scott, Adolphus Pratt, T. A. King, W. B. Macaulay, H. C. M. Davis, J. B. Taylor, C. R. Cole, W. Reffle, R. J. Bucknor, J. A. Savage, E. Willoughby, F. D. Cole, G. J. Cole, D. Savage, R. E. Osborne, T. F. Gomez.

HOOP RACE CLUB.

President—John A. Payne.
Secretary—Augustus Bright.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS—CHARITY LODGE, No. 1.

OFFICERS.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| J. P. Hastrup, D.G.W.C.T. | G. P. Johnson, W.T. |
| J. L. Euba, P.W.C.T. | J. H. Samuel, W.C. |
| G. A. Williams, W.C.T. | G. J. Brown, W.M. |
| J. N. John, W.V.T. | A. N. C. Hazley, D.M. |
| B. W. Euba, W.S. | J. J. Nichol, W.J.G. |
| A. C. H. Strong, W.A.S. | E. J. Euba, W.O.G. |
| C. J. Porter, W.F.S. | J. B. Holloway, R.H.S. |
| G. S. S. Smith, L.H.S. | |

These officers are changed quarterly, with the exception of the D.G.W.C.T., who is the representative of the Grand Lodge of England.

FOR CONCERT AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

Members of the LAGOS "ESPRIT DE CORPS," at the West end of Tinubu square.

Patron—His Excellency the Administrator.

President—John A. Payne.

Stage Manager—W. R. Harding.

Secretary—C. M. Danes.

Musical Director—John S. T. Davies.

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| W. R. Harding. | W. Reffe. |
| B. J. Gilpin. | W. H. Bennett. |
| E. T. Scott. | C. Porter. |
| Thos. J. Cole. | James Cole. |
| J. T. Leigh. | G. A. Williams. |
| T. B. Duncan. | C. M. Danes. |

MERRY-GO-ROUND COMPANY.

Secretary—W. E. Cole.

The novel and merry-go-round was introduced in 1875 to the public. It is open to riders on holidays at the race-course, and at other times in Tinubu square.

Fee for riding, from 6d. to 2s.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| P. T. Williams, Marina. | S. S. Vincent, Broad street. |
| John B. Kenny, Marina. | T. S. Cole, Broad street. |
| S. Maddy, Balogun square. | W. F. Lumpkin, Broad street. |

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Philharmonic Club, for concert and evening entertainment.—Marina, *pro tem.*

General exercise of the native horse-riding on the Race-course every Friday afternoon, 5 to 6 p.m.

The Band plays every other Friday afternoon, from 5 to 6 o'clock p.m., weather permitting, before Government House, and at Tinubu square.



THE LAGOS RACES AND REGATTA,

Including other sports, date from 1859, and (excepting some intermission) have since been kept up yearly. We believe that in every community there is always to be found a large proportion of people, not confined to any particular class, who find intense enjoyment in all such sports, and it has been a mark of good policy for rulers, from time immemorial, to encourage them amongst, and even to provide them for, their subjects—witness Greece with its four great national festivals, games and combats, and Rome with its circus and amphitheatres, in which were chariot and horse races, running, leaping, boxing, mock fights, wrestling, &c.

The Races take place between the months of October and December, under the patronage of His Excellency the Administrator, and in presence of a large concourse of people of every grade of civilization, native kings and chiefs of Lagos, and from the several districts of this Settlement, amounting in all to several thousands; and notwithstanding such numbers of persons present in the field and on the Marina, the greatest order and decorum are generally preserved. The Grand Stand is always decorated with flags, and the Course put in order.

| Stewards. | Judge. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| His Honour the Puisne Judge | Surgeon-Major F. Simpson. |
| Mr. Consul Bey. | <i>Clerk of Course.</i> |
| Mr. Consul Hood. | Arthur H. Porter, Esq. |
| G. Del Grande, Esq. | <i>Starter.</i> |
| A. Bergman, Esq. | John A. Payne, Esq. |
| Charles Ungebauer, Esq. | <i>Treasurer.</i> |
| The Assist. Inspector, G.C.C. | Charles Pike, Esq. |
| Chas. Foresythe, Esq. | <i>Honorary Secretary.</i> |
| | Chas. D. Turton, Esq. |

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.—First race.—The "Trial Stakes," once round and a distance, for all horses not exceeding 13 hands high, catch weights. Entrance fee, 5s. First horse, £4 4s.; second, £1 1s.

Second race.—The "Lagos Stakes," for all horses not exceeding 13 hands high. Once and a half round the course, catch weights. Entrance fee, 5s. First, £5 5s.; second, £2 2s.

Third race.—The "Grand Standard Stakes," twice round the course, for horses over 13 hands, catch weights. Entrance fee, 20s. First, £10 10s.; second, £3 3s.

Fourth race.—Horse race, open to Natives only in their own costumes, twice round the course. No entrance fee. First, £3 3s.; second, £1 1s.

Fifth race.—Hurdle race, once round and a distance. Entrance fee, 10s. Prize, £6 6s.

SECOND DAY.—First race.—The "Eko Stakes," once round, open to all comers, catch weights. Entrance fee, 5s. First, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s.

Second race.—"Trotting Stakes," for Horses and Ponies with two-wheeled Carriages, once round and a distance. Entrance fee, 5s. First horse and carriage, £3 3s.; second, £1 1s.

Third race.—Horse race, open to Natives only, in their

ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1882.

own costumes, twice round the course and a distance; the winner of the previous day debarred. No entrance fee. First, £3 3s.; second, £1 1s.

Fourth race.—Hurdle race, once round and a distance; the winner of the previous day debarred. Prize, £5 5s.

Fifth race.—Consolation Stakes, for beaten horses. Prize, £3 3s.

Sports will be held as time permits. All riders to wear colours.

N.B.—All disputes to be settled by the Stewards, and their decision to be final.

Should the winner of any race desire to have a cup or other piece of plate instead of money, it will be sent for from England for him.

CHAS. D. TURTON,

Honorary Secretary.

Lagos, October 23, 1878.

THE REGATTA.

(Under the patronage of His Excellency the Administrator.)

| Stewards. | Judge. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Surg.-Maj. F. Simpson, Esq. | C. Foresythe, Esq. |
| Mr. Consul Bey. | <i>Judge.</i> |
| G. Del Grande, Esq. | Capt. T. J. Whittington. |
| Charles Ungebauer, Esq. | <i>Starter.</i> |
| The Assist. Inspector, G.C.C. | Capt. Hammond. |
| J. P. L. Davies, Esq. | |

PROGRAMME.

First race (sailing).—For six-oared gigs. First prize £3 3s.; second, £2 2s.

Second race (rowing).—For four-oared gigs. First, £2 2s.; second, £1.

Third race (sailing).—For bar boats, by ordinary crew; First, £5 5s.; second, £2 2s.

Fourth race (sailing).—For four-oared gigs. First, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s.

Fifth race (rowing).—For six-oared gigs. First, £4 4s. second, £2 2s.

Sixth race (paddles).—For bona fide Lagos canoes, with six paddles. Prize, £1 1s.

Seventh race (sailing).—For dingies. First, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s.

Eighth race (paddles). For small canoes of not more than two paddles. Prize, £1 1s.

Entrance fee, 5s. for each boat entered (bar boats and canoes excepted).

The Rules of the Road to be observed in the sailing matches.

Any boat fouling one another during the race to lose that race.

No oars are allowed in the sailing matches.

The course for sailing boats—from Government House Wharf, round a boat off Five Cowrie Creek, round a boat off Banner Brothers' Wharf, back to abreast of Government House Wharf.

The course for bar boats, sailing, from off Government House Wharf, round a boat off Meyer's Farm, round a boat off Sand Beach Point, round a boat off Banner Brothers' Wharf, back to abreast of Government House Wharf.

The course for rowing boats and canoes—from Government House Wharf, round a boat off Banner Brothers' Wharf, and back to Government House Wharf.

The order of the races to be at the discretion of the Judge, and subject to wind and weather.

Entries for boats to be made at the Acting Harbour-Master's Office.

By order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Judge of Regatta.
 Lagos, November 19, 1875.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS.

Richard B. Blaize, Breadfruit street.
 Thomas A. King & Co., Marina.

CHURCH MISSIONARY PRINTING PRESS.

Mission yard, corner of Broad and Odunlami streets.

THE LAGOS TIMES.

Published on the SECOND and FOURTH Wednesdays in each month.

Appended is a list of Agents who are authorized to receive Subscriptions; and to this list we are prepared to make additions as occasion may arise.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| One year, payable in advance | £0 10 0 |
| Half-year, Ditto | £0 6 0 |
| Forwarded to Leeward and Windward | { £0 12 0 |
| Ports, or England | £0 12 0 |
| To West Indies or U.S. America | £0 14 0 |
| Every single copy to Subscribers | £0 0 6 |
| Ditto to non-subscribers | £0 0 9 |

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

(Which should be sent to the Publisher at the Office four clear days before the day of publication).

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Every 12 lines and under | £0 4 0 |
| Every additional line | 0 0 6 |
| Every Birth or Marriage | 0 2 6 |
| Death | 0 2 0 |

The above will secure ONE insertion, and half the original price will be charged for every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements not bearing upon their faces a limited number of insertions will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

All Communications, whether on business or otherwise, and all Remittances, to be addressed to—

TIFF EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
 Marina, Lagos, West Africa.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to draw the attention of merchants, traders, and others to the fact that he has made a reduction in his master-printer's list of prices, also in printer's stationery; and takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his kind patrons for the very liberal support he has hitherto received, and to express the hope that (no effort being wanting on his part to merit it) he may have the honour of continuing to execute their commands; and that, at the shortest notice.

The master-printer's reduced list of prices above referred to may be seen on application at this office.

He has great pleasure to intimate to his patrons and the general public that a lithographic and copper-plate printing press will, at no distant date, be attached to the present letter-press printing.

R. B. BLAIZE,
 Proprietor of the Commercial Printing Press.
 The Commercial Printing Office, Lagos,
 8th August, 1876.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS—LAGOS.

TABLE OF THE RATES OF POSTAGE.

To be accounted for to the General Post Office, London, by the Post Offices of Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Sierra Leone, on and from 1st February, 1880, upon Correspondence forwarded through the United Kingdom,

addressed to the undermentioned Colonies and foreign countries, when the letters, &c., are conveyed to the United Kingdom either by Packet or Private Ship.

A.—COUNTRIES WHICH ARE COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.

| COUNTRIES. | FOR A LETTER. | | FOR A BOOK PACKET, or PACKET OF PATTERNS. | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| | Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz. | For each POST CARD. | For each NEWSPAPER not exceeding 4 oz. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Algeria | | | | |
| Antigua | | | | |
| Argentine Republic | | | | |
| Austria | | | | |
| Azores | | | | |
| Assinie | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | |
| Cermuda | | | | |
| Beyrouth | | | | |
| Brazil | | | | |
| British Guiana | | | | |
| British Honduras | | | | |
| Jahamas | | | | |
| Canada (Dominion of) | | | | |
| Constantinople | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | |
| Hilli | | | | |
| Denmark and Danish Colonies | | | | |
| Dominica | | | | |
| Ecuador | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | |
| Alkland Islands | | | | |
| France and French Colonies | | | | |
| Grand Bassam | | | | |
| Germany | | | | |
| Ibraltar | | | | |
| Greece (including Ionian Islands) | | | | |
| Honduras (Republic of) | | | | |
| Italy | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 12 |
| Jamaica | | | | |
| Liberia | | | | |
| Malta | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | |
| Mexico | | | | |
| Montenegro | | | | |
| Montserrat | | | | |
| Netherlands and Netherland Colonies (except Java) | | | | |
| Nevis | | | | |
| Newfoundland | | | | |
| Norway | | | | |
| Peru | | | | |
| Roumania | | | | |
| Russia | | | | |
| St. Kitts | | | | |
| Serbia | | | | |
| Smyrna | | | | |
| Spain and Spanish Colonies (except Philippine Islands) | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | |
| Tortola | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | |
| Trinidad | | | | |
| United States of America | | | | |
| Venezuela | | | | |

A.—COUNTRIES WHICH ARE COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.—Continued.

| COUNTRIES. | FOR A LETTER. | | | FOR A BOOK PACKET, or PACKET OF PATTERNS. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|
| | Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz. | Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | For each POST CARD. | For each NEWSPAPER not exceeding 4 oz. | For each POST CARD. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Aden | | | | | | |
| Ceylon | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong | | | | | | |
| India | | | | | | |
| †Japan | 0 5 | 0 10 | 0 5 | 0 2½ | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| †Java | | | | | | |
| Labuan | | | | | | |
| Philippine Islands | | | | | | |
| Singapore | | | | | | |

B.—COUNTRIES WHICH ARE NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.

| COUNTRIES. | FOR A LETTER. | | | FOR A BOOK PACKET, or PACKET OF PATTERNS. | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| | Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. not exceeding 1 oz. | Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | For each NEWSPAPER not exceeding 4 oz. | Not exceeding 2 oz. | Every additional 2 oz. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| a Ascension | 0 9 | 1 6 | 0 9 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| b Australia, South | 0 10 | 1 8 | 0 10 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| b Australia, West | | | | | | |
| a Bolivia | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| b Cape of Good Hope | 0 9 | 1 6 | 0 9 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| a Chili | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| b China (except Hong Kong) | 0 5 | 0 10 | 0 5 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 |
| a Costa Rica | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| a Ecuador | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| a Grey Town | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| a Guatemala | | | | | | |
| a Hawaii (Sandwich Islands) | 0 5 | 0 10 | 0 5 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| a Hayti | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| a Madagascar (except St. Mary) | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| a Monte Video | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| b Natal | | | | | | |
| b New S. Wales { via San Francisco | 0 9 | 1 6 | 0 9 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| b New Zealand { via Brindisi | 0 10 | 1 8 | 0 10 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| b Queensland | 0 10 | 1 8 | 0 10 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| b St. Helena | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 6 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| b Tasmania | 0 10 | 1 8 | 0 10 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| b Tunis | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| a United States of Colombia... (New Granada) | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| b Victoria (Australia) | 0 10 | 1 8 | 0 10 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| West Indies (British) : Bahamas, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Turks Island | 1 3 | 2 6 | 1 3 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 |

MEM.—1. Letters cannot be sent unpaid to the Countries the names of which are printed in italics.

2. No Letter or other Article can be registered to the Countries marked *a*; to all other Countries any Article may be registered, and a Registration Fee of 2d. is to be accounted for in the cases marked *b*.

3. No Book Packet, or Packet of Newspapers, addressed to the Countries marked *b* must exceed 4 lbs. in weight; and the weight of a Packet of Patterns for these countries is limited to 8 ounces. The weight of a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns, addressed to New South Wales or Queensland, is limited to 3 lbs. In all other cases the weight of a Packet is limited to 5 lbs. The size of a Packet of Patterns addressed to any of the Countries

marked *b* is limited to 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, and 2 inches in depth.

4. In addition to all kinds of Printed, Engraved, or Lithographed Matter, Legal and Commercial Documents, and Music in manuscript, may be sent as a Book Packet. Proofs of Printing or of Music may bear corrections with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his Trade or Profession, place of Residence, and a Date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary Inscription in Manuscript, and Printed or Lithographed Stock or Share Lists, Prices Current, and Market Reports may have the Prices added in writing.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MONEY ORDER.

For £ _____ s. _____ d.

Payable at _____

to _____

Sent by _____

residing at _____

THE COMMISSION ON ORDERS ISSUED, IS AS UNDER:

| For Sums.. | Not exceeding £2. | Above £2 and not exceeding £5. | Above £5 and not exceeding £7. | Above £7 and not exceeding £10. | No Sums. exceeding £10. can be issued. |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | |
| If payable in The United King- dom | 1 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | |

N.B.—No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for, it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money.

POSTAL SERVICE FOR BADAGRY, PALMA,
AND LECKIE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Badagry will be forwarded from this Office every Tuesday at 3 p.m., up to which hour Letters and Parcels will be received.

Mails will be forwarded from Badagry to Lagos every Friday, and will be due here on Saturday.

Mails for Palma and Leckie will be forwarded from this Office every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p.m., and all Letters and Parcels will be received up to that hour.

Mails will be forwarded from Leckie and Palma to Lagos every Tuesday and Friday, and will be due here on Monday and Thursday at 3 p.m.

The Inland rate of Postage is as follows:—

| | |
|---|-----|
| For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight | 1d. |
| For every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce | 1d. |
| For every newspaper | 1d. |
| For a parcel not exceeding 8 oz..... | 3d. |
| Above 8 and not exceeding 16 oz..... | 6d. |

The above dates will be adhered to as closely as possible.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. C. PRATT, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, March 5, 1874.

A supply of Stamps for Postage rates of Sixpence, Fourpence, Twopence, and One Penny, having been received for the use of this Settlement,

Notice is hereby given, that no Letters will be received for transmission at the Post Office unless duly Stamped.

By Command,

JOHN SHAW,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Lagos, June 10, 1874.

The time allowed for presenting Money Orders drawn in this Settlement and payable in the United Kingdom, has been extended from six to twelve months, and a similar concession has been granted with respect to Orders drawn in the United Kingdom and payable in the Settlement.

By order,

W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, June 2, 1875.

It is hereby notified that from and after this date the Post Office will be opened for the transaction of public business from 10 o'clock a.m. to 8 o'clock p.m., mail days excepted.

By order,

W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, June 22, 1875.

As a considerable reduction has been effected in the rates of Postage on correspondence addressed to foreign countries and the colonies in consequence of the Postal Union Treaty which was concluded at Berne, on the 9th October, 1874, it is hereby notified that from and after this date all correspondence for foreign countries and the colonies forwarded through the United Kingdom will be charged according to the new table of rates, which can be seen at the Post Office daily, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Sundays excepted.

By order,

(Signed) W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, August 1, 1875.

Much inconvenience having been experienced at the Post Office, by the Sale of Postage Stamps on Mail-days, it is hereby notified that Stamps will not be issued at the time of closing the Mails, and that all letters, &c, should be presented stamped (excepting those intended to be forwarded unpaid).

Letters can be Posted at the Office window (doors open or not) a Letter Box being placed there for the convenience of the Public with the words "Letter Box" in bold characters.

By order,

W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, 10th May, 1876.

The following letter from the Secretary to the General Post Office, London, is published for general information.

By command, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, 1st August, 1876.

"General Post Office, London, 23rd June, 1876.

SIR.—Under the regulations laid down by the General Postal Union Treaty, no letter or other packet containing either gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any other article whatever liable to Customs duties, is allowed to be conveyed by post to any of the Countries comprised within the Postal Union, and this rule is equally applicable whether such letter or packet be registered or unregistered.

Several cases having lately occurred in which letters or packets originating in the British Colonies and containing enclosures coming within the prohibition above specified,

have been refused delivery in some of the States of the Union, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to communicate to you the regulation which has been made, and to request that your Office will refuse to receive from the public, in future, any such letters (either for registration or otherwise) addressed to Countries of the Union, a List of which is subjoined.

"The Countries comprised in the General Postal Union are Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, French Colonies, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Roumania, Russia-Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States, also British India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN TILLEY."

The following will be the uniform rates of Postage chargeable on prepaid correspondence for the United Kingdom and Countries of the "Postal Union" from the 1st day of April next, viz.: Letters, 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz.; other Printed Papers and Patterns, 1s. per lb., or 3d. per 4 oz.; except when addressed via Brindisi. Unpaid letters will be charged double on arrival at destination. The reduced rates on correspondence for Countries not comprised in the "Postal Union" can be seen at the Office daily during business hours.

By order, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, 22nd March, 1879.

The following will be the rates of Postage chargeable on correspondence addressed to the undermentioned Colonies and places from the 1st day of April next:—

| Countries. | For a Letter. | | For a Book Packet of Pattern of. | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| | Not exceeding 2 oz. | Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. | Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | For a Newspaper not exceeding 4 oz. | |
| Accra. | 2d. | 4d. | 2d. | 2d. | 1d. |
| Addah. | | | | 2d. | 3d. |
| Bathurst. | | | | 3d. | 4d. |
| Benin. | | | | 4d. | 5d. |
| Bonny. | | | | 5d. | 6d. |
| Brass. | | | | 6d. | 7d. |
| Cameroons. | | | | 7d. | 8d. |
| Cape Coast. | | | | 8d. | 9d. |
| Jellah Coffee. | | | | 9d. | 10d. |
| Little Popo & places adjacent to Old Calabar. | | | | 10d. | 11d. |
| Quittah. | | | | 11d. | 12d. |
| Sierra Leone. | | | | 12d. | 13d. |
| Winnebah. | | | | 13d. | 14d. |

By order, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, 26th March, 1879.

It is hereby notified that Postage Stamps will be issued for the convenience of the public daily in this Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., except on the day on which Mails are closed, when the hours of issue will be between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M.

By order,
W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, 29th March, 1879.

The following Postal Memorandum is published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

J. S. HAY, Act. Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg,
Accra, March 31, 1879.

MEMORANDUM.

Showing the alterations to be made on the 1st April, 1879, in the rate of postage and conditions of transmission of correspondence of various kinds, between the United Kingdom and the British Colonies mentioned in the margin, in consequence of the Postal Convention signed at Paris on 1st June, 1878, for the revision of the Treaty of Berne, constituting the General Postal Union.

LETTERS.

The rate of Postage will be reduced from 6d. to 4d. per fifteen grammes, when prepaid. Unpaid letters will be charged double—viz., 8d. per fifteen grammes. Insufficiently prepaid letters will be charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency of the prepaid rate, instead of, as at present, with the unpaid rate less the value of the stamps affixed.

POST CARDS.

The issue of Post Cards will no longer be optional, as heretofore.

The Postage for each card will be 1d., instead of 3d. Prepayment is compulsory.

Post Cards must not exceed the following dimensions:—Length, 14 centimetres— $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Width, 9 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ "

They must bear the superscription "Universal Postal Union," followed by the name of the colony (to be repeated in the French language).

OTHER ARTICLES.

Commercial papers, of which a definition will be found in Article XVI. of the Detailed Regulations appended to the Postal Convention, must be prepaid 2d. for a packet or any weight not exceeding 4 oz., and for a packet exceeding the weight of 4 oz., a further postage of 1d. must be paid for every additional 2 oz.

The Postage for books and all other printed papers (except newspapers) and patterns will be reduced from 2d. to 1d. per 2 oz. Any of the above articles may be sent together in one packet, but if Commercial Documents are included, the postage applicable to such documents must be paid for the whole packet.

REGISTRATION.

The Union Registration Fee may not exceed 50 centimes in countries beyond the limits of Europe.

The Registration Fee levied in the United Kingdom will be maintained at the uniform rate of 2d. for each letter or other postal packet.

The sender of a registered article may obtain an acknowledgement of its delivery by paying in advance a fixed fee of 2d. at the maximum, in addition to the ordinary registration fee and postage.

The obligation to pay an indemnity of 50 francs to the sender, or, at his request, to the addressee, in case of the loss of a registered article (Article 6 of the Convention), will not be binding upon any Colony, until such period as the measure may have been authorized by the Legislature of the Colony.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT AND SIZE.

The maximum weight allowed for a packet of Commercial Documents or Printed Papers is to be two kilograms, or about 4lbs. avoirdupois, instead of one kilogramme.

A limit has been fixed to the dimensions of a Packet of Patterns. No packet must exceed 20 centimetres in length, 10 in breadth, and 5 in depth.

| Centimetres. | Inches. |
|--------------|---------|
| 20 | ... |
| 10 | ... |
| 5 | ... |

RE-DIRECTION.

As a rule no supplementary postage is chargeable on a letter or other postal packet re-directed to any place within the Union; but if a letter or packet, so re-directed, has previously been sent by the post from one part to another of the country or colony in which it is posted, it is liable, on re-direction, to the rate of postage to which it would have been liable had it been in the first place addressed to the place of final destination.

Upon all Goods, Wares, or Merchandise not enumerated in Tariff following, 4 per cent.

SPECIFIC TARIFF.

Brandy, Wines, and Cordials, Rum and other Spirits, Beer and Malt Liquors in Bottles and Casks, Tobacco, Cigars, Cowries, Gunpowder, Guns, Pistols, Salt.

[For further information, *vide* Ordinances, published in *extenso*, relative to Customs, etc.]

NAMES OF PLACES IN THE GOLD COAST PROTECTORATE.

No. 240.

Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office,
Lagos, 13th October, 1877.

Sir.—With reference to the despatch, No. 147, of 25th July last, from His Excellency Governor Freeling, enclosing copy of a Circular from the Secretary of State calling attention to the correct spelling of proper names, I have the honour, by direction of the Administrator, to forward

you, for the use of the Courts, the accompanying book, which gives the correct spelling of names of places in the and adjacent to the Gold Coast Protectorate.
I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. T. RICHMOND, Capt.
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary
To the Registrar of Courts, &c., Lagos.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Abracrampa | Adubiaese |
| Abroby | Adjumaco |
| Abaries Croom | Adasso |
| Abrah | Adinu |
| Abru | Adaffia (Adaffi) |
| Abudu (Aburi) | Adiapo |
| Abokobi | Adampe (Adamfi) |
| Abadum | Adangme |
| Abiassie | Adjumacoom |
| Abadoom | Afram |
| Abradle | Afrotoom |
| Abates | Aghah |
| Aburadium | Agoin |
| Abbaoddi | Agbokikohi |
| Abinassoo | Ahantah (Ahanta) |
| Aboomani | Ahwootah (Aulo or Aunla) |
| Abra (Abora) | Ahhineberum |
| Abuadigi | Ahtioh Insu (Atosu) |
| Abbey Dome | Aimtheybah |
| Abrah | Ajumam |
| Aequi | Ahabanti |
| Acoomer | Akanteng |
| Acquapim (Akupem) | Akokoo |
| Acasie | Ajuma |
| Acomofodie (Akomfode) | Akroful (Akrofum) |
| Acrofoom | Akim (Akyem) |
| Acquyah | Akropong (Akuropong or Koman) |
| Accra | Akaofumantah |
| Accoonah (Agoonah) | Akoom Kantassim |
| Adamgme | Akoontonem |
| Adjumacoone (Adwumake) | Akissi (Akyeso) |
| Adinton | Akusenu |
| Adukrum (Adukurom) | Alcusenis |
| Aduba | Alcuterum |
| Adamanssee | Albanu (Abonu) |
| Aduwe | Alcoada (Aquadu, Ankoanda) |
| Adifey | Alancabo |
| Adicron | Ampanee (Amperi) |
| Adjuih | Amquaana |
| Adjumchosi | Amissa |
| Adjemeru | Amano (Amanokrom) |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Ambasa | Atako |
| Ampensasoo | Awey (Wye or Wei) |
| Amodesai | Axim |
| Amasoo | Ayahpah |
| Amadone | Ayerudu |
| Awamue | Asafo |
| Amanquan (Amankwan) | Asiakwa |
| Anashun | Asuom |
| Afram | Apinamang |
| Anocbra | Assin |
| Aghah | Ayensoo |
| Anojin | Babbi |
| Anama | Babra poro |
| Ang Berrim | Badukrum |
| Akeassi | Bahoon |
| Annyah | Bannassoc |
| Anamaboe | Bansu |
| Anduan | Baraco |
| Anduan | Baronassie |
| Aonin | Batty Yan |
| Appam | Behien |
| Appollonia | Bekaro (Begoro) |
| Apiradi (Apirede) | Beni Kroon |
| Apach | Berim Croon |
| Apachambu | Berimoo |
| Appo | Beulah |
| Appa Agury | Bibokoko |
| Appan | Blookons |
| Appoassi | Bobowasse |
| Arosso (Akroso) | Bomeso |
| Assinee | Boosum |
| Asachari (Asutware) | Bopoquah |
| Ashongruay | Boposu |
| Asahara | Bantrie |
| Assenta | Bayensa |
| Assaman (Asāmang) | Brang |
| Assaybc | Braqah |
| Assahman | Buppa |
| Assoguah | Bussiassie |
| Assachari (Essachari) | Bushan |
| Assamko | Bymiangku |
| Ateniso | Chama |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Cocubim | Floukowke | Leggo | Sajabi |
| Commene | Fankyneno | Manfe | Sakunya |
| Comah (Gomoah) | Gabilin | Mampenny | Sanqu |
| Cooawa | Gademamon Berim | Mampong | Sasabi |
| Cormantine | Gagassy | Mankessim | Scaban |
| Cotobray | Gammah | Manquady | Secondee |
| Dabbadee | Gane | Mansi | Secoutouassie |
| Dadfrassia | Gawasu | Masiaso | Segwie |
| Damfa | Gomah | Medica | Senkai |
| Dansamsu | Gura | Mefi | Seunekrum |
| Danoe | Gwan | Molamfi | Sensura |
| Dasun | Hinnu | Mmoso | Sepum |
| Datiman | Insu | Nacqua | Sodoku (Sodoko) |
| Davio | Jeribe | Nado | Sootah |
| Dauromadum | Jella Coffee (Jella Kofi) | Induas | Sapie |
| Denkera | Kahelku | Odumassie | Swaidro |
| Dixcove | Kahihoo | (Odomassie) | Tacorady (Ebamiye) |
| Dodoowah | Kakoom (Sweet River, Edima) | Odomootoo | Tantamquerry |
| Doodi | Kairoko | Ofoe | Tasy (Teschy) |
| Doojaby Croom | Kanrasoom | Ojuquah | Tchufel (Denkera) |
| Doomassie | Kebbi (Kebbie, Kyebi) | Olokopatu | Tebway |
| Dumana | Kenkromobarasso | Oumtye | Tekiman |
| Dormee | Kinoassoo | Osvu | Tementoo |
| Dwenase | Kitchoroo | Otchita | Temma |
| Dassawasse | Koko Effura | Osanease | Tetura |
| Dosoo | Kormantin | Pampore | Toosam |
| Eastern Akim | Konkonbo | Prampram | Topori |
| Ea-tern Wasaw | Kookroo | Prindsenstein | Tufel |
| Ecoomfi | Kookrantoom | Pepre | Tumenfa (Dedime) |
| Edi | Koontanquerry | Pepe | Tute |
| Edumafru | Koti | Pampendie | Tutoq |
| Edumifi | Korajo | Ponee | Tete |
| Eggumpanoo | Kotrapai | Prahsu | Tumfa |
| Ekketteku | Koyeshin | Pratiss | Vlwo (Volo) |
| Eku Enu | Koang | Providence | Weksamayie |
| Ekwi | Kroboe | Pantung (Pantang) | Yanfossor |
| Elmina | Kuchabir | Pong | Yanfossa |
| Endadusso | Eucassam | Quabin | Yana |
| Enyabo | Euggua | Quabunya | Yohmoh |
| Eooman | Faisoo | Quabinyah | Yuhyo |
| Eosooway | Fantee (Fanti) | Quittah (Quitta) | Yyadam |
| Essaful | Fettah | River Abmuusso | |
| Essewoonah | Laetjie | | |

NAMES OF PLACES ADJACENT TO GOLD COAST TERRITORY.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Abetifi | Aoovernu | Danoku | Koumdi |
| Abimbimgua | Apamputo | Djabbe | Krepe (Crepe) |
| Ablomi | Aphwagassi | Didome | Lichawe |
| Abom | Apeebanassoo | Dokone | Little Popo |
| Abomey | Apogoa | Dompassie | Manisey |
| Adchumpony | Apomei | Edunka | Minidasoo |
| Adafi | Aponei | Edunika | Numeesa |
| Adansi | Adodewasie | Edowbin | Obogu |
| Adope | Adoomaa | Epiriman | Ogoassie |
| Adumpore | Adope | Fiah | Ofessoo |
| Agudele | Adupore | Fiae | Ofomas |
| Ahgwey | Atiwe | Fiasi | Oseamaddoo |
| Akrofrum | Atobiase | Gaman | Oyoko |
| Akuami | Aveno | Ganasu | Passaro |
| Akura Kiroo | Ayomonu | Gbetokwe | Porto Seguro |
| Amaum | Aguamoo | Giveku | Quashoo |
| Ammunum | Banea | Grand Popo | Quisah |
| Amoaful | Baromy | Ho | Quahoo (Okwoo) |
| Amin | Begwa | Humassie | Salagha (Selaga or Selga) |
| Anjagbe | Boaman | Homie | Santibio |
| Ananasee | Bontaku | Humassie | Sootah (Sewhee or Sefui) |
| Ansah | Boosoman | Jamakasi (Dwabin) | Shawi |
| Antaranei | Bopossa | Jubin | Veleke |
| Anton | Coomassie (Kumasi) | Karaki | Vodooku |
| Anyako | Crackee | Kenu | Wantomo |
| Aohonte | Dakoon | Kickevery | Waya |
| | | Kikiwhiru | Wute |
| | | Klichawe | |
| | | Kodshie | |

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

| Colony. | Capital. | Mode of Acquisition. | Date. | Population. | Date of Return. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| ANGUILLA | St. John's | Settlement | 1650 | 3,000 | 1864 |
| ANTIGUA | Georgetown | " | 1632 | 36,593 | 1861 |
| ASCENSION | Nassau | " | 1627 | | |
| BAHAMAS | Bridgetown | " | 1629 | 35,287 | 1861 |
| BARBADES | " | " | 1629 | 152,203 | 1861 |
| BARUDA | " | " | 1628 | Included in Antigua. | |
| BERMUDA (British Guiana) | New Amsterdam | Capture | 1803 | Included in Demerara, &c. | |
| BERMUDA | Hamilton | Settlement | 1600 | 11,451 | 1861 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | New Westminster | " | 1858 | | |
| BRITISH KAFFRERIA | " | Separated from Co. of G.H. | 1860 | | |
| CANADA (Quebec) | Montreal | Re-annexed to ditto | 1866 | 86,201 | 1864 |
| CANADA (Ontario) | Ottawa | Capture | 1759 | 1,100,730 | 1861 |
| CAP DE BRETON | Sydney | Settlement and Capture | 1760 | 1,303,710 | 1861 |
| CAPE OF GOOD HOPE | Cape Town | Capture | 1806 | 63,000 | 1861 |
| CEYLON | Colombo | " | 1795 | 480,095 | 1864 |
| CYPRIUS | Nicosia | Cession | 1878 | 1,876,467 | 1860 |
| DEMERAERA AND ESSEQUIBO (B. Guiana) | George Town | Capture | 1801 | 148,026 | 1865 |
| DOMINICA | " | " | 1763 | 22,200 | 1844 |
| FALKLAND ISLANDS | Stanley | Settlement | 1842 | 500 | 1855 |
| GAMBIA (W. Africa S.) | Bathurst, St. Mary's | Residence of French | 1631 | 5 lbs. | 1854 |
| GIBRALTAR | Cape Coast Castle | Settlement | 1704 | 17,642 | 1860 |
| GOLD COAST COLONY | Christianborg Castle | Settlement | 1601 | 400,000 | 1861 |
| DITTO (late DANISH) | St. Geo. d'Elmina | Cession | 1850 | | |
| ELMINA (late DUTCH) | " | " | 1872 | | |
| Fiji | St. George | " | 1875 | | |
| GRENADA | Belize | " | 1793 | 31,000 | 1861 |
| HELIGOLAND | " | " | 1814 | 2,000 | |
| HONDURAS | Pictoria | Settlement | 1742 | 25,615 | 1861 |
| HONG KONG | St. Jago de la Vega | Session | 1812 | 121,498 | 1864 |
| JAMAICA | " | Capture | 1655 | 441,253 | 1861 |
| LABUAN | " | Cession | 1840 | 1,078 | 1864 |
| LAGOS (Gold Coast Colony) | Vallotta | Constituted a Colony | 1802 | 60,211 | 1871 |
| MALTA, GOZO, AND COMING | Port Louis | Capture | 1800 | 139,140 | 1865 |
| MAURITIUS | Plymouth | " | 1810 | 307,212 | 1861 |
| MONTSERRAT | D'Urban | Settlement | 1612 | 7,054 | 1861 |
| NATAL | Charlestown | " | 1824 | 157,583 | |
| NEVIS | " | " | 1628 | 10,300 | 1851 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK (Canada) | Fredericton | Sep. from N. Scotia | 1784 | | |
| NEWFOUNDLAND | " | Became part of the Dominion of Canada | 1867 | 200,000 | 1851 |
| NEW SOUTH WALES | St. John | Settlement | 1608 | 122,638 | 1857 |
| NEW ZEALAND | Sydney | " | 1788 | 392,592 | 1864 |
| NORFOLK ISLAND | Wellington | " | 1839 | 218,637 | 1867 |
| NOVA SCOTIA (Canada) | Halifax | Re-Settlement | 1825 | | |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND | Charlotte Town | Transferred to Pitcairn Islands | 1856 | 195 | 1856 |
| QUEENSLAND | Brisbane | Settlers & Capture | — | | |
| ST. CHRISTOPHER | Bastetere | Became part of the Dominion of Canada | 1867 | 267,000 | 1861 |
| ST. HELENA | James Town | Settlement | 1859 | 90,000 | 1851 |
| ST. LUCIA | Castries | Separated from N.S.W. | 1853 | 100,000 | 1865 |
| SI. VINCENT | Kingstown | Cession | 1853 | 24,455 | 1861 |
| SIERRA LEONE (W. Africa S.) | Freetown | Trans. to Government | 1836 | 6,860 | 1861 |
| SOUTH AUSTRALIA | Adelaide | Capture | 1803 | 28,389 | 1864 |
| SOUTHERN SETTLEMENTS | " | Cession | 1763 | 31,755 | 1861 |
| TASMANIA | Hobart Town | Settlement | 1807 | 38,936 | 1871 |
| TOBAGO | Scarborough | Sep. from Indian E. | 1836 | 150,000 | 1865 |
| TRANSVAAL | " | Settlement | 1804 | 97,608 | 1866 |
| TRINIDAD | Port d'Espagne | Cession | 1763 | 15,410 | 1861 |
| TRISTAN D'ACUNHA | " | Annexed | 1877 | | |
| TURKS AND CAICOS | Grand Turk | Capture | 1797 | 84,438 | 1861 |
| VANCOUVER ISLAND | " | Settlement | 1818 | 90 | 1845 |
| VICTORIA | Melbourne | " | 1820 | 4,372 | 1861 |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS | Road Town, Tortola | United to British Columbia | 1866 | | |
| WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS | Sierra Leon, Gambia | Settlement | 1856 | | |
| WEST AUSTRALIA | Perth | Separated from N.S.W. | 1850 | 610,250 | 1865 |
| | | Settlement | 1666 | 6,050 | 1861 |
| | | " | 1820 | 19,471 | 1864 |

The Auckland Island Settlement, formed in 1842, was abandoned in 1853; the Bay Islands have been resigned to Honduras (which guarantees their neutrality); Fernando Po has been given up to Spain, to which it properly belongs; and the Ionian Islands have been ceded to Greece.

Note.—The CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES marked *a* are Messrs. P. G. Julyan, and W. C. Sargeant *54*, Spring gardens.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, &c.

SEPTEMBER, 1860.

12. Mr. W. B. Adamson, Engineer of Government vessels, left per mail for England.

13. Mr. Nash H. Williams, B.L., arrived per mail from Sierra Leone.

17. Great Peace Meeting of various tribes from Quiah and other places, held at Sierra Leone.

22. Official notification that the blockade of Brass River was raised by Captain Domville, of H.M.S. Dido; the fine inflicted by Commodore Richards had been paid. —Mr. H. C. M. Davies, Deputy Registrar, embarked per mail for Accra, on temporary duty.

OCTOBER.

1. Mr. Richard Z. Bailey, Dispenser, left per mail for Sierra Leone.

16. Official notification at Accra that a copy of the Letters Patent passed in England under the Great Seal, authorizing the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, England, to appoint a Vice-Admiralty Court in the Gold Coast Colony, is published for general information.

18. Mr. and Mrs. George Smith arrived per mail from Accra for Leckie.

19. Mrs. Susan Crowther, beloved wife of Bishop Crowther, died at an advanced age.

20. Mrs. Lydia R. Bucknor died, and was buried this day, regretted by all her family and friends.

21. Dr. Farrell Easmon arrived at Accra from Sierra Leone.

26. Captain Victor da Cruz Alfana died this day.

27. Mr. C. A. Monier embarked per mail for Liverpool.

31. Mr. T. R. T. Tickel, Political Agent, left for Abeokuta, and returned subsequently without being allowed to enter the town.

NOVEMBER.

2. Captain O'Brien, G.C.C., embarked per mail for England.—Mr. Samuel Crowther, from England; Mr. Marmad, Auditor-General, from Accra; and Dr. Rowland, from Quitah.

3. Burglary took place last night on the premises of J. H. Wiloughby, Esq., and the burglars caught.

4. Mr. T. A. Benson has been assassinated in the Jebu country.—Mrs. Fabel and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wright, and Mr. L. W. W. Decker, embarked per mail for Sierra Leone.

7. Rev. W. T. Coppin, Principal Wesleyan High School, and Mr. H. B. M. Griffith, Confidential Clerk to the Lieutenant-Governor, arrived per mail from England; Mr. H. C. M. Davies, Deputy Registrar, from Accra.

12. The s.s. Southern Trader, belonging to the firm of Crowther Brothers, arrived from England to run between Lagos and the Niger, for the purposes of trade.

16. Evening Entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, at Phoenix Hall, by the members of the Wesleyan High School Entertainment Society, under the patronage of C. A. Williams, Esq., B.L.

17. The Annual Meeting of the Lagos Auxiliary Association of the Church Missionary Society, held at the Breadfruit Schoolroom; Bishop Crowther in the chair. The Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer, Secretary, read the report; Messrs. S. D. Kester, E. H. Henley, and Desola were speakers. Rev. N. Johnson and Mr. Registrar Payne, the Treasurer, proposed and seconded the vote of thanks to Bishop Crowther; the Bishop responded, and the meeting closed by his pronouncing the Benediction.

23. His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., and Consul Hewitt left in H.M.C.S. Gertrude for Eastern Districts.

14. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Crowther arrived, per mail, from England and Sierra Leone; the King of Juabin as State prisoner from Accra.

24. Educational Meeting held at Breadfruit Schoolroom Bishop Crowther in the chair.

25. Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Messrs. Nash H. Williams, B.L., and Mr. G. E. Moss, from Accra.

26. His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., returned from the Eastern District, Consul Hewitt having proceeded on to Ode Ondo to effect a treaty with the King about the abolition of human sacrifices and the slave-trade.

27. Messrs. Becker and Luders arrived, per mail, from Hamburg.

28. Mr. J. S. Bucknor arrived, per mail, from England.

29. Sir Samuel Rowe, the Governor of the British Settlements on the West Coast, addressed a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in England, on the subject of trade with the interior. He thought the existence of the Settlements in West Africa depended on their trade. He believed that by exercising a peaceful influence on the natives around them in Africa, they would thereby increase the consumption of European goods. He therefore had done his best in many ways to promote peaceful relations with the tribes in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, in West Africa, and in pursuance of this object, he succeeded in the spring of last year, or towards the close of 1878, in sending back with traders who came from a country some 250 miles in the interior, native messengers to native chiefs, to explain to them that our Government was animated by nothing but kindly feelings towards them, that we were anxious to hold trading relations with them, and desired to secure a safe route for our goods into the interior, and for traders down from the interior, and that we had no wish for conquest in any way. Some of these messengers had returned, conveying the very best promises from the chiefs; and he was glad to hope that the chiefs believed that there was no wish to annex their territory. Discussing the question of the best trading route to the interior, he suggested that Freetown was the most advantageous base for trading operations. A vote of thanks was passed to Sir Samuel Rowe for his address, who, in his reply, said that Conservative and Liberal Governments alike had assisted him to carry out from time to time what he thought desirable.

30. At a recent meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, the following gentlemen connected with the West Coast of Africa were elected Fellows of the Institute: Mr. George A. Banbury, Assistant Colonial Secretary; Mr. John Broadhurst, M.L.C.; Mr. W. Budge; Mr. John J. Lamprey, Army Medical Department; Mr. Samuel Lewis, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. James A. McCarthy, Barrister-at-Law; Dr. Robert Smith, F.R.C.S., Assistant Colonial Surgeon; Mr. M. V. D. Stuart, Collector of Customs; and Mr. Ernest Voisen, all of Sierra Leone; as also Dr. J. Farrell Easmon, F.R.C.S., and Dr. Charles Roe, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Gold Coast Colony.

DECEMBER.

2. A dramatic entertainment in honour of the 55th anniversary of the birthday of Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, was given by the Brazilian Dramatic Company at Phoenix Hall.

3. H.M.S. Dwarf brought the sad intelligence of the death (at 2.30 p.m. on the 1st inst.), at Government House, Christiansborg Castle, Accra) of His Excellency Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G., Governor and Commandant-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony. As a tribute of respect, the Lieutenant-Governor ordered the suspension of public business for the rest of the day, and in memory of the late deeply respected, universally beloved, and much lamented Governor-in-Chief, the civil officers wore mourning for twenty-one days.

4. His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., embarked on board H.M.S. Dwarf to assume the government at Accra, vacant by the death of Governor Ussher. His Excellency was accompanied by H. B. M. Griffith, Esq., his confidential clerk.—Mr. C. D. Turton, Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary, sworn in Acting Adminis-

trator *pro tem.* till the arrival of Captain Moloney.—Mr. Mamford, Auditor-General, embarked per mail for Accra.

5. Brother Jerome, Roman Catholic Mission, died.

6. At Accra, His Excellency W. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G., sworn in Lieut.-Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and issued a proclamation accordingly.

8. Mrs. C. J. George and children arrived per mail from Sierra Leone.

9. Monsieur Alfred Pâris, of the French Factory, died.

12. Mr. and Mrs. T. A. King and family embarked per mail for Sierra Leone, and Mr. Challandart for Madeira.

14. The Centenary of Sunday Schools celebrated. The Wesleyans took a prominent lead in this celebration, having a procession from Olowogbowo to Faji, with bands and numerous flags and banners.

15. Rev. J. Milum, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions, left for Popo and Dahomey.

17. His Excellency Administrator Moloney arrived per mail from Accra, and assumed the administration of the Settlement. His Commission was read by the Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.—The Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, Dr. Cheetham, the Rev. M. Sunter, M.A., Principal of the Fomah Bay College, from Sierra Leone; and Signor Del Grande, from Accra.

18. Rev. M. J. Elliot, for Akassa.

21. At a General Council held in Paris, Mr. John A. Payne, Registrar of the Supreme Court at Lagos, was elected a Member of the "Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris."—Bishop Cheetham held an Ordination Service at Christ Church, Lagos, when the Rev. Saml. Pearce, Curate of St. Paul's Church, was admitted to Priests' Orders. The sermon was preached by the Rev. M. Sunter, M. A.

22. Public examination of the pupils of the C.M.S. Grammar School; Right Rev. Bishop Cneetham presiding. The pupils acquitted themselves to the credit of the Principal, the Rev. J. Oluwole, B.A.

23. His Honour Mr. Acting Chief Justice Macleod arrived from Accra.—Public examination of the pupils of the Wesleyan High School, with success.

24. Arthur H. Porter, Esq., embarked per mail for Madeira, for the benefit of his health; Mrs. B. J. Gilpin, for Sierra Leone; Betsy David, infant child of Rev. W. J. David and wife, of the Baptist Mission, died yesterday.

25. The usual annual Sports for children and young persons came off with great *éclat* at Tinubu square, under the patronage of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor.

27. The annual Festival and Installation of the Lagos Freemasons' Lodge (No. 1,171) was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Marina; Brother Campbell, W.M., presiding. Brother Rodrigues being W.M. elect, was presented by Brother Pike, P.M., to the Installing Master for installation. The ceremony of installation having been impressively performed, the new W.M. invested Brothers C. J. George, S.W.; John A. Payne, J.W.; Walter W. Lewis, Secretary; C. Pike, P.M., Treasurer; W. J. G. Lawson, S.D.; Tude J. da Silva, J.D.; N. T. King, I.G.; H. Robbin, M.C.; T. J. Whittington; W. B. Adamson, Stewards; F. D. Cole, Tyler. The Lodge was closed at the conclusion of the business, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet at Brother King's. Upwards of twenty-five brethren set down to enjoy the many delicacies provided by the exertions of Brothers Campbell, King, Lawson, and Stott; the place being tastefully decorated. The W.M. gave the toasts of "The Queen;" "Brother Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, M.W.G.M.;" "The Princess of Wales and all the Royal Family;" and "The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, M.W., Pro-Grand Master." "The New W.M.," and other usual toasts, were given, and the banquet brought to a close.

JANUARY, 1881.

1. The Dedication Rite of the new St. Paul's Church, Breadfruit Station, was performed this morning by the Right Rev. Dr. Cheetham, Lord Bishop of the Diocese. At 9 a.m., a procession was formed at the Mission House

in the following order: The Building Committee, the Churchwarden, the Native Clergy, Bishop Crowther, Bishop Cheetham, followed by his Chaplain.—The Annual Athletic Sports came off in the afternoon at Tinubu square, and it attracted a very large concourse of people.

4. Treat given by Mr. J. Cupsey to the school children in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Society.—His Excellency Captain Moloney left in the Gertrude for Eastern Districts.

5. Bishop Cheetham and Rev. J. B. Wood left Lagos for Abeokuta.—Rev. E. W. Blyden, D.D., LL.D., was inaugurated President of Liberia College.

10. Governor Gouldsbury left Sierra Leone for the interior, *via* Gambia.—Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society held at Abeokuta; Bishop Cheetham in the chair.

11. The Annual School Treat of the Breadfruit School children came off with great *éclat*; the choir and children enjoyed themselves.

12. Rev. S. Pearse embarked for Bonny to take charge of St. Clement's Church during the absence of Venerable Archdeacon Crowther at Madeira.

13. His Excellency Administrator Moloney returned from Eastern Districts; Professor and Madame Bertz, from America; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Metzger, from Quittah.

15. At a Council held in Paris, Mr. John A. Payne, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Lagos, was elected a Member of the "Institut d'Afrique," which was founded for the abolition of slavery, civilization of Africa, &c., more than forty years ago.—Rev. J. Milum returned from Dahomey.

16. Bishop Crowther and Archdeacon Crowther embarked per mail to attend the Madeira Conference of the C.M.S.; Mr. Heinrich Bey, German Consul, for Hamburg, and Rev. M. Sunter, M.A., for Accra and Sierra Leone.

21. John A. Bright embarked per mail for the Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone.—During a squall, a canoe coming from Ido Island to Lagos was overtaken and capsized; a woman drowned; and Mr. Thos. B. Macaulay had a narrow escape from drowning.

22. Grand entertainment, under the patronage of His Excellency the Administrator, by Professor and Madame Bertz, American Prestidigitators, in their spacious Tent erected in Custom-house yard.

24. His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., of the Gold Coast Colony, sent the following telegram from Cape Coast Castle to Lord Kimberley, at the Colonial Office, London, per s.s. Corisco, specially chartered for that purpose: "It is with the deepest regret I have to state to your lordship my belief that the Ashantees intend to force another war upon the Gold Coast Colony, and that they may commence hostilities at any moment. On the 18th January, an Ashantee Prince who had escaped from Coomassie entreated British protection; next day a messenger from the King of Ashanti, bearing his gold axe and accompanied by ambassadors—one being Saibee Engue, who signed the Treaty of Peace with Sir Garnet Wolseley, at Fomannah—requested an audience, when they demanded that the refugee should be given up to them. I declined; whereupon Engue, supported by the other, stated that if I did not surrender the man, the King of Ashanti would attack Assim. I called Engue's attention to the Treaty (Articles I. and III.), and warned him that the consequences of breaking them would be very serious. The messenger and suite then left, but I subsequently instructed them to remain at Cape Coast until to-day, considering it best to put my reply to the King's demand in writing. The refusal of a demand from Ashanti accompanied by the gold axe means war on the part of Ashanti—that they will cut their way to the accomplishment of their purpose. The gold axe was sent down in 1873, and war followed. All chiefs, public officers, and respectable merchants warned me to prepare for war with the Ashantees, and that it is imminent. I am very loth to believe it, but nevertheless I am taking every available measure and precaution in my power for

the protection of the colony. I shall carefully avoid provoking hostilities, and shall act strictly on the defensive."

25. Fire at Bridge street, Ebute Alakoro; several houses burnt.

27. Jacob Barber, native explorer, left Lagos for Sierra Leone, *via* the interior countries.

28. Hermann Simon, book-keeper at G. L. Gaiser's, died this day.

30. Great excitement at Cape Coast and Elmina; Houssa troops sent on to the Prah, and West India troops daily expected from Sierra Leone.

FEBRUARY.

5. The s.s. Ambriz arrived with news that a formidable body of Ashantees, about 28,000 strong, had been seen on the other side of the Prah, at the Gold Coast.

6. Benjamin Dawdu, alias Fayern, died after a very short illness from sunstroke.—Public notification that Lord Kimberley, in acknowledging the receipt of Captain Moloney's telegram and despatch of 2nd December, reporting the death of Governor Ussher, states "that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with deep regret the loss sustained by the Gold Coast Colony through the death of that able and devoted public servant."—Captain R. R. Barstow, G.C.C., embarked with troops and ammunition for Elmina.

7. Mr. D. A. Laysagh, G.C.C., arrived.—In the House of Lords, England, the Earl of Kimberley replied to a question asked by Lord Brabourne relative to the threatened Ashante War, that "it will probably be satisfactory to my noble friend if I read a telegram from the Lieut.-Governor of the Gold Coast, dated Jan. 24, and received on the 5th inst. [the noble Earl then read the telegram, see Jan. 24]; and, further, that no information had reached Her Majesty's Government previous to the receipt of this telegram. We had some meagre rumours of some possible misunderstanding, but nothing whatever to indicate that anything serious was likely to occur. The Lieut.-Governor states that he had 1,000 men available, composed partly of West India troops, and partly of Native Houssa police, and we have ordered 400 West India troops to proceed to the Gold Coast to reinforce the garrison."

10. His Honour Chief Justice Marshall, of the Gold Coast Colony, arrived at Accra from England.

13. Bishop Cheetham held an Ordination Service at St. Paul's Church, Breadfruit Station, Messrs. I. Oluwole, B.A., Principal of the Lagos Grammar School, and William Johnson, from Accra, were admitted to the Order of Deacons. Venerable Archdeacon Johnson preached the sermon.

14. The Rev. J. Milum, General Superintendent, held an Ordination Service at the Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu Square, when the Rev. W. B. George was admitted as full minister in the service.—Official notification of small-pox at Epe, and measures taken by the Administrator to prevent its reaching Lagos and the Eastern Districts.

15. Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., and suite, including Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson, Assistant Colonial Secretary, embarked per steamer Roquelle, at Plymouth, for Elmina Castle, Gold Coast.—Rev. T. Cameron and Mrs. Wilson, C.M.S., arrived in Lagos, per mail, from England.

16. First rain fell at Lagos in 1881.

17. The foundation stones of a new Wesleyan chapel at Olowogbowo were laid by Messrs. George and Cole and Mrs. Hoare and Mrs. Leigh.

18. Fire at Offin, Lagos; several houses and large amount of property destroyed. A child was burnt to death.

19. Professor and Madame Bertz, the American prestidigitators, who have given a few entertainments in legation to the public since their arrival, embarked this day for the leeward coast.

20. Bishop Cheetham, for Sierra Leone; Rev. W. Johnson, for Accra; Mrs. Metzger, for Quittah; and Captain A. W. Forbes, for Liverpool, per mail steamer.

MARCH.

1. The *Monrovia Observer* announces that the President of Liberia and the Secretary of State, Mr. Gibson, have received from the Bey of Tunis First and Second Class decorations of the Order of Nishaw.—President Gardner has been pleased to recognize the eminent services of the Hon. E. W. Blyden, D.D., LL.D., President of Liberia College, by conferring upon him the distinction of Knight Commander of the Order of African Redemption.

3. L. W. W. Decker, examining officer of Customs, arrived per mail from Sierra Leone.

4. His Excellency Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony, arrived with the following staff at Elmina Castle on the 4th instant, per Roquelle from Liverpool, and immediately assumed the Government of the Colony: Lieutenant Druitt, R.E., A.D.C., Mr. F. Evans, Chief Secretary; Captain Barrow, Political Secretary; Mr. P. Hughes, Assistant Political Secretary, and Commissioner to Native Chiefs; Captain Lonsdale, C.M.G., Captain Preston, Captain Sandwith, R.M.L.I., Lieutenant Hart, V.C., R.E., Lieutenant Underwood, R.N., Lieutenant Pain, 75th Regiment, Lieutenant Swinburne, R.M.A., Deputy-Commissary Bennett, Captain Wilton, Gold Coast Constabulary; Captain Bolton, G.C.C., Lieutenant Kirby, G.C.C., Assistant Colonial Secretary Frank Simpson, Surveyor-General John Pagan, three non-commissioned officers, Royal Engineers; one European servant—Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson, has returned to the Coast as Assistant Colonial Secretary of this Colony.

5. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin of the Wesleyan Mission embarked per mail for Popo.

6. Mr. Justice Turton and Mr. Registrar Payne left in the Gertrude for Legcke to hold inquiry about some disturbance by order of the Executive.

9. Mr. Justice Turton and Mr. Registrar Payne returned per Gertrude to Lagos.

11. S.S. Benin founded off Hayre in open day, clear sky, having been run down by the Duke of Buccleuch—Admiral Patay, late Administrator of Lagos, died in England.

12. The new Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this colony, Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., was "sworn in," and the day will be long remembered in the annals of Cape Coast and Elmina. His Excellency, accompanied by a very numerous staff, left Elmina in the s.s. Euuro, early in the morning, for Cape Coast Castle, where on landing he was received by a guard of honour of the 1st West India Regiment. He proceeded at once to the Episcopal Church, where a large assemblage had gathered. His Lordship the Bishop of Sierra Leone was present in the church during the oaths, which ceremony was performed by His Honour Chief Justice Marshall. The Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary (Captain J. S. Hay) read the Commission in an audible and clear voice. Shortly after this His Excellency re-embarked on board the Euuro, and returned to Elmina, where in the old castle the ceremony was again performed amid an enormous gathering of native chiefs and their people. After having taken the oaths of office on this second occasion, the Governor-in-Chief took the opportunity of saying a few words to the chiefs. He said that the Queen of England had sent him out to govern the country for her, to make the country prosperous and the people happy; that the Queen had the welfare of Africa at heart; that he felt the importance of the trust which had been confided to him, and that he would earnestly and strenuously endeavour to

govern the country to the best advantage, and uphold the dignity and the rights of the Queen of Great Britain. Many and hearty were the congratulations received by His Excellency, and there was hardly one out of the great number present who did not tender some words of congratulation. In the evening one of the largest dinner-parties ever known in Elmina was given by the Governor-in-Chief in the old assembly hall of the castle. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, kindly lent by Captain Hope, of H.M.S. Champion, and the numerous lights which were hung in the hall, in the verandah outside, in the doorways, &c., produced a most brilliant effect. Between sixty and seventy people sat down, although covers had originally been laid for over ninety—among the guests were His Lordship the Bishop, His Honour the Chief Justice, His Honour the Queen's Advocate, the Senior Naval Officer West African Squadron, the Special Staff Officers, the Officers of the Gold Coast Constabulary, Officers from H.M.S. Champion, Rambler, Flint, Firefly, Pioneer, and most of the Colonial Officials and residents of the town. The Lieutenant-Governor was prevented by indisposition from being present while a number of the officers of the 1st West India Regiment were unable to attend in consequence of the arrival of their Colonel (Colonel Niven) who they were all anxious to receive. After the health of the Queen had been loudly given and responded to, the Governor-in-Chief proposed the health of the Army and Navy. The next toast was that of the "Officers of the Colonial Service" proposed by the Governor-in-Chief, who most certainly spoke in highly eulogistic terms of these officials; he said that there was an immensity of hard work done in offices of which the uninitiated knew nothing; the Army and Navy were necessary for the safety and security of the Colonies, but to the Civil Officers of the Colonies were mainly due the vitality and prosperity of the Colony. He had seen much hard work most earnestly and willingly performed by Civil Officers, and he could not speak (he said) too highly of this branch of the services. Chief Justice Marshall replied in behalf of the Civil Servants, thanking His Excellency for the flattering way in which he had spoken, and expressing his conviction that he would always meet with ready assistance from the officers. Sir Samuel Rowe next proposed the health of the clergy of all denominations, and afterwards the Bishop of Sierra Leone returned thanks and proposed the health of His Excellency Sir Samuel Rowe, which was received with acclamation. The Governor, having thanked his lordship in most eloquent terms, said he would while talking of hard work propose the health of three gentlemen present to whom the guests ought to be grateful, as without them they might not have had this gathering. He would take the opportunity of expressing thus publicly the loyal and ever-ready assistance rendered to him by his Chief Secretary, Mr. Evans, and with his name he would couple those of Mr. Frank Simpson, Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Captain Bastow of the Gold Coast Constabulary. The toast was received with cheers by the guests. At a very late hour the party dispersed. The following day the kroomen and labourers and Houssas might have been partaking of roast beef provided by His Excellency, while the clerical staff had a dinner to themselves.—Telegraphic communication has been completed between Elmina and Cape Coast Castle. Lieut. Hart, R.E., V.C., deserves great credit for the energetic way in which he has conducted the establishment of this communication.—The s.s. Humber arrived with the 2nd West India Regiment on board; their arrival, however, did not create much interest.

13. Mr. C. Mullins for Liverpool.—The Czar of Russia assassinated by his subjects, to the great grief and horror of all nations.

14. The new Emperor crowned in Russia amid general acclamations.

15. His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony was entertained at dinner on board H.M.S.

Champion, by the senior naval officer, Captain G. R. Hope.

19. Mr. Max Hofig embarked per mail for Hamburg.

22. To-day being the birthday of His Imperial Majesty Frederick William, the Emperor of Germany, the whole of the German vessels in the harbour were gaily dressed with flags. The German Consul entertained a number of gentlemen at dinner.

24. Fire at Houssa Town near Cow-lane, several houses burnt, and property lost.

25. Saint Paul's Church, Lagos, Rev. James Johnson, the Incumbent, entered into the Native Pastorate in addition to Holy Trinity and Palm Churches.

27. Monsieur Barreste, French Consul, arrived per mail from Sierra Leone.

29. His Honour Mr. Justice Macleod from Accra; Bishop Crowther and Archdeacon Crowther from Madeira—A large meeting held in Exeter Hall, London, to celebrate the Jubilee of the building and its reopening after renovation.

30. Captain George Stott of the R.M.S. Forcados, died off Lagos roads and was brought on shore.

APRIL.

1. Signor Del Grande had an evening party of ladies and gentlemen, including His Excellency the Administrator.

2. Messrs T. W. Johnson, Interpreter of Courts, and F. D. Cole, Clerk and Steward, Colonial Hospital, embarked per mail for Sierra Leone.

3. His Excellency Administrator Moloney entertained at breakfast His Honour Mr. Justice Macleod, Dr. Macarthy, Colonial Surgeon; Mr. A. H. Porter, and Mr. Registrar and Mrs. Payne. At the annual dinner of the Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers Lord Kimberley, in responding to the toast, remarked: "Unfortunately, I, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, have not had lately the more agreeable task to perform which connects the Colonial Office with the Institute of Civil Engineers—that of promoting works of peace; but I look also to this institution to provide us with all those means which are useful in war. There are some inventions which have a double character, and I may rather surprise you when I state that the telegraph, which, of course, is very useful in war for the purpose of conveying intelligence, has shown that it can be utilized for a purpose apparently altogether alien from its original use. A few weeks ago, when we were expecting war on the Gold Coast with the King of Ashanti, we thought it advisable to lay down a telegraph there in order to enable us to communicate quickly from one place to another, and it produced an effect altogether unanticipated, but yet most salutary, inasmuch as we have been informed that it struck terror into the mind of the King of Ashanti. He did not know much about our soldiers or our ships, but when he heard that a telegraph was to be laid down he was filled with terror. And it is a circumstance which has given us reason to hope that he has abandoned his intention of invading our dominions. Turning to the profession which has invited us here tonight, it may not at first be obvious that the Institute of Civil Engineers is one of the political powers of the world. The reason I say so is this: the work of the Civil Engineer has probably produced a greater effect on the world politically than any other cause in the present generation. I suppose that nothing tends so much to change the political aspect of the world as the extension of telegraphic communication and the construction of railways all over the civilized world which we have witnessed in the present century. These great works have done more to alter the condition of society throughout Europe, and they are now beginning to alter it throughout the world, than any war, or any political event, which has taken place during that period. No one can anticipate the effect of the constant communication of one country with another, for there is a remarkable and rapid tendency to produce uniformity of thought, of habit, and of conduct, and to secure this effect—that whatever takes place

in one part of the world, affects not slowly, but immediately all nations and societies. It is beyond the power of man to forecast the remarkable effect which this swift intercommunication of feeling and sentiment may have in course of time; but I am certain that it portends changes of which we have no idea, and that the social condition of the world will be altered in a manner which we cannot foresee. Take the case in reference to the New World. What an extraordinary change has been produced! We are not only in daily communication with America, but, owing to the facility of intercommunication, numbers of people are constantly passing between the two countries, and great indeed must be the effect of what has taken place. I have made these remarks because I am addressing a body of men who may not have regarded their profession as in any sense political, but who constitute one of the greatest social and political forces the world has seen."

4. Mrs. H. C. M. Davies died, to the great grief of her husband, relations, and friends.

5. Captain Griffith for Bonny.

13. His Honour Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Justice Smith, and Mr. Thompson, Chief Registrar, arrived per mail from Accra.

14. Full Court of Appeal held this day, under the presidency of the Chief Justice, when, for the first time in the annals of Lagos, two native barristers, of the Inner Temple, England, represented the Bar.

16. His Excellency Administrator Moloney entertained at dinner His Honour Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Justice Smith, Mr. Commissioner Turton, and Nash H. Williams, Esq., barrister-at-law.

17. Messrs. James J. Thomas, B. W. Euba, A. C. Leigh, and Misses Hoare and Ellis, left per mail for England; Mr. J. Benjamin for Sierra Leone.—Captain Auchincle died off Lagos roads, and was interred on shore. Senor Antonio J. St. Anna died at his brother's residence, Lagos.

18. Vestry meeting at Christ Church. Mr. John A. Payne, Churchwarden, presented annual accounts. Vote of thanks to the Churchwardens for services rendered. Mr. Payne was re-elected people's Churchwarden; Mr. Robbin, minister's Churchwarden; Messrs. A. L. Hetherselt and E. F. Harrison reappointed sidesmen for the ensuing year.—The merchants of Cape Coast declined to interfere in the matter of the message sent to them by the King of Ashanti, soliciting their intercession on his behalf with the Government for a peaceful settlement of the recent war-threat difficulty.

19. The Right Honourable the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., better known as Benjamin Disraeli, ex-Premier of England, died at the age of 76.—Evening entertainments at the Breadfruit Schoolroom by the Lagos Grammar School Entertainment Society, under the patronage of Mr. Forsythe—Bazaar held at the Female Institution.

22. His Excellency Administrator Moloney entertained at dinner His Honour Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Justice Smith, and Mr. Registrar Payne.

23. His Honour Chief Justice Marshall and Mr. Justice Smith embarked per mail for Accra and Cape Coast. Rev. S. B. Cosby, of the Baptist Mission, died at Abeokuta of jaundice fever.

28. Prince Buaki, the chief Ashanti ambassador, with followers, arrived at Elmina under care of Captain R. K. Barrow, to treat with Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G. (Full particulars, see April 30.)—At Porto Novo, a brother of the late King Mepou has suffered the extreme penalty of the law for conspiring to take away the life of King Topah.

30. On the Gold Coast great progress had been made in solving the Ashanti difficulty. On the 19th April, Prince Buaki, the chief Ashanti ambassador, with his followers, left Prahsu and journeyed under Captain Barrow's care towards the coast. Sir Samuel Rowe, accompanied by Mr. Evans, Captain Jackson, Captain Sandwith, and Mr.

Hughes, left Prahsu on the 23rd April, and arrived at Mansu on the 24th April. Here they found Captain Barrow with the Ashanti ambassadors, the King of Adansi, the King of Abrah, the King of Swadru Akim, the Queen of Essecooma, and others. The Queen of Essecooma had arrived a few days previously for the purpose of paying her respects to the Governor. The Governor left Mansu on the 26th April and arrived at Elmina on 27th April, having passed through Cape Coast on the way to Elmina. The Ashanti ambassadors and their followers, numbering 453, Entchie's and his party numbering 26, King of Adansi and his party of 216, Kotico of Ashanti with 40 followers, Sefwhis 5 in number, the Appolonians 10 in number, Osso Anshu with 11 followers, King Ututo of Abrah with 288 followers arrived at Elmina on the 28th April. Captain Barrow had in his care no less than 1,175 men, and the admirable way in which he has managed these men, and marched them without any disorder or disagreement amongst them cannot be sufficiently praised. Along the route from the Prahs the Ashantees have met with every courtesy from the chiefs of the villages through which they passed, and it is only fair to suppose that this has been mainly due to Captain Barrow's tact.

On arrival of Captain Barrow at Elmina with the many kings and chiefs, a guard of honour was drawn up to receive the Prince Buaki, and several hundreds of the inhabitants of the town were in the scene, beating drums, firing guns, dancing, singing, and showing every demonstration of joy. His Excellency Sir Samuel Rowe and Lieutenant-Governor Griffith were on the parade-ground, and accompanied by the officer commanding the troops, the senior naval officer, and many naval, military, special service, and colonial officers, received the Ashanti ambassadors. A reception was then held by Sir Samuel Rowe, who received each of the kings and their principal chiefs in turn. The spectacle was indeed a glorious one. Many coloured umbrellas, massive gold ornaments, gaudy dresses, dancing men and women, all tended towards making the occasion one not to be forgotten for some time by the inhabitants of Elmina. Sir Samuel Rowe's journey from the Prahs was one continued excuse on the part of the people in the villages through which he passed for demonstration of loyalty; chiefs and their people followed His Excellency along the major portion of the whole route; barbarous music, noisy guns, singing, and dancing women and men, were the order of the day from village to village. Presents of sheep, yams, plantains, bananas, pines, eggs, fowls, &c., were given to the Government in quantities, and at one place, Sutah, he sat in his chair literally encircled by offerings of fruit, fowls, and eggs. On the 29th April arrangements were made for Prince Buaki to deliver the message from the King of Ashanti, and at about four o'clock he, accompanied by the undermentioned followers and ambassadors, were marshalled by Captain Barrow through a guard of honour formed of all the available Houssas, into the large hall of the Castle at Elmina. Ashanti ambassadors present at Elmina Castle on 29th April: Prince Buaki (*alias* Tintin), husband to the "Queen-Mother" of kingdom of Ashanti, and the step-father of the present King; Prince Buaki Whiamani, Prince Buaki Attanah, sons of the late King Quaco Duah of Ashanti; Amuaku Atah, Representative of Awuah of Bantama, equivalent to a peer in England; Quamin Assanti, representative of Prince Buaki of Asafu, equivalent in Ashanti to a Cabinet Minister in England; Abotimima, representative of Beckwai, chief of a large Ashanti province; Sarkori, representative of Kokofu, king of a royal province in Ashanti; Yow, representative of Mampon, king of the largest province in Ashanti; Azai, representative of Insuta, king of a royal province in Ashanti; Poku, representative of Amoafo, chief, where battle was fought in last war; Akinqua, representative of Asuminga, chief; Yebuah, representative of Yoku, a leading Ashanti peer; Mumigna, Kioantu Insuo, Prince Buaki's chiefs. Here were assembled in full uniform all naval and military officers who were able to attend.

These, together with the colonial officers and special staff officers, were seated on a rostrum made for the occasion, and at their back against the wall stood thirty petty officers from the ships. Below the rostrum seats were arranged for the outside public and others who were not officials. There cannot have been less than 130 white faces for the Ashantees to look at. Shortly after the arrival of the ambassadors, Sir Samuel Rowe, accompanied by Lieut.-Governor Griffith, Colonel Justice, Captain Hope, Commissary Blissett, Captain Barrow, and Mr. Evans entered the hall and took their allotted seats on the rostrum. Mr. Simons, Mr. Badger, and Mr. Davies acted as interpreters. Prince Buaki having risen, asked permission to deliver the message which had been entrusted to him by his master and son the King of Ashanti, said that he came with a message of peace. Peace the Ashantees wanted with the English and not war. He had nothing more to say, but would the Governor let the linguist speak, as he had brought him from Ashanti to speak. The linguist said my king wants nothing but peace with his friends the English; he wanted to know why the Governor of the Gold Coast wanted to go to war with him; nothing would even make him fight with the English, and he would not fight anyone unless he told his friend the English Governor first. He was not surprised the English were angry, but the king never meant war, and those who said he did are his enemies and spoke false. Ashanti King had many enemies who wanted to make the English fight the Ashanti people. If the messengers had said the king meant war it was sent by a mistake, and as the messenger was by the King of Ashanti the king took the blame for it and could only beg pardon and ask the Governor, his friend, to let the matter drop. (Here Prince Buaki and all the chiefs held the Governor's knees in token that they were begging or kneeling for pardon.) He had brought with him 2,000 ounces of gold as a sign that they were in earnest. He knew this would not pay all the expense this matter had caused, but they begged the Governor to accept it and mediate for them with the Queen of England. Ammaku Attah and Quamini Assanti then stepped in front, and said all the Ashanti people used them go from Europe—guns, powder, salt, cotton—everything; and they and all the great chiefs of Ashanti want peace with the English. They called on heaven and earth to witness that war was never meant. They would have heard if war was meant, as the King of Ashanti never did anything without consulting them. Prince Buaki again rose and said he had forgotten something; he said there was some mistake about the axe. It did not mean war, but was always sent when something difficult had to be arranged; when it was sent to Governor Maclean no war followed. It was thought in sending the axe that all would go well with it; in fact, that the axe would ensure success. His son had sent the axe, but he called God and the spirit of the earth to witness that war was not meant. His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief replied that anything which made a difference between the Queen of England and the King of Ashanti was not a small matter, and could not be settled in a day, and whether the axe meant war or peace the matter was serious. It was thought serious in England, and all the white officers they saw with him were sent out to settle the matter, and more were ready to follow. He must consider carefully what answer he would give them. The ambassadors here rose, and, after shaking hands all round, departed.

MAY.

1. Rev. C. and Mrs. Buck embarked for the Niger.
5. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cole had a dinner party at their new residence, Bankole Street; covers were laid for thirty. The toast of the day was proposed by Mr. Registrar Payne, which was most enthusiastically drunk.
6. A Meeting of the Members of the Breadfruit Church and Congregation was held at the Schoolroom, on the 6th, to bid farewell to the Venerable Archdeacon Johnson, who had had pastoral charge of the Church for the last four years, and was preparing to leave for the Niger.

Mission, to which he has been appointed by the Church Missionary Society. Among those present were the Revs. J. Johnson, the present Incumbent, in the chair; S. Pearse, T. B. Wright, W. Morgan, I. Oluwole, B.A., and E. S. Willoughby; Churchwarden Mr. Jacob Johnson; Esquires J. P. L. Davies, C. Foresythe, I. H. Willoughby, J. A. Payne, and Barrister N. H. Williams. The proceedings commenced with singing and reading of Scripture by the Rev. S. Pearse, and with prayer by Rev. W. Morgan. The Chairman in his opening address stated that the object of the meeting was to bid farewell to Archdeacon Johnson, and commend him in prayer to God's keeping in the new and responsible charge upon which he was about to enter in the Niger Mission. He feelingly remarked that such occasions were always rendered solemn and affecting by the thought that those who meet to bid their adieu to each other might not meet again on earth. But the Church would take that opportunity to acknowledge the Archdeacon's very valuable and efficient services to them, and in that acknowledgment will be included the valuable assistance of all his fellow-workers. He desired it to be understood that their several predecessors in the work of the Church had their own share in any commendation that might be bestowed upon it. The Chairman was followed by J. P. L. Davies, Esq., who with an overflowing heart and with an uncontrollable emotion spoke his adieu to the Archdeacon. He did not know where he might have been, and what might have become of himself but for the pastoral and brotherly consolations he received from the Archdeacon under his very heavy trials. He asked the prayers of the Church for him. C. Foresythe, Esq., followed, and by a further review and more statistics, confirmed the observation of the preceding speakers, and pointed out the great energy, diligence, and perseverance with which the Archdeacon had done his duty. He was gratified with the sight of a respectable number of native clergymen and intelligent laymen together. I. H. Willoughby, Esq., followed, and in his usual suggestive style and in patriotic language spoke of the immense good accomplished by the Venerable Archdeacon, whom he preferred to speak of as "Our Henry Johnson," and the great void that would be created by his removal. He would be missed in the pulpit, on the platform, and at committee meetings, at our class meetings, at our houses, and among our children. J. A. Payne, Esq., added his own to the testimony of others to Archdeacon Johnson's active and earnest work. He had met him often at the different committee meetings of the Church. He was a man who had much interest in his country and sought its true welfare. Such men recommended themselves to the sympathy and prayers of the people. It is by means of such men the fulfilment of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton's famous dictum would be realized—"If Africa is to be Christianized and civilized, it must be by her own sons." Churchwarden Mr. Jacob Johnson followed, and in a very sensible Yoruba speech commended the Archdeacon's work, and found fault with the congregation for not having before appreciated his faithful services, sympathized with him in his difficulties, and compensated him with true Christian love. Mr. Philip Jose Meffre delivered a most witty, sensible, and suitable address in Yoruba, illustrated himself with a very suggestive parable, and recommended the Archdeacon to the prayers of all, whilst he wished him increased success in his ministry. After a few closing remarks from the Chairman, who presented to the Archdeacon the acknowledgment, good wishes, and benedictions of the Church, the Archdeacon rose, and after thanking all warmly for this manifestation of their regard briefly recounted the incidents of his life, remarked that he regarded his present appointment a call from God, and that he trusted that He who had led him hitherto would lead him still. After this, and the singing of a hymn, the Chairman closed the meeting with a benediction.

8. His Excellency Captain Moloney left in the Gertrude

for Eastern districts on the 5th, and returned this day.

9. Local meeting of the Native Pastorate Auxiliary Association, held in Palm Church, Aroloyo, Mr. Registrar Payne in the chair. Report read by the Rev. N. Johnson, and addresses delivered by four speakers. Vote of thanks by Messrs. Henley and Twiss; the Chairman responded; collection made, &c., and benediction ended the meeting.

11. Bishop Crowther and Venerable Archdeacon Johnson embarked per mail for the Niger *via* Bonny.

12. Messrs. Whittaker for Liverpool; Mr. Martinez, two Roman Catholic Priests, and three Sisters for Tenerife.

15. The Golden Axe, which was sent to Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., by the King of Ashanti when he threatened the invasion of the Gold Coast, has been presented to Her Majesty the Queen, and is forwarded by Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., to the Secretary of State through Captain Knapp Barrow, the Political Secretary.

16. Answering Mr. Summers in the House of Commons, England, who put a question about the Ashanti affair, Mr. Grant Duff read a telegram which he had received from Sir Samuel Rowe to the effect that on April 29 the King of Ashanti had sent a messenger to Cape Coast Castle to kneel before Her Majesty and sending 2,000 ounces of gold, not as a payment of any expense, but as a sign of his sincerity. This, said the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, looked as if matters were returning to a regular and normal state of things.

17. The new revised edition of the authorised version of the New Testament was presented to the Upper House of Convocation in England by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, as Chairman of the Committee of Revisers. Immediately after, a copy was presented to Her Majesty the Queen by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, after which it was ordered to be published. The Committee of Revisers were engaged eleven years on the work.—His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., arrived per s.s. Ekuro from Elmina and Accra, and assumed the Administration of the Government.—Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson, Assistant Colonial Secretary, and H. B. M. Griffith, Esq., Confidential Clerk, also arrived.

20. In the House of Commons, on May 20, Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that the French Government had concluded a treaty with the native ruler of the territories on the Upper Niger, placing the Niger from its sources down to the great emporium of Central African trade under the exclusive protectorate of France, and excluding all Europeans, except French subjects, from establishing themselves and from opening trading factories within these immense regions, and even from navigating the river Niger; and whether Her Majesty's Government would consent to the imposition of such disabilities on British subjects. Sir C. Dilke, in reply, stated that Her Majesty's Government had heard from private sources of the conclusion of a treaty between France and the King of Segou through the Governor of Senegal with regard to trade upon the Upper Niger above Timbuctoo—that is, some 2,000 or 2,500 miles from its mouth. Similar information has reached Her Majesty's Government from Her Majesty's Ministers at Brussels. He further stated that he was not aware that there are at present any British traders or trade in the country in question. There is no British Consul within 4,000 miles of that spot.—The prospectus was issued of a new company called "The Bank of West Africa," with a capital of £500,000, in 50,000 shares of £10 each. Hitherto, business in British West Africa, it was pointed out by the prospectus, had been much impeded for the want of banking facilities, merchants having no means of obtaining advances on shipments, whilst the country is teeming with natural products of the most valuable description, readily saleable in England. The chief offices of the company will be in London, with branches at Sierra Leone and Lagos, and branches will subsequently

be opened at Cape Coast and Gambia, the French colony of Senegal, and elsewhere, as the exigencies of the trade may require.

21. Revs. J. Milum, M. J. Elliot, Mrs. M. Crowther, and the Misses Jane and Matilda Beckley, left per mail for England. Nash H. Williams, Esq., and Mr. Burton, C.M.S., for Sierra Leone.—Nash Hamilton Williams, Esq., barrister-at-law, who for a short time resided here and practised in our Courts, produced a favourable impression upon the judges and community in general by his ability as to elicit the following letter from the most prominent and intelligent members of the community, on the eve of his departure for Sierra Leone:

"Dear Sir,—We the undersigned, residents of this Settlement, feel it a duty incumbent upon us, on the occasion of your departure from this place, to express our high appreciation, and record our opinion of the great ability and worthy efficiency displayed by you in the practice of your profession during your sojourn among us. We

have been proud to note that, coupled with that efficiency, you have manifested a goodly possession of those generous and conscientious principles which honour and adorn the Bar, and which, we think, should always emulate and distinguish the practice of its honourable members. We are pleased to learn and proud to know that your ability has arrested the attention and elicited the encomiums of the learned Chief Justice and his associate Justices of the Supreme Court of this Colony, and that the presiding Judge of this Settlement has been pleased to express his high opinion of your efficiency. We trust that whilst these commendations shed lustre upon your yet embryo career, they will stimulate you to such exertions as will enroll your name in the list of the most illustrious of your profession—an act of which your country would be justly proud. We deeply regret that circumstances should thus shorten your stay amongst us, and we hope that nothing will occur to prevent you from availing yourself of the earliest opportunity of again visiting us; at the same time, assuring you that you carry with you our sincere good wishes, and heartfelt esteem.—We beg to remain, dear Sir, yours very faithfully," &c.—Mr. Williams' reply was as follows: "Gentlemen,—I owe much to you for the unmerited honour you have bestowed upon me. I did not know that since my arrival here I had done anything that was worth your notice, but you are the best judges, and I thank you all with my whole heart.—I am, Gentlemen, yours gratefully, N. H. Williams."—Mr. Consul Bey arrived per mail from Hamburg; Miss Hazely, daughter of Professor Hazely, from Sierra Leone.

22. Martin Guelle, engineer of the s.s. Lagos, died.

23. Captain Bastow, G.C.C., arrived per mail from Elmina.

24. To-day being the Queen's birthday, the occasion was honoured by the closing of public offices, and the usual firing of a royal salute at noon by the Houssa force, which was drawn up as a guard of honour in front of Government House.

25. We are glad to learn that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to present Miss Victoria Davies, the daughter of Captain J. P. L. Davies, of this Colony, with a handsome gold watch and a Prayer-book, on the occasion of her confirmation in London. Miss Davies is at present in Cheltenham College, and the Queen, who is her godmother, has graciously undertaken to bear the expenses of her education for three years.

28. The following are the names of the towns and villages destroyed by Dahomey in its late expedition into the North-west of Abeokuta: Okele, Iwere, Aiyeforo, Ijio, Ilaji, Atasa, and Obaninsua.

31. Referring to the case of Régina v. Satomi, Matose, and Lade, who were convicted at the assizes for manslaughter and sentenced to penal servitude for life, the *Lagos Times* in its leading article of the 25th M^{ay} states as follows: "Among the three criminal cases tried at the last monthly assize of the Supreme Court, which began its sitting on the 2nd instant and adjourned it to the 9th, was one of wilful murder said to have been com-

mitted by three prisoners, a man and two women, who were ably defended by both Barristers N. H. Williams and C. A. Williams together. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and accompanied this verdict with a recommendation to mercy. The recommendation, we understand, was based upon consideration of the prisoners' alleged ignorance of British laws, and the alleged conviction that when they committed the cruel act they were under the impression that they were doing what was just, right, and even necessary. The case is one of sad interest. The murder was committed by the mother of a dying son, with the aid of another woman and a man, her active accomplices, on an unfortunate woman, upon the belief that she was a witch, and had bewitched the dying man to whom she had given some bewitching and dangerous thing to eat, and was the active cause of his dying and hopeless condition. She was killed as a witch, and this under most brutal circumstances. We do not undertake to define what witchcraft is, nor being versed in demonology. With some persons, the thing is altogether an unreality, and belief in it the fancy of a morbid and dreamy imagination, the speculation of a disordered mind, or the outcome of a deranged stomach and defective digestion; and with others it is simply superstition, the effect of ignorance of natural phenomena. But it is surprising that this belief has, from time immemorial, been shared by almost all nations and tribes alike, European and African, Christian and heathen. England, France, and Germany had their cruel ordeals for the discovery of the guilt of those accused of witchcraft, and their tribunals at which the convicted were sentenced to death. They had kindled fires and roasted them alive in them, and they had hanged them on the gallows and strangled them to death. The sainted Joan of Arc of history was, notwithstanding the military daring she had manifested, formally tried for, and found guilty of, heresy and witchcraft in A.D. 1431, in her nineteenth year, and burnt alive at Rouen. The renowned English Judge, Sir Matthew Hale, did, in about 1665, in England, sentence a woman to execution for witchcraft; and as late as 1878 and 1879 prisoners were accused of witchcraft in one or two of the County Courts of England, and in one case the accused was said to have bewitched a neighbour's cow. In this country and in other parts of Africa, the accused found guilty after having undergone certain ordeals more or less revolting, and often even without the formality of a trial, are, till this day, speedily executed. Such persons are regarded dangerous subjects and citizens, public enemies, and common murderers whose existence should not be tolerated. The deaths of friends, the misfortunes of a family or an individual, and the calamities of a country, are often attributed to them; and often their own relatives would undertake or contribute to the execution to rid themselves of the stigma of connection with them, and save themselves from being ruined by the State. No kind of death is thought too cruel for them. At Itelé in the district of Lagos, in 1875, two heathen priests flogged alive in their sacred heathen grove a man accused of witchcraft. Elsewhere, "Oro" despatches them, and they are denied sepulture. We understand that some thirty-two years ago a large number of persons accused of witchcraft were on a certain occasion, in one of the village Courts at Sierra Leone, under the aegis of the British Government tried, convicted and fined, and, in default of payment, were made liable to imprisonment. But an enlightened Christianity and education, however, have enabled European countries to remove witchcraft, whatever it is, real or imaginary, from the list of cognizable, indictable, and punishable offences. This is now the ruling of the English constitution, and this ruling affects all the places that lie within its jurisdiction. The following are the circumstances of the murderous act:—Abisogun, the son of Satomi, a woman, one of the prisoners, was taken seriously ill; he had been a drunkard, and had long been suffering from inveterate sores. When he was dying he told his mother, on April 29th, that the murdered woman

Abigun had bewitched him, and given him some bewitching thing to eat, which made his recovery hopeless, and his death so sure. Upon this the enraged mother, accompanied by Lade, a man, hastened to Abigun's house, and invited her to come and hear for herself the dying man's testimony against her, and see the distressing effect of her witchcraft. Upon her refusing they pulled her out of the house by force, beat her, dragged her along the ground, and brought her with the aid of a man Matoso, into the presence of the dying and expiring man. Here they knocked her down, stamped upon her neck and belly, and put an end to her life immediately. Her aunt and another relative who had come to her help were powerless to rescue her from the savage grip of these persons. Many of the townspeople had assembled together, and were almost silent and gratified spectators of the cruel and murderous beating; none made any effort to save the unfortunate woman. They had dreaded and hated her for what they called her witchcraft, and had before vainly attempted through the Lagos Government to get her removed from among them. They would, however, excuse their base and wicked conduct by alleging that some had said the beating was a family affair and that they should not interfere. Besides, killing for witchcraft was in accordance with native laws and customs. Satomi finished her cruel work by saying to Abigun in her dying agonies: "Now I am satisfied; you have killed my son, and you are killed yourself in return." That an act of wilful, cruel, and brutal murder was committed no one can deny, and no one would hesitate, in the absence of the consideration of native ideas, to convict them of guilt and say they have forfeited their own lives. The murdered woman was killed in revenge, and for the satisfaction of an imaginary injury. It is humiliating to think that women should have been guilty of this brutality, and shameful also to think that such a brutality could have been perpetrated at Imore, a place only twelve miles from Lagos, and that it should have been possible to plead, and not without reason, native ideas in extenuation of guilt. Not that we would not have native ideas treated with due consideration, or that we desire that the advanced laws of the more enlightened British Government should be enforced anywhere without any regard to the circumstances of the people upon whom they are to operate; but it might have been expected that after the Itelé case, when the sentence of death was upon an after consideration of native ideas, as we believe, commuted into penal servitude for life, the Government would have taken care to prevent the possibility of any such plea being again reasonably urged. Imore is only a protectorate, and this gives us only criminal jurisdiction. But if we have this jurisdiction it is our duty to cause the protected people to thoroughly understand what crimes they are which are cognizable and punishable by English law; how far native laws may be justly allowed to operate, and what customs will be tolerated by an enlightened Christian Government. The Government had not placed itself in a position to deal with those savage and brutal offenders as they deserved. No official representative of the Government resides at Imore or anywhere near it, nor does it appear that the District Commissioner has at any time visited that district in his official capacity. The jury felt this to have been necessary, and practically accused the Government of a serious omission of duty by requesting the Judge in a letter to advise the Governor to appoint some responsible officer to Imore whose presence and influence might prevent the possible recurrence of such an act of brutality as the above in the operation of native ideas or heathen religious sentiments. This omission was a principal element in the considerations that led to the return of the verdict of manslaughter and the recommendation to mercy, which recommendation, however, the Court did not regard as it sentenced the prisoners to penal servitude for life. We hope their representation through the Judge will meet with the consideration it deserves, and that by the appointment suggested or other

like means the people might learn that no family has a right over the life of any of its members, and that no relative, however near or distant, may murder another with impunity; and also that witchcraft, whatever it be, is not included by the Government in the category of cognizable crimes. We would take occasion from this to call the attention of the Lagos Church to the urgent need there is for it to seek to evangelize the many towns and villages bordering on the island. It is no commendation nor advantage to its Christianity that so much heathenism and so much ignorance lie in its very immediate neighbourhood, and that its immediate neighbours may justly plead that they do not know that such an act of brutality as the above is a sin against God, and that killing for witchcraft is killing for something, we know not what.

JUNE.

1. Captain Alfred Moloney, Colonial Secretary, embarked per mail for Elmira.—Mr. Justice Macleod and Messrs. Blackburn and Ravenhurst for Hamburg.

8. The anniversary public meeting of the Lagos Native Pastorate Auxiliary Association was held at the Breadfruit Schoolroom, on the 8th instant, under the presidency of T. H. Willoughby, Esq., in the unavoidable absence of the Lieutenant-Governor in consequence of ill-health. About 1,000 persons attended. The annual report was read by the Secretary, the Rev. James Johnson, of St. Paul's Church. It announced a balance of £306 8s. 2d., in the hands of the Church Committee for the funds of the general pastorate, not reckoning £800 invested in England and lent out on interest, and £519 as the receipts for this year up to date of meeting by the Association. This is less than last year's by about £14.

9. A meeting of the Native Clergy of the Sierra Leone Church was held at Bishop's Court, Fourah Bay Road, to present to the Right Rev. Henry Cheetham, D.D., Bishop of the diocese, a silver salver, of very exquisite workmanship, in recognition of his services to the Native Church during the past ten years of his episcopacy.—The French frigate Pallas, Rear-Admiral Baron Grevil, arrived in the roads on the 9th instant, and saluted the English flag with twenty-one guns. The colonial steamer Gertrude was ordered on the following day to proceed to the mouth of the Bar and return the compliment. Owing to the indisposition of the Lieutenant-Governor the French Admiral did not come on shore.—French Consul Barraste embarked per mail for Sierra Leone.—Captain Walter Couth, of the Ocean Queen, died yesterday.

13. Frank Hood, Esq., Danish Consul, arrived per mail from England.—Mrs. Dorcas Joe, sister of J. W. Cole, Esq., died, to the grief of her family and friends.

14. Local meeting at Faji of the Native Pastorate Auxiliary Association, Rev. J. B. Wood in the chair. Mr. Registrar Payne, as Local Secretary, read the report. Addresses delivered by Messrs. E. Wright, E. F. Harrison, Lisboa, and another.

16. Dr. J. W. Rowland, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, embarked per mail from Sierra Leone.

17. Captain T. J. Whittington, Harbour Master, embarked per mail for England.

20. The Dedication Service was held of Fitzgerald Hall, situated in Broad Street, built by J. P. Haasrup, Esq., D.G.W.C.T., for the use of Charity Lodge No. 1, of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

21. From Quittah we learn that in a rupture sometime ago between a party of Houssas and the Awoonahs at Addafia two of the Houssas were shot, and one of them died of his wounds the next day. It is reported that His Excellency Sir Samuel Rowe will proceed to that place to investigate the matter, and it is likely he will extend his visit to this Settlement.

25. Captain Barrow landed at Liverpool with the Gold Axe for the Queen.

26. Church Missionary Meeting held at Igboere Church, Abeokuta, D. P. Shaw, Esq., in the chair.

27. Governor A. L. Havelock arrived at Sierra Leone,

and was sworn in as Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements.—Mrs. Havelock also arrived with His Excellency.

28. Anniversary Meeting of the Lagos Mutual Improvement Society held in C.M.S. Faji Infant Schoolroom, C. J. George, Esq., in the chair.

JULY.

1. Captain R. Knapp Barrow arrived at Windsor Castle, and Her Majesty the Queen has received through him the Golden Axe which had been sent for her acceptance by the King of Ashanti.

2. Monsieur Joseph Delmino, of the firm of Regis Aine, committed suicide at Leckie.

6. Joshua J. Williams, Esq., native merchant, died after a lengthened illness, to the grief of his widow, family, and friends.

9. Mr. A. R. Elliot left per mail for England.

12. Evening Entertainment at Phoenix Hall by the Rising Entertainment Society, under the patronage of C. J. George, Esq.

15. Mr. W. B. Adamson, Engineer of Government Vessels, with Captain Dutton, embarked per mail for the Niger, to bring up the s.s. Ekuro, purchased by the Government for service on the Gold Coast.

16. George W. Neville, Esq., arrived to succeed *pro tem.* Mr. Fabel, as agent of the steamship companies of Liverpool and Lloyd's agent.—Mr. Gustav A. H. Fischer died.—The Lord Mayor of London entertained H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in his capacity as President of the Royal Colonial Institute, and a distinguished company of noblemen and gentlemen representing the Colonies at dinner. The entertainment gave unbounded satisfaction, and the day will always be remembered as a red-letter day in the history of the Colonies.

20. Commodore Sir Frederick Richards, C.B., K.C.M.G., accompanied by his private secretary, arrived in the roadstead from the Cape of Good Hope, via Ascension and Cape Coast, in Her Majesty's flagship Boadicea on Wednesday, the 20th instant, and on landing was received by a guard of honour. Owing to the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Eastern Districts Sir Frederick made only a short stay, and embarked the following day for Brass River, where he expects to meet Mr. Conant Hewitt.

24. His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., left in the Gertrude, accompanied by H. B. M. Griffith, Esq., confidential clerk to His Excellency, and Rev. J. B. Wood, local Secretary of the C.M.S., last week for the Eastern Districts, and returned this day. His Excellency's tour of inspection has taught a practical lesson to the pirates and other lawless folks in the Lagoon.

29. Mr. F. D. Coie arrived per mail from Sierra Leone.—Mrs. Isabel Campos died.

AUGUST.

2. Mr. Thomas W. Johnson, Interpreter of Courts, arrived per mail from Sierra Leone.

4. Mr. and Mrs. C. Louis Fabel and child embarked per Malibya for England.—Mr. Samuel Williams died.

5. At Sierra Leone a public meeting was convened by Mr. Fanah on behalf of the Native Association at the Bishop Schoolroom to consider measures for the completion of the Wilberforce Memorial.

6. Rev. Moses C. Hagan, Native Wesleyan Missionary, died.

11. His Excellency Lieutenant - Governor Griffith, C.M.G., returned per H.C.M.S. Gertrude from the Western Districts. His Excellency effected the release of three persons, natives of Okeodan, who had been unlawfully seized and cast into prison by the King of Porto Novo.

12. Messrs. A. Gollmer and Walma embarked per mail for Liverpool.—Louis Roach, *alias* Mikunla, died.—Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., having presented on behalf of eighty Members of Parliament a petition to Mr. Gladstone, M.P., praying for the release of Cetewayo, the Premier replied that he had communicated with Lord Kimberley, and found

that Lord Kimberley had instructed Sir H. Robinson to consider whether a much greater amount of personal liberty might not be given to Cetewayo, provided that he will engage not to make use of it to return to Zululand.

15. Lagos Native Association formed, Mr. J. W. Cole, President, and Messrs. C. J. George and J. S. Leigh, Vice-Presidents.

16. Political commotion in Abeokuta through the ill-treatment of G. W. Johnson.

18. Fire at Offin; several houses burnt.

19. Meeting of Okitiparop Society last night at Phoenix Hall, Messrs. T. F. Cole and C. A. Williams, barrister-at-law, were speakers.—Entertainment at Faji Infant Schoolroom by some young men, under the patronage of J. Crowther, Esq.—Thomas Peter, sergeant, was proclaimed King or Headman of Kroonen at Sierra Leone by Governor Havelock, C.M.G.

20. Dedication of the new Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, which was opened for public worship. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Moreau from the text, "My house shall be called a house of prayer." The attendance was large. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and other officials, as well as ministers of other denominations, merchants, &c., were present.

24. His Excellency Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., Captain Alfred Moloney, Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Pagan, the Surveyor-General, left Elmina yesterday in H.M.S. Pioneer, and reached Christiansborg, Accra.—William Ray Taylor, Esq., died at Sierra Leone on the 18th inst.—First anniversary meeting of the Church of England held at Accra, Hon. G. T. Carter, Collector and Treasurer, in the chair.

25. A disastrous fire took place at the premises of Messrs. Miller, Biss, & Co., on the Volta.

28. His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., accompanied by Rev. T. Cameron and Mrs. Wilson, C.M.S., and H. B. M. Griffith, Esq., His Excellency's confidential clerk, with Dr. Macarthy, Colonial Surgeon, left last week in H.C.M.S. Gertrude for the Eastern Districts, and returned this day.

MONEY TABLE.

| French Dollars. | Sp. Mex. Am. Bel. Dollars. | Napoleons. | French Dollars. | Sp. Mex. Am. Bel. Dollars. | Napoleons. | French Dollars. | Sp. Mex. Am. Bel. Dollars. | Napoleons. |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1 0 3 10½ | 0 4 2 | 0 15 10 | 28 5 8 | 6 5 16 8 | 22 3 4 | 100 19 7 | 6 20 16 8 | 79 3 4 |
| 2 0 7 9 | 0 8 4 | 1 11 8 | 29 5 12 4½ | 6 0 10 | 22 19 2 | 200 38 15 0 | 41 13 4 | 158 6 8 |
| 3 0 11 7½ | 0 12 6 | 2 7 6 | 30 5 16 3 | 6 5 0 | 23 15 0 | 300 58 2 6 | 62 10 0 | 237 10 0 |
| 4 0 15 6 | 0 16 8 | 3 3 3 | 31 6 0 1½ | 6 9 2 | 24 10 0 | 400 77 10 0 | 83 6 8 | 316 13 4 |
| 5 0 19 4½ | 1 0 10 0 | 3 19 2 | 32 6 4 0 | 6 13 4 | 25 6 8 | 500 96 17 6 | 104 3 4 | 395 16 8 |
| 6 1 3 3 | 1 5 0 5 | 4 15 0 | 33 6 7 10½ | 6 17 6 | 26 2 6 | 600 116 5 0 | 125 0 0 | 475 0 0 |
| 7 1 7 1½ | 1 9 2 | 5 10 10 | 34 6 11 9 | 7 1 | 28 18 4 | 700 135 12 6 | 145 16 1 | 554 3 4 |
| 8 1 11 0 | 1 13 4 | 6 6 8 | 35 6 15 7½ | 7 5 10 | 27 14 2 | 800 155 0 0 | 166 13 4 | 603 6 8 |
| 9 1 14 10½ | 1 17 6 | 7 2 6 | 36 6 19 6 | 7 10 0 | 28 10 0 | 900 174 7 6 | 187 10 0 | 712 10 0 |
| 10 1 18 9 | 2 1 8 | 7 18 4 | 37 7 3 4½ | 7 14 2 | 29 5 10 | 1000 193 15 0 | 208 6 8 | 791 13 4 |
| 11 2 2 7½ | 2 5 10 8 | 8 14 2 | 38 7 7 3 | 7 18 4 | 30 1 8 | 1100 213 2 6 | 229 3 4 | 870 10 8 |
| 12 2 6 6 | 2 10 0 | 9 10 0 | 39 7 11 1½ | 8 2 6 | 30 17 6 | 1200 232 10 0 | 250 0 0 | 950 0 0 |
| 13 2 10 4½ | 2 14 2 | 10 5 0 | 40 7 15 0 | 8 6 8 | 31 13 4 | 1300 251 17 6 | 270 16 8 | 1029 3 4 |
| 14 2 14 3 | 2 18 4 | 11 1 8 | 41 7 18 10½ | 8 10 10 | 32 2 6 | 1400 271 5 0 | 291 13 4 | 1108 0 8 |
| 15 2 18 1½ | 3 2 6 0 | 11 17 6 | 42 8 2 9 | 8 15 0 | 33 5 0 | 1500 290 12 6 | 312 10 0 | 1187 10 0 |
| 16 3 2 0 | 3 6 8 | 12 13 4 | 43 8 6 7½ | 8 19 2 | 34 0 10 | 1600 310 0 0 | 333 6 8 | 1266 13 4 |
| 17 3 5 13½ | 3 10 10 | 13 9 2 | 44 8 10 6 | 9 3 4 | 34 16 8 | 1700 329 7 6 | 354 3 4 | 1345 10 8 |
| 18 3 9 9 | 3 15 0 | 14 5 0 | 45 8 14 4½ | 9 7 6 | 35 12 6 | 1800 348 15 0 | 375 0 0 | 1425 0 0 |
| 19 3 13 7½ | 3 19 2 | 15 0 10 | 46 8 18 3 | 9 11 8 | 36 8 4 | 1900 368 2 6 | 395 16 8 | 1504 3 4 |
| 20 3 17 6 | 4 3 4 | 15 16 8 | 47 9 2 1½ | 9 15 10 | 37 4 2 | 2000 387 10 0 | 416 13 4 | 1583 6 8 |
| 21 4 1 4½ | 4 7 6 | 16 12 6 | 48 9 6 0 | 10 0 0 | 38 0 0 | 2500 474 13 9 | 510 8 4 | 1939 11 8 |
| 22 4 5 3 | 4 11 8 | 17 8 4 | 49 9 9 10½ | 10 4 2 | 38 15 10 | 3000 581 5 0 | 625 0 0 | 2375 0 0 |
| 23 4 9 1½ | 4 15 10 | 18 4 2 | 50 9 13 9 | 10 8 4 | 39 11 8 | 3500 678 2 6 | 729 3 4 | 24770 16 8 |
| 24 4 13 0 | 5 0 0 | 19 0 6 | 60 11 12 6 | 12 10 0 | 47 10 0 | 4000 775 0 0 | 833 6 8 | 3166 13 4 |
| 25 4 16 10½ | 5 4 2 | 19 15 10 | 70 11 13 3 | 14 11 8 | 55 8 4 4 | 4500 871 17 6 | 937 10 0 | 3562 10 0 |
| 26 5 0 9 | 5 8 4 | 20 11 8 | 80 15 10 0 | 16 13 4 | 63 6 8 | 5000 968 15 0 | 1041 13 4 | 3958 6 8 |
| 27 5 4 7½ | 5 12 7 | 21 7 6 | 90 17 8 9 | 18 15 1 | 71 5 0 | 1041 13 4 | 3958 6 8 | |

29. Anniversary meeting of the Local Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Rev. James Johnson took the chair in the unavoidable absence of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

30. Mr. J. S. Leigh and daughter, and Mr. Germain, embarked per mail for England.—Rev. Dr. Moreau, for Elimina.—Chief Lemomu, High Priest of the Mahomedans of Lagos, died at his residence in Lemomu Street, and was interred within the premises of the mosque by permission of the Lieutenant-Governor.

SEPTEMBER.

4. Mr. C. D. Turton, District Commissioner and Acting Puisne Judge, embarked per mail for England.—His Honour Mr. Justice Watt arrived per mail from Cape Coast.

5. The priests and elders of the Mahomedan population of Lagos, headed by Nala and Okolo the Balogan, waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and thanked His Excellency for his sympathy and kind permission respecting their late chief, Lemomu. They were introduced by Mr. Registrar Payne. They sought and obtained the advice of His Excellency, who spoke kindly to them as to filling up the vacant post, which they should do after deliberation among themselves. They should act peaceably and jointly in their deliberations. They returned thanks and expressed gratitude for this interview, and wished His Excellency long life.—The Eastern Assize commenced, and was presided over by His Honour Mr. Justice Watt. The criminal side was adjourned till the arrival of the Hon. S. Woodcock, Queen's Advocate.

16. His Honour Mr. Justice Watt embarked per steamer for Cape Coast.—His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., left in H.M.C.S. Gertrude for the Western Districts, with the messengers of King Tofah, of Porto Novo, to make inquiry about a corpse sent down by the King. They allege that the Katana people murdered the deceased in Katana waters, on his way to Porto Novo, as a messenger to one of the French houses there.—Chief Olumegbou, of Lagos, died yesterday, and was buried.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS ENTERED IN 1880.

| Date. | No. | Name. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Cargo. | Where From. |
|------------|-----|---------------------|------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| Jan. 1... | 1 | Cameroon steamer | British | | General | Liverpool |
| " 2... | 2 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 3... | 3 | Tendec steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Liverpool |
| " 4... | 4 | Nubia steamer | British | | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 5... | 5 | Lualaba steamer | Ditto | | Ditto | Zanzibar |
| " 6... | 6 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Produce | Hamburg |
| " 7... | 7 | King Docemo steamer | British | 158 | General | Sierra Leone |
| " 8... | 8 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 9... | 9 | Madrid steamer | British | | General | Liverpool |
| " 10... | 10 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Produce & Mer. | Porto Novo |
| " 20... | 11 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 21... | 12 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Zanzibar |
| " 22... | 13 | Mathilda | Ditto | 261 | Couries | Hamburg |
| " 22... | 14 | Dolphin | Ditto | 217 | General | Ballast |
| " 23... | 15 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Liverpool |
| " 26... | 16 | Tagus steamer | British | | General | Bonny |
| " 26... | 17 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Liverpool |
| " 27... | 18 | Magaretha Gaiser | Ditto | 389 | General | Hamburg |
| " 27... | 19 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 30... | 20 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| Feb. 1... | 21 | Biafra steamer | British | | General | Liverpool |
| " 2... | 22 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 2... | 23 | Biun steamer | British | | General | Liverpool |
| " 7... | 24 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 7... | 25 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 9... | 26 | Benguela steamer | British | | General | Accra |
| " 9... | 27 | Cardinas steamer | American | 388 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 9... | 28 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Ditto | Bonny |
| " 9... | 29 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | General | Liverpool |
| " 11... | 30 | Kinsembo steamer | British | | General | Porto Novo |
| " 12... | 31 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 13... | 32 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 14... | 33 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | General | Mellicourie |
| " 17... | 34 | Gamboon steamer | Ditto | 327 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 20... | 35 | Africa steamer | Ditto | 157 | Ditto | London |
| " 22... | 36 | Forcados steamer | Ditto | 157 | Ditto | Liverpool |
| " 23... | 37 | Susan Bayley | Ditto | 185 | General | Hamburg |
| " 28... | 38 | Volta steamer | Ditto | 257 | Produc | Porto Novo |
| March 1... | 39 | Renner steamer | Ditto | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 1... | 40 | Ramos steamer | Ditto | 136 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 1... | 41 | Nicoline | German | 332 | General | Ditto |
| " 2... | 42 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Produc | Ditto |
| " 9... | 43 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 10... | 44 | Corisco steamer | British | | General | Liverpool |
| " 12... | 45 | Gaiser steamer | German | 185 | Produc | Porto Novo |
| " 12... | 46 | Columbus | Ditto | 257 | General | Hamburg |
| " 13... | 47 | Mathilde | Ditto | 339 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 15... | 48 | Giacomina | Norwegian | 229 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 18... | 49 | Henry Venn steamer | British | 69 | Ditto | Akassa |
| " 18... | 50 | Ethiopia steamer | Ditto | | General | Liverpool |
| " 18... | 51 | Novo Alipede | Portuguese | 292 | Ditto | Bahia |
| " 18... | 52 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Produc | Ditto |
| " 19... | 53 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 22... | 54 | Ste. Ann | French | 308 | General | Marseilles |
| " 22... | 55 | John Dixon steamer | British | | Ditto | Liverpool |
| " 23... | 56 | Loanda steamer | Ditto | | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 27... | 57 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produc | Porto Novo |
| " 27... | 58 | Renner steamer | British | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 29... | 59 | | | | | |

| Date. | No. | Name. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Cargo. | Where From. |
|------------|-----|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| Mar. 31... | 60 | Gift | British | 278 | General | Godomey |
| April 2... | 61 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 3... | 62 | Forsete | Norwegian | 169 | Ballast | St. Paul de Loando |
| " 3... | 63 | Sengal steamer | British | General | Liverpool | |
| " 6... | 64 | Nubia steamer | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | |
| " 8... | 65 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 10... | 66 | Rennier steamer | British | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 13... | 67 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 14... | 68 | Cameroon steamer | British | General | Liverpool | |
| " 20... | 69 | Boa Fe | Portuguese | 206 | Ditto | Bahia |
| " 24... | 70 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 24... | 71 | Lualaba steamer | British | General | Liverpool | |
| " 25... | 72 | Biafra steamer | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | |
| " 26... | 73 | Ambriz steamer | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | |
| " 26... | 74 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 27... | 75 | Mathilde | Ditto | 228 | General | Hamburg |
| " 27... | 76 | Bonny steamer | British | Ditto | Ditto | |
| " 29... | 77 | Egypt steamer | Ditto | Ditto | Liverpool | |
| " 29... | 78 | Lagos steamer | German | 180 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 29... | 79 | Dana | Danish | 50 | General | Hamburg |
| May 1... | 80 | Tender steamer | German | 180 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 3... | 81 | Carlos steamer | Ditto | 664 | General | Hamburg |
| " 4... | 82 | Titus steamer | Ditto | 729 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 7... | 83 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 7... | 84 | Amonitas | Ditto | 155 | General | Bahia |
| " 7... | 85 | Coanza steamer | British | Ditto | Liverpool | |
| " 8... | 86 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 8... | 87 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 10... | 88 | Louise Leone | French | 287 | General | Marseilles |
| " 11... | 89 | Rennier steamer | British | 64 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 11... | 90 | Formoso steamer | Ditto | 327 | General | Bonny |
| " 11... | 91 | Benguela steamer | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | |
| " 14... | 92 | Opobo steamer | Ditto | 146 | Ditto | Liverpool |
| " 15... | 93 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Produce | Bonny |
| " 18... | 94 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 19... | 95 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 20... | 96 | Africa steamer | British | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 24... | 97 | Tender steamer | German | General | Liverpool | |
| " 24... | 98 | Opobo steamer | British | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 25... | 99 | Finboge | Norwegian | 146 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 25... | 100 | Kinsombo steamer | British | 217 | Coal | Grimsby |
| " 27... | 101 | Rennier steamer | Ditto | 64 | General | Liverpool |
| " 27... | 102 | Mettes | Danish | 129 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 28... | 103 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Coal | Goole |
| " 31... | 104 | K. Jelland | Norwegian | 301 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| June 1... | 105 | Gaboon steamer | British | Ditto | General | Hamburg |
| " 5... | 106 | Lord Jeffrey steamer | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Liverpool |
| " 7... | 107 | Rennier steamer | Ditto | 64 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 8... | 108 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 9... | 109 | Volta steamer | British | Ditto | General | Liverpool |
| " 11... | 110 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 13... | 111 | Ethiopia steamer | British | General | Liverpool | |
| " 14... | 112 | Venus | Portuguese | 341 | Ditto | Bahia |
| " 16... | 113 | Esther and Sophie | German | 288 | Ballast | Congo |
| " 16... | 114 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 16... | 115 | Rennier steamer | British | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 18... | 116 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 22... | 117 | Corisco steamer | British | Ditto | General | Liverpool |
| " 24... | 118 | Sicilian steamer | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | |
| " 25... | 119 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 26... | 120 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 28... | 121 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 28... | 122 | Sydenham steamer | British | General | Liverpool | |
| " 30... | 123 | Nubia steamer | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | |
| July 2... | 124 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 2... | 125 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 3... | 126 | Rennier steamer | British | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 4... | 127 | Loanda steamer | Ditto | General | Liverpool | |
| " 8... | 128 | Guadiana | Portuguese | 188 | Ditto | Bahia |
| " 8... | 129 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 9... | 130 | Forteccas | Portuguese | 156 | General | Pernambuco |

| Date. | No. | Name. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Cargo. | Where From. |
|------------|-----|--------------------|------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| July 9... | 131 | Valioza | Portuguese | 156 | General | Pernambuco |
| " 9... | 132 | Benin steamer | British | 50 | Produce | Hamburg |
| " 10... | 133 | Tender steamer | German | 377 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 12... | 134 | Congo steamer | British | 179 | Ditto | Liverpool |
| " 14... | 135 | Joseph | French | 261 | Ditto | Leckie |
| " 15... | 136 | Lagos steamer | German | 391 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 17... | 137 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 18... | 138 | Cameroon | British | 289 | General | Liverpool |
| " 19... | 139 | Lagos steamer | German | 179 | Ditto | Bahia |
| " 21... | 140 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Grand Bassa |
| " 23... | 141 | Mathilde | Ditto | 64 | Ditto | London |
| " 23... | 142 | Ville de Bruxelles | French | 388 | Ditto | Hamburg |
| " 24... | 143 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | New York |
| " 26... | 144 | Perseverance | French | 566 | Ditto | Marselles |
| " 26... | 145 | Ambriz | British | 211 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 28... | 146 | Gottlieb | German | 289 | Coals | Grimsby |
| Aug. 3... | 147 | Lualaba steamer | British | 179 | Ditto | Liverpool |
| " 4... | 148 | Nicolia | German | 90 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 5... | 149 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 157 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 7... | 150 | Margaretha Gaiser | Ditto | 396 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 7... | 151 | Cardinas | American | 326 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 8... | 152 | Jamicara steamer | British | 253 | Ditto | Cape Town |
| " 9... | 153 | Gaiser steamer | German | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 11... | 154 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 11... | 155 | Bonny steamer | British | 157 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 13... | 156 | Renner steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 14... | 157 | Benguela steamer | Ditto | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 18... | 158 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 21... | 159 | Rennier steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 30... | 160 | Lagos steamer | British | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 30... | 161 | Susan Bayley | British | 219 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 31... | 162 | Tender steamer | German | 325 | Ditto | Ditto |
| Sept. 1... | 163 | Kinsombo steamer | British | 326 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 3... | 164 | Gloria | Norwegian | 326 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 3... | 165 | Tender steamer | German | 253 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 30... | 166 | Africa steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 30... | 167 | Delphin | German | 219 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 31... | 168 | Mathilde | Ditto | 326 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 3... | 169 | Marie Louise | French | 326 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 3... | 170 | Lagos steamer | German | 326 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 4... | 171 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 326 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 7... | 172 | Volta steamer | British | 326 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 8... | 173 | Venus | Portuguese | 306 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 8... | 174 | Legeiro | Ditto | 241 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 12... | 175 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 13... | 177 | Cardinas | German | 382 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 14... | 178 | Gaboon steamer | British | 270 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 15... | 179 | Leven | French | 398 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 16... | 180 | Louise Antoine | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 16... | 181 | Tender steamer | German | 266 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 17... | 182 | Daring | British | 58 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 18... | 183 | Rennier steamer | Ditto | 224 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 18... | 184 | Cecillie | Danish | 224 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 20... | 185 | Ethiopia steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 21... | 186 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 22... | 187 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 23... | 188 | Emmie and Oita | Ditto | 266 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 26... | 189 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Zanzibar |
| " 27... | 190 | Bertha steamer | Ditto | 299 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 28... | 191 | Corisco steamer | British | 64 | Ditto | Hamburg |
| " 30... | 192 | Rennier steamer | Ditto | 64 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| Oct. 4... | 193 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 4... | 194 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 6... | 195 | Loanda steamer | British | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 8... | 196 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 9... | 197 | Boa Fe | Brazilian | 266 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 9... | 198 | Roquelle steamer | British | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 10... | 199 | Nubia steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 11... | 200 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |

PAYNE'S LAGOS AND WEST AFRICAN

| Date. | No. | Name. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Cargo. | Where From. |
|------------|-----|------------------------|------------|-----------|---------|----------------|
| Oct. 15... | 201 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 18... | 202 | Congo steamer | British | 68 | General | Liverpool |
| " 18... | 203 | Henry Venn steamer | Ditto | 231 | Produce | River Niger |
| " 18... | 204 | J. G. Fishchete | German | 90 | Ballast | Rio de Janeiro |
| " 18... | 205 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 20... | 206 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 335 | General | Ditto |
| " 25... | 207 | Nova Gratidao | Portuguese | 391 | Ballast | Bahia |
| " 25... | 208 | Richard Wallace | French | 50 | Produce | Marseilles |
| " 26... | 209 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 26... | 210 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 29... | 211 | Cameroon steamer | British | 50 | General | Liverpool |
| " 30... | 212 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| Nov. 1... | 213 | Gaiser | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 2... | 214 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 3... | 215 | Brescia | French | 261 | Ditto | Kotonoo |
| " 3... | 216 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 4... | 217 | Ambrix steamer | British | 179 | General | Liverpool |
| " 4... | 218 | Gaiser steamer | German | 90 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 7... | 219 | Lualaba steamer | British | 90 | General | Liverpool |
| " 8... | 220 | Lagos steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 8... | 221 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 9... | 222 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 12... | 223 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 12... | 224 | Sotham's Trader st'm'r | British | 29 | General | Sierra Leone |
| " 12... | 225 | Astrea | German | 298 | Ditto | Hamburg |
| " 13... | 226 | Ramos steamer | British | 136 | Ballast | Leeward |
| " 15... | 227 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 15... | 228 | Senegal steamer | British | 50 | General | Liverpool |
| " 18... | 229 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 20... | 230 | Boa Fe | Brazilian | 220 | General | Accra |
| " 24... | 231 | Ocean Queen | British | 60 | Ditto | Little Popo |
| " 25... | 232 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 25... | 233 | Kinsombo steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 28... | 234 | Africa steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 28... | 235 | Benin steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| Dec. 1... | 236 | Bruno Marie | German | 297 | General | Hamburg |
| " 2... | 237 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 4... | 238 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 6... | 239 | Torcas steamer | British | 327 | General | Leeward |
| " 6... | 240 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 8... | 241 | Astrea | German | 223 | General | Hamburg |
| " 8... | 242 | Benguela steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 15... | 243 | Gloria | Norwegian | 252 | Produce | Liverpool |
| " 15... | 244 | Mathilde | German | 223 | General | Kotonoo |
| " 15... | 245 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Produce | Hamburg |
| " 17... | 246 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 17... | 247 | Wfayumber steamer | British | 50 | General | Ditto |
| " 23... | 248 | Gaboon steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 24... | 249 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 24... | 250 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ballast | Ditto |
| " 27... | 251 | Corisco steamer | British | 50 | General | Liverpool |
| " 29... | 252 | Volta steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |

VESSELS CLEARED IN 1880.

| Date. | No. | Name. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Cargo. | Where For. |
|-----------|-----|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Jan. 2... | 1 | Ellida | Norwegian | 186 | Produce | Channel for orders |
| " 2... | 2 | Ambriz steamer | British | 389 | Ditto | Mars., via Kotonoo |
| " 6... | 3 | Louis Antoine | French | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 9... | 4 | Lagos steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto, via Badagry |
| " 10... | 5 | Tender steamer | British | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 13... | 6 | Senegal steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 15... | 7 | Lagos steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 16... | 8 | Tender steamer | British | 90 | General | Ditto |
| " 17... | 9 | Cameroon steamer | German | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 17... | 10 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | General | Porto Novo |

ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1882.

| Date. | No. | Name. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Cargo. | Where For. |
|------------|-----|--------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------|
| Jan. 19... | 11 | Maria steamer | Ditto | 322 | Produce | Hamburg |
| " 20... | 12 | Ariel | British | 199 | Ditto | Falmouth for orders |
| " 20... | 13 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Courtesies | Akassa |
| " 22... | 14 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 23... | 15 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | General | Ditto |
| " 23... | 16 | Nubia steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 24... | 17 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 28... | 18 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 28... | 19 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| Feb. 2... | 20 | Lualaba steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 3... | 21 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 4... | 22 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 7... | 23 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 10... | 24 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 10... | 25 | Mathilde | Ditto | 266 | Produce | Falmouth |
| " 11... | 26 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 14... | 27 | Magaretha Gaiser | Ditto | 386 | Produce | Hamburg, via Palma |
| " 14... | 28 | Biafra steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 16... | 29 | Delphin | German | 217 | Produce | Falmouth |
| " 18... | 30 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 18... | 31 | Gardenas | American | 338 | Ditto | Gaboon River |
| " 20... | 32 | Benguela | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 23... | 33 | Renner steamer | Ditto | 64 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 24... | 34 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 28... | 35 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 28... | 36 | Ramos steamer | British | 136 | Ditto | Ditto |
| March 4... | 37 | Kinsembo steamer | Ditto | 38 | Ramos steamer | Ditto |
| " 4... | 38 | Susan Bailey | Ditto | 136 | Ballast | Bonny |
| " 5... | 39 | Gaboon steamer | Ditto | 157 | Produce | London |
| " 8... | 40 | Gaiser steamer | German | 185 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 12... | 41 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Salt | Ditto |
| " 16... | 42 | African steamer | German | 50 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 17... | 43 | Tender steamer | German | 258 | Ditto | Bahia |
| " 19... | 44 | Viajante | Portuguese | 90 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 20... | 45 | Lagos steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 23... | 46 | Volta steamer | British | 64 | Tobacco | Hamburg |
| " 24... | 47 | Tender steamer | German | 331 | Produce | Falmouth |
| " 27... | 48 | Renner steamer | British | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 29... | 49 | Nicoline steamer | Ditto | 257 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 29... | 50 | Columbus | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 30... | 51 | Corisco steamer | British | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 31... | 52 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| April 3... | 53 | Renner steamer | British | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 3... | 54 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 9... | 55 | Ethiopia steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 9... | 56 | Tender steamer | British | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 10... | 57 | Loanda steamer | German | 167 | Ballast | London |
| " 12... | 58 | Roebeck | Ditto | 325 | Produce | Hamburg |
| " 12... | 59 | Mathilde | German | 109 | Ditto | Falmouth |
| " 19... | 60 | Forsete | Norwegian | 69 | General | Akassa |
| " 19... | 61 | Henry Venn steamer | British | 69 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 21... | 62 | Senegal steamer | German | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 22... | 63 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 26... | 64 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 26... | 65 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 26... | 66 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 26... | 67 | Nubia steamer | British | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 30... | 68 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | General | Porto Novo |
| May 1... | 69 | Cameroon steamer | British | 64 | Spirits | Porto Novo |
| " 2... | 70 | Lagos steamer | British | 64 | General | Ditto |
| " 4... | 71 | Renner steamer | British | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 4... | 72 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 5... | 73 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 8... | 74 | Lualaba steamer | British | 179 | General | Ditto |
| " 10... | 75 | Gaiser steamer | German | 327 | Ballast | Bonny |
| " 15... | 76 | Fornosa steamer | British | 50 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 15... | 77 | Tender steamer | German | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 15... | 78 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |

| Date. | No. | Name. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Cargo. | Where From. |
|------------|-----|------------------------|------------|-----------|---------|----------------|
| Oct. 15... | 201 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 18... | 202 | Congo steamer | British | 68 | General | Liverpool |
| " 18... | 203 | Henry Venn steamer | Ditto | 231 | Produce | Rio de Janeiro |
| " 18... | 204 | J. G. Fischarte | German | 90 | Ballast | Porto Novo |
| " 18... | 205 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 50 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 18... | 206 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 335 | General | Bahia |
| " 20... | 207 | Nova Gratidao | Portuguese | 391 | Ballast | Marseilles |
| " 25... | 208 | Richard Wallace | French | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 25... | 209 | Tender steamer | German | 179 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 26... | 210 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Produce | Liverpool |
| " 26... | 211 | Cameroun steamer | British | 50 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 29... | 212 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 30... | 213 | Gaiser | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| Nov. 1... | 214 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 2... | 215 | Brescia | French | 261 | Ditto | Kotonoo |
| " 3... | 216 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 3... | 217 | Ambriz steamer | British | 29 | General | Liverpool |
| " 4... | 218 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 7... | 219 | Lualaba steamer | British | 50 | General | Liverpool |
| " 8... | 220 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 8... | 221 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 9... | 222 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 12... | 223 | Tender steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 12... | 224 | Sotham's Trader st'm'r | British | 29 | General | Sierra Leone |
| " 12... | 225 | Astrea | German | 298 | Ditto | Hamburg |
| " 13... | 226 | Ramos steamer | British | 136 | Ballast | Leeward |
| " 15... | 227 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 15... | 228 | Senegal steamer | British | 29 | General | Liverpool |
| " 18... | 229 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 20... | 230 | Boa Fe | Brazilian | 220 | General | Accra |
| " 24... | 231 | Ocean Queen | British | 60 | Ditto | Little Popo |
| " 25... | 232 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 25... | 233 | Kinsembo steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Liverpool |
| " 28... | 234 | Africa steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| Dec. 1... | 235 | Benin steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 2... | 236 | Bruno Marie | German | 297 | General | Hamburg |
| " 4... | 237 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 6... | 238 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 6... | 239 | Torcalos steamer | British | 327 | General | Leeward |
| " 8... | 240 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 8... | 241 | Astrea | German | 223 | General | Hamburg |
| " 15... | 242 | Benguela steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Liverpool |
| " 15... | 243 | Gloria | Norwegian | 252 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 15... | 244 | Mathilde | German | 223 | General | Kotonoo |
| " 15... | 245 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Produce | Hamburg |
| " 17... | 246 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 17... | 247 | Wfayumbar steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 23... | 248 | Gaboon steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 24... | 249 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Produce | Porto Novo |
| " 24... | 250 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ballast | Ditto |
| " 27... | 251 | Corisco steamer | British | 50 | General | Liverpool |
| " 29... | 252 | Volta steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |

VESSELS CLEARED IN 1880.

| Date. | No. | Name. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Cargo. | Where For. |
|-----------|-----|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Jan. 2... | 1 | Ellida | Norwegian | 186 | Produce | Channel for orders |
| " 2... | 2 | Ambriz steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Mars., via Kotonoo |
| " 6... | 3 | Louis Antoine | French | 389 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 9... | 4 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | General | Ditto, via Badagry |
| " 10... | 5 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 10... | 6 | Senegal steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 13... | 7 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 15... | 8 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 16... | 9 | Cameroun steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 17... | 10 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | General | Porto Novo |

| Date. | No. | Name. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Cargo. | Where For. |
|------------|-----|--------------------|------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Jan. 10... | 11 | Maria steamer | Ditto | 322 | Produce | Hamburg |
| " 20... | 12 | Ariel | British | 199 | Ditto | Falm'th for orders |
| " 20... | 13 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Couries | Akassa |
| " 22... | 14 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 22... | 15 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | General | Ditto |
| " 23... | 16 | Nubia steamer | British | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 24... | 17 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 28... | 18 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 28... | 19 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| Feb. 2... | 20 | Lualaba steamer | Ditto | 50 | General | Hamb'g, via Palma |
| " 3... | 21 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 4... | 22 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 7... | 23 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 10... | 24 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 10... | 25 | Mathilde | Ditto | 266 | Produce | Falmouth |
| " 11... | 26 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 14... | 27 | Magaretha Gaiser | Ditto | 386 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 14... | 28 | Biafra steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 16... | 29 | Delphin | German | 217 | Produce | Falmouth |
| " 18... | 30 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 20... | 31 | Gardenas | American | 338 | Ditto | Gaboon River |
| " 23... | 32 | Benguela | British | 64 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 24... | 33 | Renner steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 24... | 34 | Gaiser steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 28... | 35 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 28... | 36 | Ramos steamer | British | 136 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 28... | 37 | Kinsembo steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| March 4... | 38 | Ramos steamer | Ditto | 136 | Ballast | Bonny |
| " 4... | 39 | Susan Bailey | Ditto | 157 | Produce | London |
| " 5... | 40 | Gaboon steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 8... | 41 | Gaiser steamer | German | 185 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 8... | 42 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Salt | Ditto |
| " 12... | 43 | Africa steamer | British | 50 | General | Ditto |
| " 16... | 44 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 17... | 45 | Viajante | Portuguese | 258 | Ditto | Bahia |
| " 19... | 46 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 20... | 47 | Volta steamer | British | 50 | General | Ditto |
| " 23... | 48 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 24... | 49 | Renner steamer | British | 64 | Tobacco | Ditto |
| " 27... | 50 | Nicoline steamer | German | 331 | Produce | Hamburg |
| " 29... | 51 | Corisco steamer | British | 257 | Ditto | Falmouth |
| " 29... | 52 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 30... | 53 | Renner steamer | British | 64 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 31... | 54 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| April 3... | 55 | Ethiopia steamer | British | 50 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 3... | 56 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | General | Ditto |
| " 9... | 57 | Loanda steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 9... | 58 | Roe buck | Ditto | 167 | Ballast | London |
| " 10... | 59 | Mathilde | German | 325 | Produce | Hamburg |
| " 12... | 60 | Forsete | German | 169 | Ditto | Falmouth |
| " 19... | 61 | Henry Venn steamer | British | 69 | General | Akassa |
| " 19... | 62 | Senegal steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 21... | 64 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 22... | 65 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 26... | 66 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 26... | 67 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 26... | 68 | Nubia steamer | British | 69 | General | Ditto |
| " 30... | 69 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | General | Porto Novo |
| May 1... | 70 | Cameroun steamer | British | 90 | Spirits | Porto Novo |
| " 2... | 71 | Lagos steamer | German | 64 | General | Ditto |
| " 4... | 72 | Renner steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 4... | 73 | Tender steamer | German | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 8... | 75 | Lualaba steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 10... | 76 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | General | Ditto |
| " 15... | 77 | Formosa steamer | British | 327 | Ballast | Bonny |
| " 15... | 78 | Tender steamer | German | 50 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 15... | 79 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |

| Date. | No. | Name. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Cargo. | Where For. |
|-----------|-----|---------------------|------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| May 14... | 80 | Ambiz steamer | British | 146 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 19... | 81 | Opobo steamer | Ditto | 50 | Spirits | Ditto |
| " 20... | 82 | Tender steamer | German | 64 | General | Ditto |
| " 21... | 83 | Renner steamer | British | 729 | Produce | Hamburg |
| " 22... | 84 | Titus steamer | German | 664 | Ditto | St Vincent for orders |
| " 22... | 85 | Carlos steamer | Ditto | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 25... | 86 | Coanza | British | 155 | Produce | Hamburg |
| " 27... | 87 | Lagos steamer | German | 146 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 28... | 88 | Opobo steamer | British | 180 | Ballast | Bonny |
| " 28... | 89 | Dana steamer | Danish | 90 | Produce | Harburg |
| " 29... | 90 | Bonny steamer | British | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 31... | 91 | Benguela steamer | Ditto | 100 | General | Falmouth for orders |
| June 1... | 92 | Amoenitas steamer | German | 160 | Produce | Hamburg |
| " 2... | 93 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 4... | 94 | Renner steamer | British | 228 | Produce | Falm'th for orders |
| " 4... | 95 | Mathilde | German | 158 | Ditto | Liverpool |
| " 5... | 96 | King Docemo steamer | British | 130 | Ditto | Marseilles |
| " 8... | 97 | Mette | Danish | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 9... | 98 | Lagos steamer | German | 160 | Produce | Bahia |
| " 10... | 99 | Africa steamer | British | 179 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 11... | 100 | Boa Fe | Brazilian | 50 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 12... | 101 | Renner steamer | British | 90 | Produce | Bahia |
| " 12... | 102 | Tender steamer | German | 64 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 13... | 103 | Kinsembo | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 15... | 104 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 16... | 105 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 50 | Spirits | Ditto |
| " 18... | 106 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 20... | 107 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 179 | General | Ditto |
| " 21... | 108 | Gaboon steamer | British | 90 | General | Ditto |
| " 23... | 109 | Renner steamer | Ditto | 64 | General | Ditto |
| " 27... | 110 | Volta steamer | Ditto | 179 | General | Ditto |
| " 28... | 111 | Tender steamer | German | 179 | General | Ditto |
| July 2... | 112 | Finboge | Norwegian | 50 | General | Ditto |
| " 3... | 113 | Ethiopia steamer | British | 216 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 5... | 114 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | General | Ditto |
| " 7... | 115 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | General | Ditto |
| " 10... | 116 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | General | Ditto |
| " 11... | 117 | Corisco steamer | British | 179 | Ballast | Bonny |
| " 12... | 118 | Easter and Sophia | German | 288 | Produce | Falmouth |
| " 12... | 119 | Kjelland | Norwegian | 301 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 12... | 120 | Venus | Portuguese | 306 | General | Witt and Busch |
| " 13... | 121 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Ditto | St. Thomas |
| " 14... | 122 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 16... | 123 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 17... | 124 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 17... | 125 | Nubia steamer | British | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 22... | 126 | Loanda steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 26... | 127 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Ballast | Cape Palmas |
| " 30... | 128 | Ville de Bruxelles | French | 179 | General | Kutuno |
| Aug. 2... | 129 | Congo steamer | British | 391 | General | Ditto |
| " 4... | 130 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Spirits | Ditto |
| " 4... | 131 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | General | Ditto |
| " 4... | 132 | Guadiana | Portuguese | 188 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 5... | 133 | Renner steamer | British | 64 | General | Ditto |
| " 6... | 134 | Cameroon steamer | Ditto | 179 | General | Ditto |
| " 7... | 135 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | General | Ditto |
| " 7... | 136 | Malembu steamer | British | 179 | General | Ditto |
| " 9... | 137 | Gottlieb | German | 211 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 11... | 138 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | General | Ditto |
| " 12... | 139 | Proteccass Valioza | Portuguese | 156 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 13... | 140 | Mathilde | German | 261 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 14... | 141 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | General | Ditto |
| " 14... | 142 | Joseph | French | 377 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 17... | 143 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | General | Ditto |
| " 17... | 144 | Renner steamer | British | 64 | Gunpowder | Ditto |
| " 17... | 145 | Ambriz steamer | Ditto | 50 | General | Ditto |
| " 18... | 146 | Tender steamer | German | 179 | Produce | Ditto |
| " 18... | 147 | Gardenas steamer | American | 388 | Produce & Mer. | N' York via Wydah |
| " 20... | 148 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | General | [dah] |

| Date. | No. | Name. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Cargo. | Where For. |
|------------|-----|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| Aug. 25... | 149 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 25... | 150 | Lualaba steamer | British | 396 | Produce | Harburg |
| " 28... | 151 | Margeratha Gaiser | German | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 30... | 152 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 50 | Spirits | Ditto |
| Sept. 1... | 153 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 90 | General | Ditto |
| " 6... | 154 | Jamaican steamer | British | 157 | Produce | London |
| " 7... | 155 | Lagos steamer | German | 64 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 8... | 156 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 8... | 157 | Renner steamer | British | 325 | Produce | Harburg |
| " 8... | 158 | Benguela steamer | Ditto | 399 | General | Leeward |
| " 9... | 159 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | Ballast | Porto Novo |
| " 10... | 160 | Susan Bayley | British | 219 | Produce | Falmouth |
| " 11... | 161 | Kinsembo steamer | Ditto | 64 | Ballast | Porto Novo |
| " 11... | 162 | Tender steamer | German | 24 | General | Ditto |
| " 17... | 163 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 18... | 164 | Mathilde | Ditto | 64 | General | Ditto |
| " 18... | 165 | Gardenas | Ditto | 22 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 20... | 166 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 22 | Couries | Porto Novo |
| " 22... | 167 | Delphine | Ditto | 50 | Salt and Spirits | Ditto |
| " 22... | 168 | Africa steamer | British | 224 | Produce | Harburg |
| " 24... | 169 | Renner steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Porto Novo |
| " 24... | 170 | Lagos steamer | German | 253 | Couries | Whydah |
| " 24... | 171 | Volta steamer | Ditto | 64 | General | Ditto |
| " 30... | 172 | Lagos steamer | British | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 30... | 173 | Cecilie | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 30... | 174 | Tender steamer | German | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 30... | 175 | Gaboone steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| Oct. 2... | 177 | Gloria | Norwegian | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 3... | 178 | Renner steamer | British | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 4... | 179 | Renner steamer | French | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 5... | 180 | Tender steamer | German | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 6... | 181 | Leven | French | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 8... | 182 | Lagos steamer | German | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 11... | 184 | Boa Fe | Brazilian | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 13... | 186 | Lagos steamer | German | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 15... | 187 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 16... | 188 | Corisco steamer | British | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 19... | 189 | Emmi and Otto | German | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 21... | 190 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 22... | 191 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 23... | 192 | Perseverance | French | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 23... | 193 | Bertha | German | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 23... | 194 | Loander steamer | British | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 23... | 195 | J. G. Fischete | German | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 25... | 196 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 25... | 197 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 28... | 198 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 30... | 199 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 30... | 200 | Nubia steamer | British | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| Nov. 1... | 201 | Malemba steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 2... | 202 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 3... | 203 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 5... | 204 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 5... | 205 | Congo steamer | British | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 8... | 206 | Brescia | French | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 9... | 207 | Tender steamer | German | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 9... | 208 | Gaiser steamer | German | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 13... | 209 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 13... | 210 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 14... | 211 | Cameroon steamer | British | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 16... | 212 | Astrea | German | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 18... | 213 | Ligeiro | Portuguese | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 18... | 214 | Forcas steamer | British | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 19... | 215 | Renner steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 22... | 216 | Tender steamer | German | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 22... | 217 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Ditto |

PAYNES LAGOS AND WEST AFRICAN

| Date. | No. | Name. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Cargo. | Where For. |
|------------|-----|-----------------------|------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|
| Nov. 22... | 218 | Ambriz steamer | British | | | [Western Ports. |
| " 24... | 219 | Boa Fe | Brazilian | 206 | General | St. Thomas, via |
| " 28... | 220 | Lualaba steamer | British | | | |
| Dec. 4... | 221 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 4... | 222 | Gaiser steamer | Ditto | 179 | Ditto | Di.to |
| " 6... | 223 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Salt | Ditto |
| " 7... | 224 | Senegal steamer | British | | | |
| " 7... | 225 | Henry Venn steamer | Ditto | 68 | General | River Niger |
| " 11... | 226 | Ramos steamer | Ditto | 136 | Ballast | Leeward |
| " 11... | 227 | Richard Wallace | French | 391 | Produce | Marseilles |
| " 14... | 228 | Kinsimbo steamer | British | | | |
| " 15... | 229 | Lagos steamer | German | 90 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 15... | 230 | Bruno Marie | Ditto | 297 | Produce | Hamb'g, via Palma |
| " 15... | 231 | Sotham's Trader st'm' | British | 29 | General | River Niger |
| " 18... | 232 | Gloria | Norwegian | 253 | Produce | Marseilles |
| " 18... | 233 | Africa steamer | British | | | |
| " 20... | 234 | Astrea | German | 223 | Produce | Falmouth |
| " 21... | 235 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | General | Porto Novo |
| " 22... | 236 | Lagos steamer | Ditto | 90 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 24... | 237 | Tender steamer | Ditto | 50 | Ditto | Ditto |
| " 24... | 238 | Venus | Portuguese | 306 | Produce | Lisbon |
| " 24... | 239 | Benguela steamer | British | | | |
| " 29... | 240 | Mathilde | German | | | |
| " 29... | 241 | Coanza steamer | British | 223 | Produce | Hamburg |

GENERAL EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND SHIPPING
of the Settlement of Lagos, for the Year 1880; also Amount
of Customs Revenue collected.
EXPORTS.

Total Exports from 1st January to 31st
December £576,510 0 10

IMPORTS.

Total Imports from 1st January to 31st
December £376,215 8 5

REVENUE.

Total Amount of Customs Revenue ... £47,987 1 1

Ditto Expenditure 55,475 14 2

EXPORTS.

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | 1879. | 1880. |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1862... | 77,933 | 61,932 | 1862... | 7,130 | 6,510 | | |
| 1863... | 171,138 | 158,341 | 1863... | 16,708 | 15,837 | | |
| 1864... | 120,806 | 166,993 | 1864... | 21,335 | 22,866 | | |
| 1865... | 114,284 | 175,636 | 1865... | 24,081 | 24,095 | | |
| 1866... | 220,766 | 262,699 | 1866... | 23,823 | 23,602 | | |
| 1867... | 321,977 | 513,157 | 1867... | 30,105 | 23,602 | | |
| 1868... | 340,815 | 517,253 | 1868... | 33,896 | 33,711 | | |
| 1869... | 416,805 | 669,589 | 1869... | 40,622 | 39,421 | | |
| 1870... | 400,558 | 515,304 | 1870... | 42,875 | 42,379 | | |
| 1871... | 391,653 | 589,802 | 1871... | 45,612 | 45,611 | | |
| 1872... | 366,256 | 444,848 | 1872... | 41,346 | 41,346 | | |
| 1873... | 258,883 | 406,986 | 1873... | 52,240 | 52,225 | | |
| 1874... | 346,068 | 486,327 | 1874... | 39,350 | 37,296 | | |
| 1875... | 459,730 | 517,1535 | 1875... | 43,366 | 44,379 | | |
| 1876... | 476,812 | 619,266 | 1876... | 46,448 | 45,170 | | |
| 1877... | 614,359 | 734,707 | 1877... | 59,389 | 42,395 | | |
| 1878... | 483,623 | 577,336 | 1878... | 50,889 | 49,735 | | |
| 1879... | 527,871 | 654,379 | 1879... | 54,939 | 45,934 | | |
| 1880... | 376,215 | 576,570 | 1880... | 47,987 | 55,475 | | |

RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTS.

| Articles. | Quantity. | Value. |
|---|--------------------|----------------|
| | Tons. cwt. qr. lb. | |
| Beniseed... | 4 1 3 12 | £56 6 3 |
| Palm Kernels... | 27,779 9 0 23 | 319,444 14 0 |
| | Gallons. | |
| Palm Oil | 2,469,418 | 208,794 1 6 |
| Cotton (Raw)... | 162 | 526 8 7 1/2 |
| Ivory | 1,410 1/2 | 368 12 1 |
| British, Foreign, and Native Manufactures | 125,189 | 9 4 1/2 |
| | | £654,379 11 10 |

£355,399 1 7 £289,631 11 11

C. PIKE,
Assistant Collector and Treasurer.

Custom House, Lagos, January 31, 1881.

ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1882.

ARTICLES FOR EXPORTATION.

| Articles. | Countries Exported to. | Articles. | Countries Exported to. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|
| Baskets | Brazils. | Hides | France. | 1863.—British.... | 60 | 21,755 |
| Beniseed.... | Gt. Britain. | Ivory | Gt. Britain. | " —Foreign ... | 43 | 8,602 |
| " | France. | " | France. | 1864.—British.... | 56 | 403 |
| " | Germany. | " | Germany. | " —Foreign ... | 72 | 21,275 |
| Black Oil | Gt. Britain. | Kolah Nuts . | Porto Novo. | 1865.—British.... | 58 | 21,874 |
| Calabashes . | Sierra Leone. | " | River Niger | " —Foreign ... | 56 | 1,454 |
| Camwood | Gt. Britain. | " | Brazils. | 1866.—British.... | 78 | 600 |
| Cocoa Nuts . | Gt. Britain. | Palm Kernels | Gt. Britain. | " —Foreign ... | 57 | 1,730 |
| Corn | Sierra Leone. | " | France. | 1867.—British.... | 124 | 13,956 |
| " | Gt. Britain. | " | Germany. | " —Foreign ... | 80 | 2,728 |
| Cotton | Gt. Britain. | " | Windward. | 1868.—British.... | 116 | 838 |
| " | Gt. Britain. | " | Leeward. | " —Foreign ... | 62 | 2,963 |
| " | France. | Palm Oil ... | Gt. Britain. | 1869.—British.... | 172 | 653 |
| Country Cloth | Gt. Britain. | " | France. | " —Foreign ... | 117 | 4,641 |
| " | Gambia. | " | Gambia. | 1870.—British.... | 156 | 1,292 |
| " | Sierra Leone. | " | Windward. | " —Foreign ... | 99 | 22,068 |
| " | Gt. Britain. | " | Leeward. | 1871.—British.... | 102 | 1,064 |
| " | Gt. Britain. | Pepper ... | Gt. Britain. | " —Foreign ... | 83 | 6,009 |
| Egusi Seed... | Gt. Britain. | Shea Butter . | Gt. Britain. | 1872.—British.... | 171 | 774 |
| " | Brazils. | " | Windward. | " —Foreign ... | 97 | 5,405 |
| Ground Nuts | Gt. Britain. | Soap | Brazils. | 1873.—British.... | 171 | 887 |
| Gum | Gt. Britain. | Spice | Brazils. | " —Foreign ... | 95 | 5,256 |
| Hides..... | Gt. Britain. | Yams | Gt. Britain. | 1874.—British.... | 195 | 5,559 |

SHIPPING:

VESSELS ENTERED.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
|-------------------|-------|---------|
| 1863.—British.... | 58 | 1,408 |
| " —Foreign ... | 41 | 8,127 |
| 1864.—British.... | 57 | 21,663 |
| " —Foreign ... | 75 | 13,693 |
| 1865.—British.... | 59 | 21,956 |
| " —Foreign ... | 52 | 11,391 |
| 1866.—British.... | 91 | 39,174 |
| 1867.—British.... | 119 | 44,391 |
| " —Foreign ... | 79 | 20,053 |
| 1868.—British.... | 118 | 46,575 |
| " —Foreign ... | 65 | 16,080 |
| 1869.—British.... | 170 | 64,125 |
| " —Foreign ... | 117 | 36,273 |
| 1870.—British.... | 159 | 77,218 |
| " —Foreign ... | 99 | 22,577 |
| 1871.—British.... | 191 | 106,003 |
| " —Foreign ... | 87 | 19,773 |
| 1872.—British.... | 177 | 97,423 |
| " —Foreign ... | 91 | 21,265 |
| 1873.—British.... | 173 | 97,514 |
| " —Foreign ... | 101 | 21,318 |
| 1874.—British.... | 186 | 106,699 |
| " —Foreign ... | 193 | 21,052 |
| 1875.—British.... | 179 | 112,003 |
| " —Foreign ... | 127 | 26,920 |
| 1876.—British.... | 178 | 112,804 |
| " —Foreign ... | 141 | 29,300 |
| 1877.—British.... | 179 | 126,410 |
| " —Foreign ... | 164 | 35,940 |
| 1878.—British.... | 184 | 152,040 |
| " —Foreign ... | 182 | 31,432 |
| 1879.—British.... | 212 | 141,590 |
| " —Foreign ... | 218 | 38,819 |

| Countries. | Imports. | Exports. |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| United Kingdom | £271,780 9 0 | £221,622 11 11 1/2 |
| British Colonies : | | |
| Sierra Leone ... | 2,222 12 1 | — |
| Windward | 3,696 16 6 | 1,671 13 4 |
| Foreign Countries: | | |
| France | 49,642 2 6 | 175,132 2 4 |
| Germany | 114,619 8 11 | 115,941 6 0 |
| Belgium | 9,832 13 9 | — |
| Brazils.... | 28,745 11 8 | 18,076 0 9 |
| America | 2,779 2 0 | — |
| Teneriffe | 314 16 10 | — |
| Madeira | 413 16 7 | — |
| Leeward | 4,493 16 9 | 2,208 7 8 |
| River Niger | 3,730 8 7 | — |
| Mozambique | 6,173 18 0 | — |
| Zanzibar | 26,486 9 8 | — |
| Porto Novo | 2,904 14 3 | 119,727 9 9 1/2 |
| Wheme | 29 0 0 | — |
| " —Foreign ... | | |
| | | |

£527,871 17 1 £654,379 11 10

£527,871 17 1 £654,379 11 10

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations are published in accordance with Ordinance No. 3 of 1878, and shall be applied and be carried into effect in the case of all ships in the Harbour. A copy thereof is to be posted by the master in some part of the ship accessible to all persons on board during the whole time such ship is in the Harbour, and for every day's failure in doing so, the master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings:—

1. None of the white crew shall be on shore except on duty, or from urgent necessity, between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
2. Any white seaman found straggling on shore, except between the hours of 5 a.m. till 10 a.m., and 3 p.m. till 9 p.m., may be apprehended by the police, and, on conviction, be fined in any amount not exceeding 10s.

3. None of the white crew shall be sent away in boat, unless under an awning, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

4. No white seaman shall be employed aloft, over the side, or in any other position exposed to the sun, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., except when coming into, or going out of, the harbour, or mooring or unmooring.

5. Fresh provisions, meat and vegetables, shall be issued to the crew at least every other day.

6. Awnings shall be spread both in rainy and dry weather, over the fore-castle, as well as the quarter-deck, of all vessels lying in the harbour.

7. All orders affecting the sanitary condition of the crew, issued by the Health Officer, shall be promptly complied with.

8. The Master of the ship shall immediately on the appearance of disease, communicate with the Health Officer, who will furnish the necessary attendance.

9. In the event of there being much sickness on board, and in all cases where the Health Officer so directs, the Master shall appoint one of the crew to cook for the sick, and attend upon them, or shall hire a nurse from the shore for that purpose.

10. All complaints respecting the condition or the quantity of provisions served out to the crew shall be reported without delay by the Master to the Health Officer, who will regulate the diet for the sick, giving the Master a certificate authorizing any extra expenditure when necessary.

11. The Health Officer shall visit every ship in the harbour at least twice a-week, sending in a report of the sanitary condition of each ship to the Governor.

Provided that this inspection shall not be compulsory in the case of steam ships navigating within the harbour only, or visiting the harbour casually or for repairs; but the Health Officer may visit such ships as often as he considers advisable.

12. Any Master failing to conform to any of the above regulations, or conniving at the non-conformance thereto, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £1 for the first offence, and not exceeding £5 for every subsequent offence.

That if any vessel shall enter the Harbour of Lagos without a licensed pilot, such vessel and the Master thereof shall be chargeable with, and subject to, the payment of the amount of pilotage such vessel would otherwise have been chargeable with; such amount to be recovered by the pilot who shall first have offered to take charge of such vessel; and liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. And that if any vessel as aforesaid shall leave the Harbour of Lagos without a licensed Lagos pilot, the owner or agent in Lagos (if any), or the Master, shall be liable to the payment of the pilotage to the pilot whose duty it would have been to take charge of such vessel; and to a penalty not exceeding £20, which said penalties shall be paid into the Treasury of Lagos, for the use of the said Settlement.

And that no vessel shall be towed into or out of the Harbour of Lagos without having two hawsers fast to the steam tug, which hawsers the pilot shall satisfy himself to be fit and in good condition before he shall take such charge of the vessel to take her into or out of the

harbour; and no pilot shall take such charge of a vessel without first seeing that the anchors and cables are ready for use, and that all sails are bent. Any pilot who shall not comply with these directions, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding £20.

That whenever the Harbour-Master or Assistant Harbour-Master may be on board of or in charge of any vessel or vessels, all pilots, as well as Masters, shall implicitly obey his orders in regard to the safe conducting of, and the safe mooring or otherwise of vessels in their charge. Any pilot or Master who shall not comply with these directions, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

That the Harbour-Master shall, from time to time, according to the changes of the Bar, fix a limit or draught of water for vessels entering or leaving the port; and any vessel drawing more than the depth fixed, shall not be allowed to be towed in or out. And the said Harbour-Master shall, from time to time, by posting a notice in a conspicuous part of the Custom House, make known any alteration in the amount of such draught of water; and that any Harbour Regulations which the Harbour-Master may, from time to time, think it necessary to make, shall, when they have been approved by the Administrator or Acting Administrator for the time being, and copies of the same Regulations shall have been conspicuously posted on the Custom House, and any other places he may deem advisable, have the same force of law as though they were expressly mentioned in this Ordinance.

That the Administrator, or Acting Administrator, may, on the application of any person producing a certificate of fitness from the Harbour-Master or Acting Harbour-Master, grant a licence appointing the applicant a Lagos pilot. Such licence, as well as any licence hitherto granted, to continue in force for one year only from the date thereof respectively, to be under such conditions as therein may be mentioned, and to be renewed annually, unless the Administrator or Acting Administrator shall, from any cause hereafter mentioned, refuse.

That the Administrator or Acting Administrator shall have power to revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew the licence of any pilot in such manner and at such times as he shall think fit, for any or either of the causes following:—viz., That the pilot therein named has not complied with the conditions mentioned in such licence, or shall be guilty of any offence against the Revenue laws, or of corrupt practices relating to vessels, their goods, cargoes, crews, or equipment, or act as a pilot when in a state of intoxication, or unnecessarily cause expense, for his own or any other person's benefit, to any vessel in his charge, or decline without reasonable cause to take charge of any vessel, or do any act tending immediately to the loss, destruction, or damage of any vessel in his charge, or the life or limb of any person on board.

Pilots are to go on an alphabetical list, and take their turns with ships as their names come on that list.

Any pilot who pilots a vessel into the river, has the right of piloting out the same vessel again.

The mooring and moving of vessels in the river will be carried out under the directions of the Harbour-Master, and an application must be made to him for that purpose.

The charge for mooring and moving any vessel within the limits of the river will be 10s. for every twelve hours of day-light whilst so employed.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to direct that, from and after this date, any pilot who may leave the Settlement for any length of time exceeding three weeks will not be allowed to act as pilot on his return, unless his certificate shall have been renewed by the Administrator or Acting Administrator for the time being.

Any pilot infringing this regulation shall be liable to a penalty of £5 for each offence.

THOMAS J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour-Master.

Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office,
July 24, 1876.

Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date the scale of charges on board the Colonial Steamer will be as follows:—

| | | |
|---|-------------|---------|
| First Class Ticket | ... ... ... | £0 10 0 |
| Second do. do. | ... ... ... | 0 7 0 |
| Minas and Kroomen | ... ... ... | 0 4 0 |
| Single fare will be charged for the trip across the bar and back. | | |

Hire of steamer for communicating to a vessel in the Roads either out or in £5 0 0

Hire of steamer for picking up a capsized Bar boat 10 0 0

Hire of steamer to search for a missing boat within a radius of ten miles 10 0 0

Passengers will be allowed 50 lbs. weight of luggage free. Luggage over that weight will be charged at the rate of 1s. 6d. for every 50 lbs.

Specie to be charged at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Goods will be charged at the rate stated in the Merchant's Tariff.

Parcels not belonging to passengers will be charged as follows:—5 lbs. and under, 6d.; above 5 lbs., at the rate of 1s. 6d. per 50 lbs.

This Tariff is subject to such alteration as His Excellency the Administrator may from time to time think fit to make.

(By command) H. H. GRAVES,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary
and Local Auditor.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 3, dated February 4th, 1878, intituled: "An Ordinance relating to Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour and promoting the Health of Seamen therein." According to Section V., the following composed the Board of Pilotage:—

THE HARBOUR MASTER, *ex officio* Chairman.
FRANK HOOD,
R. K. BOUSFIELD, { Members.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given, that all Bar boats, canoes, boats, etc., are to be moored inside the line of wharves; and no buoys, anchors, or other obstructions to navigation, are to be placed in the river without the knowledge and sanction of the Harbour-Master.

Harbour-Master's Office, Lagos,
January 28, 1873.

Signals to be used by Steamers at Lagos.

By day.—Outward bound: Letter S forward. Homeward bound: Letter N forward.

If leaving the same day as arrival, the Blue-peter to be hoisted under letter S or N as the case may be.

At night.—Outward bound: Two guns and two rockets are to be fired. Homeward bound: One gun and one rocket are to be fired.

No gun is to be fired on the Steamer's departure.
R. F. BELLIS, Harbour-Master.

Harbour-Master's Office, Lagos,
February 13, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to merchants, pilots, and the public generally, that the Bar was surveyed on the 14th and 15th instant, and the large buoy removed into six fathoms low water springs outside the Bar, to mark the Channel.

And a small buoy has been laid midway in the Channel between the large buoy and the landmarks.

The greatest draught of water at present on the Bar is fourteen feet high water springs.

Bearings for entering the Harbour.

Large buoy to marks N. by E. half E. or Target mark just opened to the Westward of Triangle.—By command,

THOS. GEO. GILLETT, Harbour Master.
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 15th April, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that from and after this date, merchants and masters of ships requiring draught of water for ships entering or leaving the Harbour, will apply at the Harbour Master's Office, Government Wharf.—By command,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Acting Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 16th July, 1875.

Notice is hereby given, that the draught of water from this date, for vessels entering the Harbour, is eleven feet, and for leaving, ten feet.—By command,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Acting Harbour Master.
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 16th July, 1875.

Notice is hereby given, that all fishing-stakes, planted between the Ebute Market point and King Docemo's quarters, and off the Appapah and Badagry points, are to be removed within seven days from this date, as they obstruct the navigation of the Lagoon.—By order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Acting Harbour Master.
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 5th August, 1875.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos,
18th March, 1876.

Notice is hereby given to Pilots of this Port, that, owing to the Inner Buoy being washed away, and Target on Beach Point washed down, until further Notice the marks for leaving and entering the Harbour, will be the Barrel Staff (mark) to be kept in a line with the roof of the Debtors' Prison, keeping the Table Top trees near Debtors' Prison, half point open to the Eastward of the Barrel mark.

Magnetic course over the Bar, in—from outward Buoy N.E.; out—S.S.W.

By command,
T. J. WHITTINGTON, Acting Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos,
1st August, 1876.

Notice is hereby given, that the Bar was surveyed on the 26th ultimo, and a large Buoy laid in Five-and-half fathoms low water, outside the Bar to mark the Channel.

A small Buoy laid to the Westward of the Channel between the Bar and Land marks.

The draught of water at present on the Bar is Eighteen feet at high water springs.

Bearings for entering the Harbour:—

Large Buoy to Barrel Mark N. by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E., keeping Target open a little to Westward of Triangle.

By command,
T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos,
2nd January, 1877.

Until further notice the draught of water for ships crossing the Bar will be ten feet out, eleven feet in.—By order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos,
16th May, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bar was surveyed on the 7th and 11th instant respectively, and that it was found necessary to place a buoy, attached to a 50-feet chain, on a sand-bank which has only 10 feet draught of water over it.

2. The chain being 50 feet long, pilots will be careful to observe the direction of the current when nearing the buoy.

3. Pilots of vessels are therefore cautioned to keep 100 feet to the eastward of the buoy in question, and after passing it they should keep their vessels up to the westward towards the middle and outer buoys, passing them about 400 feet to the eastward.

4. Great care should further be used in towing vessels out during a strong sea breeze, and set of tide to the eastward, in order to prevent their getting on the lee breakers.—By order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master.

Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office, Lagos,
17th May, 1877.

The following notice, which has been issued by the Senior Naval Officer of the blockading squadron off Whydah, is published for general information.—By order,

MALCOLM J. BROWN,
Assistant Colonial Secretary.

To all whom it may concern.

I hereby declare that the blockade of the sea coast of the kingdom of Dahomey, which for some time past has been maintained by Her Majesty's ships has been this day raised.

Given under my hand at Whydah this 12th day of May, 1877.

(Signed) GEORGE L. SULLIVAN, Captain,
And Senior Officer of the Blockading Squadron.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos,
9th July, 1877.

The Bar was surveyed on the 4th instant.
The following are the marks for the deep water channel in and out of the harbour:

Inwards—Keep about three or four hundred feet to the east of the outer and inner buoys, and on passing the latter bear to the westward, so that when about six or seven hundred feet distant from the inner buoy, the barrel mark and the sugar loaf tree near the Debtor's Prison will be in line, keep them in this position till nearing the target and triangle marks on the west point.

Outwards—After passing the target and triangle marks on the west point, keep the barrel mark in line with the sugar loaf tree near the Debtor's Prison until within six or seven hundred feet of the inner buoy, then keep away so as to pass to the eastward of the inner and outer buoys at a distance of about three or four hundred feet.

The limit of draught of water after this date and until further notice will be—for vessels entering the harbour eleven feet six inches; and for vessels leaving the harbour ten feet six inches.—By order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master.

No. 348.—1878.

Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, 29th April, 1878.

With reference to the above Notice, it is now hereby further notified that the tower is in all respects completed and ready for the reception of the apparatus, that a fracture having occurred to certain portions of the latter during transport, the expected exhibition of the light was unavoidably delayed.

Mariners and others are now informed that the light will almost certainly be exhibited about, on, and after the 15th June next, 1878; and that the tower already is a conspicuous available day mark.

JOHN LAING,

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given, that a Join Way Buoy (Black with Perch) has been placed, marking the Channel across Lagos Bar, in 24 feet low water spring tide, with the following bearings (Mag.)—

The Factory of Messrs. Regis Ainé, N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
Beach Signal Station, N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.
Bar Marks, N. by E.

R. F. BELLIS, Harbour-Master.
Harbour-Master's Office, Lagos,
December 31, 1873.

A lighthouse to show a fixed white light of the third order at an elevation of 75 feet above the sea is being erected on the middle point of Cape Three Points, West Coast of Africa, in latitude $4^{\circ} 45' 0''$ north, and longitude $2^{\circ} 5' 45''$ west.

The lantern and ironwork of the lighthouse to be painted red on a white masonry base nine feet high.
It is intended to show the light on and after 1st July next.

JOHN D. A. DUMARESQ, Colonial Secretary.
Cape Coast, 15th March, 1875.

A lantern to show a fixed red light at an elevation of 47 feet above the sea, has been placed on the beach at Lagos, to the east of the entrance into the Lagoon, in latitude $6^{\circ} 25' 22''$ north, and longitude $3^{\circ} 25' 12''$ east.
It is intended to show the light on and after the 1st November next.—By order,

H. F. RICHMOND, Captain,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Lagos,
October 9, 1877.

Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office,
Lagos, 12th October, 1877.

The following notification having been received from the Lords of the Admiralty, is published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
H. F. RICHMOND, Capt.,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

[The substance of this notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the charts affected by it; and introduced into the margin, or otherwise, in the page of the sailing directions to which it relates.]

NO. III.

AFRICA—WEST COAST.—GABOON RIVER ENTRANCE. Bank in the approach to Penelope Pass.

The French Government has given notice of the existence of a bank, on which the French frigate Themis recently struck, in the approach to Penelope Pass, Gaboon River entrance, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. from Capel Joinville:

This shoal (Themis bank), of 19 feet at low water spring tides, is about 100 yards in extent, with gradually increasing depths of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms, except to the westward, where the water deepens suddenly; within the depth of 4 fathoms the greatest extent of the bank is about 330 yards in a N.E. and S.W. direction.

Position, as given, lat. $0^{\circ} 27' N.$, long. $9^{\circ} 14' 20'' E.$
About 8 cables eastward of the position of Themis bank, an apparently isolated patch of 4 fathoms was also found.

By command of their Lordships,
FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
23rd August 1877.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—
Gambia river to Cape Lopez, No. 594; Fernando Po

island to Cape Lopez, No. 1361; and Gaboon river, No. 1877: also, Africa Pilot II., 1875, page 26.

Assistant Colonial Secretariat, Lagos,
July 31, 1878.

The Acting Administrator of the Government has directed the publication for general information of the following copy of a notice relative to the erection of a lighthouse at Cape St. Francis.—By order,

H. F. RICHMOND, Captain,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—SOUTH COAST.

It is hereby notified that a light tower is being built about two hundred to three hundred yards within the pitch of a low point (seal point), situated one-and-three-quarter miles westward of Cape St. Francis, to be hereafter called, "Cape St. Francis Lighthouse."

The tower is a cylindrical stone structure, ninety-one feet high, with keeper's quarters attached at base, and is situated in latitude $34^{\circ} 22' 30''$ south, and longitude $24^{\circ} 50' 20''$ east of Greenwich. It is intended to display a second order Holophotal Revolving White Light, flashing at intervals of twenty seconds, with focal plane one hundred and one and a-half feet above the base of the tower, and one hundred and eighteen feet above the level of high water.

The light will be visible in clear weather about sixteen and three-quarters seamiles from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea. It will command the coast uninterrupted to the westward, but will be cut off to the eastward by Cape St. Francis, on the line N. $53^{\circ} E.$ true, or would not be visible from the eastward on a bearing more southerly than S. $53^{\circ} W.$ true.

The nearest existing lights are Cape Recif, about forty-five miles to the eastward; and Mossel Bay (Cape St. Blaize), about one hundred and thirty-three miles to the westward.

The tower will probably be ready for the reception of the Lenticular about January, 1878, and the light may probably be exhibited some time between 1st March and 30th April, 1878, of which due and precise notice will be given.

JAMES F. FORDE,
Chief Inspector of Public Works.
Public Works Office, Cape Town,
17th July, 1877.

The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

By order,

CHAS. D. TURNER,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.
Assistant Colonial Secretariat,
Lagos, 30th June, 1879.

[The substance of this notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page of the sailing directions to which it relates. See Instruction, Navigation and Pilotage, p. 172.]

AFRICA, WEST COAST SENEGAL—GOREE BAY.

(1) Red Light near Rufisque.
The French Government has given notice that on 11th January, 1879, a light was exhibited near Rufisque, eastern shore of Goree Bay.

The light is a fixed red light, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of three miles.

CASAMANZE RIVER.

(2) Red Light at Carabane.
Also, that a light is now exhibited at Carabane, left bank of Casamanze river.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated fifty-two feet

above the quay, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of six miles.

By command of their Lordships,
FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
16th April, 1876.

This notice affects the following Admiralty charts:—Gambia River to Cape Lopez, No. 594; Gibraltar Strait to Gambia River, No. 1226; Cape Blanco to Cape Verde, No. 1231; Cape Verde to Cape Roxo, No. 599; also Admiralty List of Lights on the West Coast of Africa, &c., 1879, page 4; and African Pilot, part I., 1873, pages 113 and 138.

Assistant Colonial Secretariat, Lagos,
31st March, 1880.

The following Notice to Mariners dated 14th January, 1880, is hereby published for general information
By His Excellency's Command,

CHAS. C. TURTON,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

The substance of this Notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the Charts affected by it; and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page of the Sailing directions to which it relates. See Admiralty Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage, pp. 312 and 313.

NO. X.

AFRICA—WEST COAST. COAST OF LIBERIA.

Non-existence of reported dangers near Cape Palmas.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 93, of 19th June, 1879, on the reported existence of a sunken rock in the neighbourhood of Cape Palmas, on which the British and African Steam Navigation Company's ship Volta was stated to have struck—also, of shoal ground (44 fathoms) reported by the steam ship Congo in 1875.

The following account has been received from Lieutenant Hughes-Hallett, commanding H.M.S. Firefly—the result of an exhaustive survey of the locality made with the boats of that vessel, which extended over a fortnight:—

The Firefly was at first anchored near the reported position of Congo rock, afterwards near that of Volta rock—from those positions close lines of soundings were taken by boats in all directions, but without finding the reported rocks, or any material difference from the depths shown on the Admiralty charts.

Having failed in finding the reported rocks or any trace of sunken dangers, by sounding—recourse was had to sweeping for them by a weighted line between two boats, but with a similar result.

From this examination and information obtained on the spot, it is considered that the dangers above-mentioned do not exist in or near the positions assigned them, and that the shoal ground reported was probably in the neighbourhood of Yoruba rock.

NOTE.—Yoruba rock on which the steam vessel Yoruba struck in 1873, is by the Firefly's examination, situated W.N.W. from Cape Palmas lighthouse, distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ cables, or close to the position originally given for it on the chart.

The wreck of the steam vessel Yoruba (on the beach) bears N. $14^{\circ} E.$ from Cape Palmas lighthouse, distant 7 cables.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 20° Westerly in 1880.)

By command of their Lordships,
FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
14th January, 1880.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gambia River to Cape Lopez, 594; Cape Palmas to Grand Lahore, No. 1362; Cape Mesurado to Cape Palmas, No. 1365; Cape Palmas and Tabu River, with plan of Cape Palmas, No. 1697; also Africa Pilot, part I., 1873, page 201; and Hydrographic Notice, No. 6, of 1876.

NOTICES TO SHIPMASTERS.

SHIPS ENTERING SPANISH PORTS IN DISTRESS.

It has come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government that cases have occurred where British vessels, having been compelled through accident or stress of weather to put into Spanish ports, have, although not trading with any of those ports, been subject to heavy fines and confiscation of cargo on the part of the Spanish Customs Authorities, on account of inaccuracies, however trifling or accidental, in the ship's manifest, the production of which has been demanded by the Custom House Officers immediately upon the vessels reaching port.

As it appears that proceedings of this nature are sanctioned by the letter of the Spanish Law, shipmasters are hereby warned of the difficulties to which they may be exposed when putting into Spanish ports under circumstances of the nature above mentioned, should any inaccuracy whatever be discovered in connection with the ship's cargo or papers contrary to the laws of Spain.

THOMAS GRAY,
Marine Department, Board of Trade, September, 1874.

ENGAGEMENT OF FOREIGN SEAMEN ON BOARD
BRITISH SHIPS.

The attention of British shipmasters, and of foreign seamen wishing to ship on board British vessels, is hereby called to the provisions of the laws of certain countries with regard to military and naval service, which forbid the engagement of the subjects of those countries on foreign service, unless they are provided with certificates from the competent authorities to the effect that there is no objection to their accepting such service.

Masters of British ships, and seamen, being the subjects of foreign countries, are therefore warned that, unless the latter are provided with the certificates from the authorities above referred to, any engagements they may make to serve on board British vessels may be considered illegal according to the laws of those countries, and that the whole responsibility and consequences of concluding such engagements will have to be borne by the parties to the contract, who must not expect any interference on their behalf on the part of Her Majesty's Government or of any British Consular Officer.

THOMAS GRAY,

NOTICES.
IN PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

Notice is hereby given that from and after the first day of October next, Bills of Exchange on England will not be accepted at the Treasury in payment of duties, unless there should be a sufficient amount in specie, to meet local and current payments.—By command,

G. H. SCHURER, Asst. Collector and Treasurer,
Treasury, Lagos, 17th July, 1875.

PERMITS.

It is hereby notified that in future no permits will be issued from this office for the delivery of any goods, unless the proper entries are first put in and the duties paid thereon; but in the event of an Importer not being able to produce a complete invoice of the articles received, and further should there be a doubt as regards the correct quantity of goods landed from on board a vessel bringing cargo to this Settlement, a provisional entry must in every case be put in.

G. H. SCHURER, Asst. Collector and Treasurer,
Custom House, Lagos, 17th July, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that in future no goods will be delivered before the proper entries have been passed, and the duties (if any) paid thereon; unless it should so happen that an Importer is unable to put in a complete entry, in which case a permit will be issued upon a Bill of Sight,

if accompanied by a deposit to cover the probable amount of the duties on the goods.—By command,

G. H. SCHURER, Asst. Collector and Treasurer,
Custom House, 17th July, 1875.

LIST OF PILOTS.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| T. J. Whittington, | P. J. R. Weise, |
| C. T. Mullins, | W. Hargraves, |
| W. Hammond, | K. A. A. Plagens, |
| H. Boysen, | A. A. Barrelet, |
| J. F. Brown, | G. H. Harrison, |
| L. R. Rabenhorst, | G. Stott. |

BOARD OF PILOTAGE.

Chairman—The Harbour Master, *ex officio*.

Members—Frank Hood, Heinrich Bey, A. H. Porter, C. L. Fabel, Chas. Pike, C. J. George.

NOTICES TO PILOTS.

The Bar was surveyed on the 26th instant.
The following are the marks for the deep water Channel in and out of the Harbour.

Inwards. Pass the Outward Buoy at one hundred feet on the East side, then steer for the Inner Buoy; when about three hundred feet of it, steer for the Triangle and Barrel Marks on the west point.

Outward. After passing the Triangle and Barrel marks on the West point, steer up to the Inner Buoy; when within three hundred feet of it, steer for the large Buoy laid in five fathoms water, passing it one hundred feet on the East side.

Both in and out to and from the small Buoy, keep the Triangle a little open to the Westward of the Barrel mark. The limit of draught of water after this date and until further notice, will be for vessels entering the Harbour, ten feet six inches, and for vessels leaving the Harbour nine feet six inches.—By Order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master,
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos,
28th February, 1878.

Until further notice, the best channel for towing ships in passing the Outward Buoy is about two hundred feet to the westward of it, in and out from Outward Buoy Channel, as last notice issued, dated February, 1878.—By order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master,
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos,
April 23, 1878.

From this day until further notice, the draught of water for vessels entering Lagos Harbour, is nine feet out, and ten feet in.—By order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master,
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos,
August 5, 1878.

From this day until further notice, the draught of water for vessels entering or leaving Lagos Harbour, is nine feet in, and eight feet six inches out.—By order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master,
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos,
August 22, 1878.

Lagos Bar surveyed on the 23rd ultimo.
A large buoy placed in five fathoms water bearing from the inner buoy south by west.

To enter the westward channel steer from the roadstead anchorage until the westward outer buoy bears north by east, then pass this buoy on the west side at a safe distance, and steer past the inner buoy on the west side at a distance of about one cable length.

From inner buoy steer for the barrel and triangle marks, pass the westward point at the usual distance, and up the river as before.

To go out the westward channel—

From barrel and triangle marks pass inner buoy on the west side at a distance of about one cable length; then steer for the outer buoy, passing at a safe distance on the west side.

To enter or go out the eastward channel—

As per notice issued 2nd May last; only instead of rounding the eastward and outward buoy on either side, round it on the east side at not less than a cable length off.

Both channels have this last week been several times sounded, and the depth of water on the bar at high spring tides is fifteen feet.

Bearing from inner buoy to barrel and triangle marks, north by east half east; bearing from same marks to inner buoy, south by west half west.

Bearings, magnetic.—By order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master,
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 7th July, 1879.

Lagos Bar surveyed on the 1st instant.

A large buoy placed in four and a-half fathoms.

The channel for vessels being towed into harbour from this date and until further notice will be—

To steer from the roadstead anchorage, get the outward and eastward buoy in line with the signal mast on the beach, pass within a safe distance either side of the buoy, and when about three hundred feet, or two cables' length, inside to the northward and eastward, haul up gradually to the westward, to the inner buoy; when abreast and within about three hundred feet of it, steer in the harbour to the anchorage as before.

For going out the harbour as by previous notice; steer from barrel and triangle marks to inner buoy, until within about three hundred feet of it, then keep to the eastward about mid-channel, between Inner Spit and the Bar until abreast of outward buoy when haul up and go out within a safe distance either side of it.

Bearings from inner buoy to outward buoy, [E.S.E.] east south-east.

Bearings from outward buoy to signal mast on each side of entrance, [N.E.] north north-east.

Outward to inner buoy, [W.N.W.] west north-west.

All bearings magnetic.

By order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master,
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 2nd May, 1879.

From this date until further notice all pilots after anchoring vessels in this harbour, will set second anchor, a cockbill, with five fathoms' range of chain, and all clear for letting go if required.

Should a vessel have to lay over thirty-six hours at anchor in the stream, the pilot must moor with both anchors, with no less than fifteen fathoms of cable on each before leaving the ship.

By order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master,
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 9th May, 1879.

The draught of water for ships crossing the Bar from this date until further notice is ten feet in, and nine feet out.

By order,

THOS. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master,
Port Office, Lagos, 15th October, 1879.

The position of the outer mark buoy was changed on Wednesday last, February 25th.

It now lies in five fathoms (L.W.T.S.) just outside the Bar, and is painted red.

The Channel for Vessels in tow is as follows:—

Keep the Barrel and Triangle marks in one, and pass to the Westward of both buoys; care should be exercised not to open the mark to the Westward.

The Inner Buoy has not been moved, but this will be done at the earliest opportunity, and due notice will be given.

By order,

THOS. P. WAITT, Acting Harbour Master,
Port Office, Lagos, 2nd March, 1880.

SIGNAL STATIONS, LAGOS.

Ball, Union Jack and ball.—English man-of-war from windward.

Ball, Flag J. and ball.—Foreign man-of-war from windward.

One ball and Union Jack.—English man-of-war from leeward.

One Ball and Flag J.—Foreign man-of-war from leeward.

Union Jack.—Government Yacht.

Two balls and Code Pendant.—Mail from windward.

One ball and Code Pendant.—Mail from leeward.

Two balls.—Steamer from windward.

One ball.—Steamer from leeward.

One ball, half-mast high (and flag of owner of boat or vessel, if supplied by owner to signalman).—Accident on the Bar. A gun will accompany these signals.

Flag H.—English three-mast vessel.

Flag R.—Foreign three-mast vessel.

Flag M.—English two-mast vessel.

Flag K.—Foreign two-mast vessel.

Flag V. will be hoisted over these signals when the vessel is from windward, and Flag W. when from leeward.

Flag S.—Good Bar.

Flag B half-mast high.—Bad Bar.

Flag C.—One hour before high water.

Flag D.—Two hours before high water.

(By Command) H. H. GRAVES,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office,
July 5, 1876.

THE LAGOS PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR
ORDINANCE.

No. 3 of 1878.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Preliminary.

- 1 Short title.
- 2 Signification of certain terms.
- 3 Extent of the Harbour of Lagos.
- 4 Ordinance repealed.
- I PILOTAGE. *Pilotage Board.*
 - 5 Pilotage Board how constituted ; Case of personal interest ; Quorum.
 - 6 Power of summoning witnesses, &c. ; Proviso.
 - 7 False evidence perjury.
 - 8 Experts to assist Board.
 - 9 How inquiry to be held : Powers for keeping order.
 - 10 Inquiry by Board in certain cases ; Powers as to Pilots.
 - 11 Governor may affirm or vary decision of Board, or may revoke License. *Licensing of Pilots.*
 - 12 Application for examination.
 - 13 Procedure of Board thereupon.
 - 14 Pilots to be licensed by Governor : Duration of Licenses ; Proviso ; Suspension or revocation of License ; Renewal of License : Board to report unfitness.

- 15 Security to be given by Pilots :
 Security becoming insufficient ;
 Renewal of security.
16 Register of Pilots.
17 Licenses under Ordinance of 1868
18 Effect of License.
19 Penalty for illegal Piloting.
20 Pilot to produce License.
 Compulsory Pilotage.
21 Pilotage compulsory ;
 How enforced.
22 Selection of Pilots ;
 Proviso.
23 Pilot not to quit ship prematurely.
 Remuneration of Pilots.
24 Pilotage dues ;
 Dues on changing berth ;
 Exception.
25 Recovery of pilotage dues ;
 outward Bound ;
 Clearance may be delayed in certain cases.
26 Unauthorized rates prohibited :
 Exemption.
27 Consignee, &c., may retain pilotage dues.
 Offences of Pilots (General).
28 Penalties on offences :
 (1) Revenue offences ;
 (2) Corrupt practices ;
 (3) Lending License ;
 (4) Acting while suspended ;
 (5) Or drunk ;
 (6) Causing improper expense ;
 (7) Refusing to take charge ;
 (8) Refusing to conduct ship.
 (9) Conducting ship contrary to prohibition ;
 (10) Quitting ship prematurely.
29 Penalty on Pilot endangering ship, life, or limb.

II.—HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

- Ships entering or leaving Harbour.*
30 Limit of draught of ships :
 Notice of limit ;
 Penalty on contravention.
31 False declaration as to draught ; falsifying marks ;
32 Ships may be delayed when necessary for safety ;
 Penalty on contravention.
33 Notice before leaving Harbour.
34 Regulation as to towage, sails, &c. ;
 Penalty on contravention.
35 Powers of Harbour Master in the mooring, &c., of
 ships ;
 Penalty on contravening his directions.
36 Liability of Harbour Master.
37 Disputes with Harbour Master how decided.
 Gunpowder.
38 Gunpowder to be discharged at Magazine ;
 and not taken on board except at Magazine ;
 to be exported forthwith ;
 Penalty on contravention.
 Prevention of Obstructions.
39 Removal of wrecks and obstructions.
40 Wilfully sinking ships.
41 Throwing mud, &c., into Harbour.
42 Fishing stakes not to impede navigation ;
 Penalty on non-compliance with directions.
 Vessels adrift.
43 Penalty for unlawfully loosing moorings, &c.
44 Salvage of boats :
 Proviso ;
 Disputes how settled.
 Health of Seamen.
45 Regulations :
 (1) Restrictions as to Sailors going on shore ;
 (2) Stragglers on shore may be apprehended ;
 (3) Boat service ;
 (4) Exposure to sun ;

- (5) Provisions ;
(6) Awnings ;
(7) Orders of Health Officer ;
(8) Immediate report of disease ;
(9) Nursing Sick ;
(10) Report of complaints ;
(11) Visits of Health Officer ;
 Proviso ;
(12) Penalty on non-compliance with Regulations ;
46 Medical fees ;
 Exceptions.
47 Health Officer may cause Sick to be removed to
 Hospital ;
 Penalty on non-compliance with Order.
48 Rates payable for Hospital Patients :—
 Masters ;
 Mates ;
 Seamen ;
 Kroomen.

49 By whom Medical rates, &c., to be paid.
III.—SUPPLEMENTAL.*Legal Procedure.*

- 50 Limitation of time for prosecutions.
51 Recovery of penalties :
 Limitation of imprisonment.
 Application of penalties.

Supplemental Rules.

- 52 Power of making Rules.
 Public Ships.

No. 3.

GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER
MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Sanford Freeling, Esquire, C.M.G., Governor.

[February 4, 1878.]

An Ordinance relating to Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour, and promoting the health of seamen therein.

Whereas it is expedient to make improved provisions relating to Pilots and Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour, and promoting the health of the crews of ships therein ;

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878."

2. In this Ordinance—

"Pilot" means any person authorized under this Ordinance to act as a Pilot.

"Harbour" means the Harbour of Lagos, and includes the foreshore thereof.

"Harbour Master" includes every Officer appointed by the Governor by the designation of Harbour Master of Lagos, or lawfully acting as such.

"Ship" includes every description of decked Vessel used in navigation.

"Boat" includes Canoe and every description of undecked or not fully decked Vessel used in navigation.

"Master" includes every person having or taking charge or command of a Ship.

"Health Officer" includes every Officer appointed by the Governor by the designation of Health Officer of Lagos, or lawfully acting as such.

"The Rules" mean such Rules as shall be made under the fifty-second section of this Ordinance.

3. The Governor in Council may from time to time

define and declare or vary the extent and boundaries of the Harbour of Lagos. The extent and boundaries existing at the commencement of this Ordinance shall continue until otherwise so declared or varied.

4. The Ordinance No. 3 of 1858, passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of the Settlement of Lagos on the twenty-ninth day of August 1868, is hereby repealed. Provided that such repeal shall not affect the consequences of any act or omission that has already taken place, nor any right, liability, or right of procedure civil or criminal, nor any proceedings civil or criminal commenced or to be commenced in respect of any such act or omission.

1.—PILOTAGE.
*Pilotage Board.*5. The Governor shall establish a Board to be called the Pilotage Board of Lagos, which shall consist of the Harbour Master of Lagos who shall be Chairman *ex officio*, and such other persons not more than four in number as the Governor shall from time to time appoint. The Governor may remove any person so appointed and fill vacancies occurring in the Board. In the absence of the Harbour Master, or for other necessary or reasonable cause, the Governor may by writing under his hand, appoint any member of the Board to preside at any meeting thereof.

No member of the Board shall have any vote in any matter in which he is personally concerned or in which his conduct may be in any way questioned, and in any such matter or inquiry he may be required by the other members of the Board to be present or absent as may be deemed most desirable.

The Chairman and any two members of the Board shall be a quorum with full power to do all which the Board is empowered to do. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board whenever necessary. The Chairman at any meeting, if upon any question there shall be an equality of votes for and against the question, shall have a second or casting vote.

6. The Board shall have the powers of a District Commissioner under the Supreme Court Ordinance 1876, of summoning and examining witnesses on oath or affirmation, and calling for documents in any matter before them under this Ordinance, and of adjourning any hearing or inquiry from time to time : Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize the Board to commit any person to prison or to enforce any order by attachment or otherwise, but a Judge of the Supreme Court upon the application of the Chairman of the Board, and after hearing the party charged with disobedience to any lawful order of the Board or other misconduct, may in respect of such disobedience or misconduct, make any order of attachment or commitment he may consider necessary.

7. Any witness who shall wilfully give false evidence in any inquiry before the Board concerning the subject matter of such inquiry shall be guilty of perjury, and be liable to be prosecuted and punished accordingly.

8. The Board shall have power, subject to the Rules, to call in one or more nautical persons to act as Assessor or Assessors to assist the Board in dealing with any matter which may require the advice of nautical persons, or the advice of pilots or other persons specially acquainted with the port of Lagos. Such Assessors may be required by the Board to give their opinion on any question involving seamanship or pilotage, but the Board shall exercise its own judgment as to the effect to be given to such opinion in its decision.

9. The Governor may direct whether any inquiry before the Board shall or shall not be held in public : In the absence of a direction to the contrary every inquiry shall be held in public, but the Board shall be entitled to exclude any particular person or persons for the preservation of order or for the due conduct of the inquiry.

10. The Board is hereby empowered at its discretion, and required whenever so directed by the Governor, to make formal inquiry in every case in which, within the

harbour or waters of Lagos, any ship under pilotage charge touches the ground, or runs foul of any other ship, or of any buoy or beacon, and also to make formal inquiries respecting the conduct of Pilots as such ;

Whenever an inquiry is made under this section it shall be the duty of the Board to pronounce upon the conduct of the pilot in the matter forming the subject of the enquiry, and if the Board thinks that the conduct of such pilot requires such punishment they shall suspend his license for such time as they shall think fit, and report the case to the Governor.

11. The Governor may affirm, vary, or reverse the decision of the Board suspending the license of any Pilot, or if he considers that the negligence or misconduct of the pilot so requires, he may revoke such license.

Licensing of Pilots.

12. Every person desirous of being appointed a Lagos Pilot shall make application in writing to the Board to be examined, stating his name, age, birth-place, present residence, previous occupation, and the ground on which he claims to be qualified for an examination.

13. Upon such application the Board shall have authority (subject to the Rules), after a careful personal investigation of the applicant at a sitting of the Board, to grant a Certificate that such applicant is in their belief a person of good character and of sober habits, and possessed of such nautical skill and such complete local knowledge as qualify him to take pilotage charge of ships of the largest size and greatest draught of water that enter or leave the Harbour ; The certificate may be in the form A in the Schedule to this Ordinance : When the Board grants such certificate they shall transmit it with a report of the case to the Governor.

14. The Governor may, on the application of any person producing a certificate of fitness from the Board, grant a License appointing the applicant a Lagos Pilot, or may withhold such License in case he see cause to be dissatisfied with the qualifications of the applicant whether in respect of age, skill, previous service, character, or otherwise, or may direct further examination and inquiry, if he thinks fit :

A Pilot License shall have effect from the date of granting the same till the close of the thirty-first day of December in the year in which it is granted, and unless superseded by a new License for one month thereafter :

Provided that if a Pilot is absent from the town or harbour of Lagos for more than one month at any one time the Board shall report his absence to the Governor, who shall thereupon suspend his License : The License shall not have effect after the Pilot returns until renewed by the Governor ;

Whenever an order suspending a Pilot's License is made, the License shall cease to be of any effect during the term of suspension ; and whenever a Pilot's License is revoked, the License shall cease to have any effect whatsoever.

In usual course, Licenses may be renewed by the Governor annually on application made through the Board ; but the Governor may refuse to renew any License. If at the close of any year the Board shall consider that any Pilot is unfit to be entrusted with the pilotage charge of ships, it shall be the duty of the Board to report the case to the Governor.

15. Upon the certificate being transmitted and approved by the Governor, and before the License is granted, the applicant for License shall enter into security by Bond to the Queen in such amount as shall be fixed by the Rules, or if not so fixed, as the Governor shall fix, with one or more sureties to be approved of by the Board, to answer for the due observance by the Pilot of the duties imposed on him by this Ordinance : Such Bond may be in the form C in the Schedule to this Ordinance, or to the like effect.

If it shall appear to the Board at any time that the security bond of any Pilot is, or has become, insufficient, they shall call upon the Pilot to obtain sufficient security, and if he fail to do so within one month, the Board shall report the case to the Governor, who, if he thinks fit, may suspend the License of such Pilot until sufficient security has been given ;

If the License of any Pilot be renewed, he shall enter into a new Bond in substitution for that under his expired License.

16. It shall be the duty of the Harbour Master to keep a Register of Pilots in such form as the Governor directs.

17. All valid Pilots' Licenses which have been granted under the Ordinance passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of Lagos on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1868, shall have effect, subject as in this Ordinance, until the close of the periods for which such licenses may have been granted, and may be renewed in like manner as licenses granted under this Ordinance.

18. All Licensed Lagos Pilots shall be authorized, whilst their Licenses continue in effect, to pilot any ship in, or entering, or leaving the harbour of Lagos.

19. If any person not licensed as aforesaid, whether he has once held a valid Pilot's License or not, shall act as Pilot for any ship in, or entering, or leaving the Harbour of Lagos, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds :

Provided that no part of this Ordinance which renders pilotage compulsory shall apply to any ship or vessel removing from a wharf to which she has been moored for the purpose of getting into the stream to await a Pilot, or to allow a steamer or other craft to come alongside to discharge or load.

20. Every Pilot shall produce his License for inspection when required by the Harbour Master, or by any person by whom he is employed, or to whom he tenders his services as a Pilot, and for every breach of this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Compulsory Pilotage

21. The employment of a Lagos Pilot shall be compulsory in every case of a ship of more than twenty tons burthen entering, or leaving, or changing or altering her berth in the Harbour ;

If any ship shall enter, or leave, or change her berth in the Harbour not being in charge of a Lagos Pilot the Pilotage dues in respect of such ship shall nevertheless be incurred together with a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds : The said dues and penalty shall be payable by the persons declared in this Ordinance liable to pay pilotage dues, and be paid to the Assistant Collector and Treasurer for the use of the Government of the Settlement of Lagos.

22. The master or owner of any ship about to leave, or enter the Harbour, or take up a new berth, or change her berth therein, shall have the option of employing any Lagos Pilot whom he may select for piloting such ship not being at the time in pilotage charge of any other ship, and every such Pilot shall without delay go on board and take charge of any ship upon being so required, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, the burden of proof whereof in all such cases shall be upon the Pilot :

Provided that if the Pilot to whom the pilotage employment is offered is in the service of any person or firm as a pilot or otherwise, under a contract of not less than three months' duration, he shall not be bound to accept such employment without the consent of such person or firm, and if such consent is not given he shall not be liable to any penalty for refusal.

23. A Pilot who has taken charge of a ship shall not except in cases of necessity quit such ship before it shall have been safely moored or anchored if inward bound, or until it has reached the usual anchorage roadstead outside the Harbour if outward bound.

Remuneration of Pilots.

24. There shall be paid by the master or owner, or if not paid by the master or owner, then by the charterer or his agent in the case of an outward bound, or the consignee or his agent in the case of an inward bound ship, to the Pilot for pilotage thereof pilotage dues at the rate of ten shillings for every foot, and for any part of a foot being more than six inches, of water which such ship may draw immediately before she leaves her moorings to proceed outwards or immediately after she is brought to an anchor upon entering the Harbour as the case may be :

And in case of any ship taking up a new berth or changing her berth in the Harbour there shall be paid to the Pilot for pilotage thereof the sum of ten shillings, and two shillings and sixpence for each quarter of an hour or part thereof after the first hour during which the Pilot is engaged in piloting the ship to and mooring her at her new berth, or changing her berth, such time to be reckoned from tripping the anchor at the berth at which the ship is lying until she is again moored ;

Pilotage dues shall not be payable in respect of any steam ship exclusively employed in the Harbour and roadstead.

25. Pilotage dues may be recovered by action against any of the parties by this Ordinance declared liable : Provided that as against consignees the action must be brought within three months from the time the pilotage services were rendered :

In the case of an outward bound ship the Pilot engaged or required to take charge of her may require his pilotage dues to be lodged with the Harbour Master or with the Assistant Collector and Treasurer before the ship leaves her moorings :

It shall be lawful for the Assistant Collector and Treasurer to withhold the clearance of any ship in respect of which any dues or penalties payable to the Crown are remaining unpaid, until the same shall be paid.

26. Any Pilot demanding or receiving, and any person liable to pay pilotage dues, offering, or paying to any Pilot any other rate in respect of pilotage services whether greater or less than the rates payable under this Ordinance shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds :

This enactment does not apply to the case of any Pilot employed in the service of any person or firm, under a contract of not less than three months duration, piloting the ships belonging to such employer or of which he has the management and control.

27. Every consignee or agent of any ship hereby made liable for the payment of pilotage dues, or by whom any such money shall have been paid may out of any monies in his hands received on account of such ship or belonging to the owner thereof, retain the amount of all pilotage dues paid, or which shall have become payable by him, together with any reasonable expenses he may have incurred by reason of such payment or liability.

Offences of Pilots (General).

18. If any Lagos Pilot commits any of the following offences, that is to say,

- (1.) Commits any offence against the Customs or Revenue laws ;
- (2.) Is in any way directly or indirectly concerned in any corrupt practices relating to ships, their tackle, furniture, cargoes, crews or passengers, or their moneys or goods ;
- (3.) Lends his License ;
- (4.) Acts as Pilot while suspended ;
- (5.) Acts as Pilot when in a state of intoxication ;
- (6.) Employs or causes to be employed on board any ship of which he has the charge any boat, anchor, cable, or other store, matter, or thing beyond what is necessary for the service of such ship, for his own gain or for the gain of any other person ;

(7.) Refuses or wilfully delays, when not prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, and not being within the proviso of section twenty-second of this Ordinance, to take pilotage charge of any ship about to enter, or leave the Harbour, or change her berth therein, upon being required to do so by the charterer, consignee, master, owner, or agent, or by the Harbour Master, or any principal Officer of Customs ;

(8.) Refuses, on the request of the master, to conduct the ship of which he has the charge into, or out of, or to a new berth in, the Harbour, except on reasonable ground of danger to the ship ;

(9.) Conducts a ship in act of leaving or entering the Harbour, knowing that such ship is prohibited from leaving or entering ;

(10.) Quits the ship of which he has the charge, without the consent of the master, before the service for which he was hired has been performed ;

he shall for each such offence, in addition to any liability for damages at the suit of the person aggrieved, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor ; and every person who abets, or is accessory to the commission of any such offence shall likewise, in addition to any such liability for damages as aforesaid, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and if a Pilot shall be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

29. If any Pilot, when in charge of any ship, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage of such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person on board such ship ; or if any Pilot by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board such ship, from danger to life or limb ; the Pilot so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

II.—HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Ships Entering or Leaving Harbour.

30. The Harbour Master shall from time to time, according to the changes of the Bar, fix a limit of draught of water for ships entering or leaving the Harbour, and any ship drawing more than the limit so fixed shall not enter or leave the Harbour until, by the removal of cargo or otherwise her draught of water be reduced within such limit.

The Harbour Master shall make known every alteration in such limit by posting a notice in a conspicuous part of the Custom House, which shall be deemed to be a sufficient notice to all Lagos Pilots and other persons being in the Settlement or Harbour of Lagos.

The Pilot in charge of any ship which shall enter or leave the Harbour in contravention of this section shall incur a fine which may extend to twenty pounds, and be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor, and the master of such ship, or any charterer, consignee, owner, or other person having control of such ship who shall knowingly cause to be accessory to such contravention shall each incur a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

31. If any ship master, on being requested by any Pilot having the charge of his ship, or by the Harbour Master, to declare her draught of water, refuses to do so,

or him-self makes, or is privy to any other person making, a false declaration as to such draught, he shall incur a fine which may extend to one hundred pounds ; and if the master, or other person interested in or having the control of a ship, makes, or is privy to any other person making, any fraudulent alteration on the marks on such ship denoting her draught of water, the offender shall incur a fine which may extend to five hundred pounds.

32. If the state of the tide, wind, or sea be at any time such as in the opinion of the Harbour Master would cause serious danger upon crossing the Bar to any ship, he may by an order in writing signed by him and delivered to the master, charterer, or consignee, or other person having control of the ship, prohibit such ship from leaving, or endeavouring to leave, or entering, or endeavouring to enter the Harbour, for a period not exceeding thirteen hours from the hour marked upon such order, and may renew such prohibition from time to time as often as may in his opinion be necessary for the safety of the ship.

If any ship is taken, or endeavoured to be taken, out of or into the Harbour in contravention of this section, the master of such ship, or any charterer, consignee, owner, or other person having control of such ship who shall knowingly cause or be accessory to such contravention shall each incur a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and, if a Pilot, shall be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

33. Not less than three hours' notice shall be given to the Harbour Master before any ship leaves the Harbour. The notice shall be in writing, and left at the Harbour Master's office during office hours. The master of any ship leaving without such notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

34. Every ship towed into or out of the Harbour shall have two hawsers fast to the steam tug. The Pilot in charge of the ship shall satisfy himself that these hawsers are sufficient, and in good condition, and properly made fast before he shall take the ship into or out of the Harbour, and no Pilot shall take a ship into or out of the Harbour without first seeing that the anchors and cables are ready for use, and that all sails are bent.

If these directions are not complied with, the pilot and master of the ship shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and any charterer, consignee, or owner knowingly permitting, or being accessory to any such non-compliance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

35. The Harbour Master shall (subject to the Rules) have full power to direct and regulate the locality, position, and method of anchoring, and the moving of ships within the Harbour, and to vary or add to any directions given by him.

Any master of a ship or other person shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds who

Refuses or neglects to moor, unmoor, remove, or place any ship at the time and in the place and manner directed by the Harbour Master ; or

Obstructs or hinders the mooring, unmooring, or removal of any ship ordered by the Harbour Master to be moored, unmoored, or placed in any situation ; or

Obstructs the Harbour Master in the discharge of any of his duties, or neglects or refuses to obey his lawful directions ; or

Allows pitch or any combustible matter to be heated in any ship or boat unless moored thirty fathoms at least from the nearest ship or wharf.

36. If the Harbour Master from ignorance or want of care moors or places any ship in such a position as to occasion damage to it, or to any other ship, or to any

wharf, he shall be liable to make good such damage, and may be proceeded against by action.

37. In case of any dispute arising between the Harbour Master and any master, charterer, consignee, or owner of any ship touching the method in which the Harbour Master shall perform his duties, or touching any direction he shall give as Harbour Master in any particular case, the matter may be referred to the Governor, who may decide the matter as he sees fit.

Gunpowder.

38. Any ship or boat laden, or partly laden, with gunpowder shall, immediately on entering the Harbour, be moored off the Powder Magazine and conveniently near thereto, and the powder shall, with all necessary caution, be forthwith discharged and stored in the magazine :

No gunpowder shall be put on board any ship or boat within the Harbour unless such ship or boat be moored off the Magazine, and no ship or boat which has received gunpowder on board shall be afterwards moored at any other part of the Harbour, but shall leave the limits thereof with the least possible delay :

If any gunpowder is brought into the Harbour, or put or kept on board any ship or boat in contravention of this section, such gunpowder shall be forfeited, and the master of the ship, and every person knowingly concerned in such contravention shall each be punished with fine which in each case may extend to one hundred pounds, or with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, which may extend to one month.

Prevention of Obstructions.

39. If any wreck, or sunken ship or boat, or ship or boat neglected as unfit for service, or other obstructions shall be in the Harbour, or in the approaches to the same, or if any boat unfit for service, or wreck, or other obstructions shall be on the foreshore, or on the sides or roadways of the Marina, the Harbour Master shall give notice in writing to the owner thereof or his agent requiring him within ten days to remove the same out of the limits of the Harbour or Marina, or to such part thereof respectively as the Harbour Master may direct, and, if such direction is not complied with, the Harbour Master may, with the sanction of the Governor, remove any such wreck, ship, or boat, or other obstruction, and sell the same, or any part thereof, paying the proceeds into the Treasury towards defraying the expenses of such removal : If the owner or his agent shall claim within four months after the date of sale he shall be entitled to receive the balance of such proceeds after paying the expenses, and if any part of the expenses remain unpaid the same may be recovered from the owner of his agent :

If the owner or some agent of the owner of such wreck, boat, or obstruction is not found in the Settlement of Lagos, the Harbour Master may remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid without notice.

40. If any person shall wilfully sink any ship or boat in the Harbour without having first obtained the permission of the Harbour Master, approved by the Governor in writing, he shall, in addition to paying the expenses incurred by the Harbour Master in removing the ship or boat, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

41. If any master of a ship, or any other person shall throw, or deposit, or permit to be thrown or deposited any rubbish, mud, earth, stone, sand, ashes, ballast, or other similar matter in the Harbour, or in any approach thereto, other than such place as may be set apart for that purpose by the Harbour Master with the sanction of the Governor, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

42. No stakes, baskets, or other fixed instruments for catching fish shall be placed or remain in any such position as to obstruct or impede the navigation, and it

shall be the duty of the Harbour Master, with the sanction of the Governor and subject to any instruction which he may receive from him, to remove or cause the removal, or to appoint and vary, from time to time the position of such stakes, baskets, or instruments :

If any owner of, or person interested in, or employed about such stakes, baskets, or other instruments wilfully neglects or refuses to comply with any such order of the Harbour Master directing him to remove the same, or any part thereof, or to alter the place, position, or arrangement of such stakes, baskets or instruments, or any part thereof, he shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Vessels Adrift.

43. If any person shall for the purpose of obtaining salvage, or for any other purpose, wilfully set adrift, or cut, break, or unfasten the moorings of any ship or boat in the Harbour with intent to set such ship or boat adrift, he shall, for every offence, be liable to be punished with fine which may extend to fifty pounds, or with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, which may extend to six months, or with both : but nothing in this enactment shall prevent the prosecution of any person by Information for any offence for which he might otherwise be so prosecuted, but so as he shall not be punished more than once for the same offence.

44. If any boat is found adrift, no person being on board and in charge thereof, any person who shall secure and deliver such boat to the owner, or deliver the same properly made fast at the Custom House wharf into the charge of some Officer of Customs or Constable there on duty if practicable, shall be entitled to receive from the owner a reasonable amount of Salvage, in proportion to the value of the boat, and the risk, trouble, and necessary expense incurred by the Salvor in securing the boat ; provided that the person finding such boat shall with all convenient speed give notice to an Inspector or Sub-Intendant of Constabulary and to the owner, should he be known, of such finding, and in such notice he shall state fully the place, and time of such finding, and his name and place of abode, and his readiness to deliver up such boat upon his being paid a reasonable amount for his trouble in saving the same, and in default he shall forfeit any claim he might have had for such Salvage, and shall deliver up the boat on demand from the owner or any Officer or non-commissioned Officer of the Constabulary ;

Any dispute as to the amount or distribution of such Salvage shall be decided by the District Commissioner of Lagos, upon the application either of the Salvor or the owner of the boat.

Health of Seamen.

45. The following regulations shall apply and be carried into effect in the case of all ships in the Harbour : A copy thereof shall be delivered by the proper Officer of Customs to every master on entering his ship ; and the master shall keep such copy posted in some part of his ship accessible to all persons on board during the whole time such ship is in the Harbour, and for every day's failure in doing so, the master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings :

- (1.) None of the white crew shall be on shore except on duty or from urgent necessity between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. ;
- (2.) Any white seaman found straggling on shore except between the hours of 5 a.m. till 10 a.m., and 3 p.m. till 9 p.m., may be apprehended by the Police, and on conviction be fined in any amount not exceeding ten shillings ;
- (3.) None of the white crew shall be sent or go in a boat unless under an awning between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. ;

(4.) No white seaman shall be employed aloft, over the side, or in any other position exposed to the sun between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., except when coming into or going out of the Harbour, or mooring, or unmooring ;

(5.) Fresh provisions, meat and vegetables shall be issued to the crew at least every other day ;

(6.) Awning shall be spread both in rainy and dry weather, over the forecastle as well as the quarter deck, of all Vessels lying in the Harbour.

(7.) All orders affecting the sanitary condition of the crew issued by the Health Officer shall be promptly complied with ;

(8.) The master of the ship shall immediately on the appearance of disease communicate with the Health Officer, who will furnish the necessary attendance ;

(9.) In the event of there being much sickness on board, and in all cases where the Health Officer so directs, the master shall appoint one of the crew to cook for the sick and attend upon them, or shall hire a nurse from the shore for that purpose ;

(10.) All complaints respecting the condition, or the quantity of provisions served out to the crew shall be reported without delay by the master to the Health Officer, who will regulate the diet for the sick, giving the master a certificate authorising any extra expenditure when necessary ;

(11.) The Health Officer shall visit every ship in the Harbour at least twice a week sending in a report of the sanitary condition of each ship to the Governor ;

Provided that this inspection shall not be compulsory in the case of steam ships navigating within the Harbour only, or visiting the Harbour casually, or for repairs ; but the Health Officer may visit such ships as often as he considers advisable.

(12.) Any master failing to conform to any of the above regulations or conniving thereto shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound for the first offence, and not exceeding five pounds for each subsequent offence.

46. The fee for supervision of medicines and medical attendance on board ship shall be thirty shillings for each person on board for the period of the ship's stay in Harbour if less than four months, but if that time is exceeded the like sum shall again become payable ; if the ship remains in the Harbour for less than twenty-one days, one half of the said sum only shall be paid :

These fees shall not be chargeable in the case of—
Ships carrying a Certificated Surgeon ;
Steamships navigating within the Harbour only
or visiting the Harbour casually, or for repairs ;
Coasting ships trading within the Settlement of Lagos only, and not remaining in the Harbour for more than seven consecutive days.

47. The Health Officer is hereby authorized and empowered to direct and cause the removal of any sick master, mate, seaman, or other person serving on board any ship to the Colonial Hospital, whenever he shall consider his sickness to be either from its nature, intensity, or any other circumstance such as to render removal advisable, either for the more effectual treatment of the patient, or otherwise, or that removal is advisable for any other sufficient reason ;

If the master fails to comply with any such order, or to give any requisite assistance for carrying out the same which the Health Officer may require, he shall for every offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

48. The following shall be the rates of payment for the lodging, board, attendance, and medical and surgical treatment in the Colonial Hospital of each person removed there from on board ship :—

The Master ten shillings a day ;

Any Mate seven shillings and sixpence a day ;

Any ordinary Seaman four shillings and twopence a day ;
Any Krooman four shillings and twopence a day for the first five days of his residence in Hospital, and one shilling and threepence for every subsequent day.

49. All moneys payable under sections forty-six and forty-eight of this Ordinance shall be paid to the Assistant Collector and Treasurer, or any person whom he may authorize in writing to receive the same, by the persons declared by section twenty-four liable to pay pilotage dues, and may be recovered and enforced in the same manner as pilotage dues ; and every consignee and agent shall have the like powers of retention in respect of such moneys paid or which shall have become payable by him as are provided by the twenty-seventh section in cash where pilotage dues are paid or have become payable by a consignee or agent.

III.—SUPPLEMENTAL.

Legal Procedure.

50. No conviction for any offence shall be made in any proceeding under this Ordinance unless the same is commenced within three months after the commission of the offence, or, if both or either of the parties to the proceeding are during such time not within the Settlement of Lagos, unless the same is commenced within one month after they are both at one time within that Settlement.

51. All penalties shall be recovered upon summary trial and conviction, for which purpose the District Commissioner of Lagos shall have jurisdiction in all prosecutions under this Ordinance, and upon non-payment the penalty shall be enforced under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance 1876, or any enactment amending or extending the same.

The term for which any person may be imprisoned in default of payment of any penalty under this Ordinance shall not, except when otherwise herein expressed, exceed twenty-one days.

The Court imposing any penalty may, if it thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such penalty is imposed, and, subject to such direction, all penalties recovered, shall be paid over into the Public Treasury of the Settlement of Lagos and form part of the Public Revenue thereof.

Supplemental Rules.

52. The Governor may, by any Order made with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, make Rules consistent with this Ordinance and subject to the provisions thereof for further or better carrying into effect the purpose of this Ordinance, and may annex and appoint a penalty which may extend to forty pounds in respect of the breach of any such Rule, and may alter, amend, or revoke all or any of such Rules ;

Every such Order shall come into operation upon the publication thereof in the Lagos Government Gazette, or at such time thereafter as shall be in such Order provided, and shall have the like force and effect for all purposes as if the same had been made by Ordinance, subject to disallowance by Her Majesty.

Public Ships.

53. This Ordinance shall not extend to any ship belonging to Her Majesty or to any Foreign Government.

SCHEDULE.

A.—Pilot's Certificate.

This is to certify that in pursuance of the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance 1878, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, members of the Pilotage Board of Lagos, have made all necessary enquiries respecting a resident of and have carefully and personally examined the said touching his skill and ability in the navigation of sailing ships and steamers, and his knowledge of the Harbour of Lagos, and of the channels leading thereto, and of the shoals and dangers therein, and that in our belief he is a person of good character and of sober habits, and is possessed of sufficient nautical skill to be put in Pilotage charge of ships and steamers of the largest size and greatest draught of water entering the said Harbour, and has such complete local knowledge as is requisite for a thoroughly good Lagos Pilot.

Given at Lagos this day of 18 .
Here follow the Signatures of the members of the Board granting the certificate.

B.—Pilot's License.

On the Certificate of the Pilotage Board of Lagos, and my approval thereof, these are to license to act as a Lagos Pilot from the day of 18 , to the thirty-first day of January, 18 , subject to the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance 1878

Given at Lagos this day of 18 .
Signature of Governor or Administrator of Lagos.

C.—Pilot's Bond.

Know all men by these presents that we are held and firmly bound unto our sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the faith, in the sum of pounds of good and lawful money of the Gold Coast Colony, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and each and every of us jointly and severally for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents: Sealed with our Seals: dated this day of 18

Whereas the above bounden has been certified and approved as a Pilot under the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878, from the day of 18 , until the thirty-first day of January, 18 , and the above bounden has [or have] been also approved as the surety [or sureties] of the said

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-named do and shall in all things conform to all and every the provisions, clauses, articles, matters, and things mentioned and contained in the said Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878 (and in the Rules which have been made under the authority thereof*) then this obligation to be void otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
* NOTE.—The words in brackets not to be inserted unless Rules under the Ordinance shall have been made.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct printed copy of the said Bill.

MALCOLM J. BROWN, Clerk of Legislative Council.
I assent to this Ordinance,

S. FREELING, Governor.

THE ROYAL BRITISH NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND WEST AFRICAN STATION.

Commander-in-Chief—Commodore SIR FREDK. W. RICHARDS, K.C.B.

| No. | Ships. | No. of Guns. | Description. | Commander. | No. of Men. |
|-----|----------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Boadicea | 16 | Iron Screw Corvette | Commander Herbert W. Dowding | |
| 2 | Briton | 14 | Screw Corvette | Captain Andrew J. Kennedy..... | 360 |
| 3 | Flin | 4 | Screw Composite Gun Vessel.. | Commander Robert F. Hammick | 350 |
| 4 | Flora | 12 | Screw Corvette | Commander Henry T. Wright | 120 |
| 5 | Foam | 4 | Screw Composite Gun-Boat .. | Lieut.-Commander Julian A. Baker .. | 200 |
| 6 | Mallard | 4 | Ditto | Lieut.-Commander A. J. Hamilton .. | 60 |
| 7 | Pioneer | 6 | Composite Paddle Vessel | Lieut.-Commander J. L. Blunt | 120 |
| 8 | Rambler | 3 | Composite Gun Vessel | Commander Hon. A. C. Littleton | 80 |

FRENCH NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE WEST AND SOUTH COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

| No. | Ships. | No. of Guns. | Description. | Commander. | No. of Men. |
|-----|------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Vénus | 16 | Frigate | Contre-Amiral Mottez | 380 |
| 2 | Vaudreuil | 6 | Croiseur, 2de classe | Capitaine de Frigate Poudrat | 120 |
| 3 | Bourssaint | 4 | Croiseur, 3me classe | Lieutenant de Vaisseau Poudrat | 80 |
| 4 | Loiret | 4 | Transport | " " Poudrat | 80 |

ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1882.

OFFICERS IN HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION ON THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

Commander-in-Chief—Commodore Richards.

H.M.S. Boadicea—Flagship.

Secretary—John Carlisle.

Captain—Guy O. Twiss.

Commander—Francis Romiley; Edward H. M. Davis.

Lieutenants—Frederic R. Carr; John Masterman; Ernest C. Hobkirk; John B. Bennett; Henry Preedy; Crawford Caffin; Frederic S. Pelly.

Nav. Lieutenant—Henry G. Hatch.

Lieut. Mar.—John W. Robyns.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. Alex. Nicolls, B.A.

Fleet Surgeon—James N. J. Omalley.

Paymaster—Charles T. Dawson.

Chief Engineer—William Dark.

Sub-Lieutenant—Augustus L. Scott; Herbert Lyon; Francis A. Valentine.

Surgeon—Evelyn R. Pollard.

Assistant Paymaster—Francis H. Hale.

Engineer—Ive A. H. Couper; William J. C. Brown; Samuel J. Williams; John T. Coombs.

Gunner—Alfred J. Roberts.

Boatswain—John W. Kilbery.

Carpenter—John D. Cockburn.

Midshipmen—George J. S. Warrender, William W. Hewett, Alexander F. Crookshank, Charles A. Howell, Charles H. A. Gleig, Arthur G. Causton, Francis G. Eyre, Harry S. Boldero, Hugh Cotesworth, Hon. Stanley C. J. Colville.

Naval Cadets—Gilbert R. Wes, William H. Boys.

Assistant Engineer—Charles H. Biddick.

Assistant Clerk—Howard Cleveland.

Staff Sergeant—James H. Martin.

Paymaster—Wm. B. Ramsay.

H.M.S. Decoy.

Lieut. and Commander—Victor C. J. B. Von Donop.

Sub Lieuts.—Frederic St. L. Luscombe, Henry Baker.

Surgeon—Nicholas C. Ross.

Assistant Paymaster—Rice H. Harris.

Engineer—William C. Hilder.

Boatswain—Alex. McGregor.

Assistant Engineer—Wm. Fedarb.

H.M.S. Firebrand.

Lieut. and Commander—James J. L. Sisson.

Sub Lieut.—Wm. H. F. Taylor.

Naval Sub Lieut.—Fredc. W. E. H. Smith.

Surgeon—Arthur W. Russell.

Assistant Paymaster—Cecil Reid.

Engineer—Henry W. Ross.

Gunner—William Reeve.

Assistant Engineer—Thomas Green.

H.M.S. Firefly.

Lieut. and Commander—

Engineer—Thomas W. H. Ramsay.

Gunner—Henry A. Beaver.

(Return incomplete.)

H.M.S. Forward.

Lieut. and Commander—Ernest F. Brickdale.

Sub Lieuts.—John F. Mills, Richard W. J. Meade.

Surgeon—James W. H. Hawton.

Assistant Paymaster—John Hyde.

Engineer—William H. Gulliver.

Gunner—Richard Skuse.

Assistant Engineer—John W. Agnew.

H.M.S. Forester.

Lieut. and Commander—Sidney G. Smith.

Sub Lieuts.—Robert B. S. Wrey, John H. W. Theed.

Surgeon—Wm. P. M. Boyle.

Assistant Paymaster—Russell Osborn

Engineer—James Bowman, Edward W. Marsh.

Gunner—George Manly.

H.M.S. Flora.

Commander—Henry T. Wright.

Lieutenant—Palmer K. Smythes.

Surgeon—Robert Grant, M.A., M.B.

Assistant Paymaster—Henry A. T. Cummins.

Gunner—William Callar.

Staff Com.—William F. Rowe.

Chaplain—Rev. Ed. Pemberton, M.A.

Chief-Engineer—Henry W. White.

Boatswains—John Sedgman; Edward Davis.

Carpenter—Alfred Gilham.

Chief Gunner—William J. Cleverly.

H.M.S. Ascension.

Captain—Arthur G. R. Rowe.

Lieutenant—John G. Haygard.

Lieut. Mar.—William H. Poe, Edw. B. Stephens

Chaplain—Rev. John McG. Ward, M.A.

Staff Surgeon—George Maclean, M.A., M.B.

Paymaster—Bernard A. Colley.

Surgeons—John A. Robinson, M.B.; Robert Bedford

Assistant Paymaster—Edwin R. Brown.

Engineer—Archibald T. V. Forster.

Gunner—George Large.

Boatswain—George D. Ewen; William Davis.

Carpenter—James W. Kelly.

H.M.S. Industry.

Staff Commander—Richard C. Dyer.

Naval Lieutenant—George F. Whitmore.

Surgeon—William Brown.

Assistant Paymaster—Edwin R. S. Sandys.

Engineers—Joseph Bamford, Richard Harris.

Boatswains—William H. Tront, Henry White.

H.M.S. Pioneer.

Lieut. and Commander—John L. Bury.

Sub Lieuts.—George G. Haswell, John A. Tuke.

Surgeon—Henry G. Daniel.

Engineer—William W. Watts.

Gunner—Benja. A. Blower.

H.M.S. Swallow.

Commander—John B. Warren.

Lieutenants—William H. M. Daniel, Henry P. Routh.

Naval Lieut.—Henry Baynham.

Surgeon—Henry G. T. Strickland.

Assistant Paymaster—Edward N. Richmond.

Engineer—Richard T. Biddle.

Boatswain—Jacob Freathy.

Assistant Engineer—

H.M.S. Shah.

Captain—Richard Bradshaw.
Commander—John W. Brackenbury.
Lieutenants—George H. Rainier; Charles Lindsay; Malcolm H. Drummond; George P. Henderson; Thomas F. Abbott; Alex. M. Gardiner.
Staff-Commander—Benjamin S. Jackson.
Capt. Mar. Art.—Alex. L. S. Burrows.
Capt. Mar.—Joseph Phillips.
Chaplain and Naval Ins.—Rev. Nisbett B. Lodge, B.A.
Fleet Surgeon—Simon A. Willis, M.D.
Staff Surgeon—John Shields.
Paymaster—William Horniman.
Chief Engineer—Thomas Sagar.
Sub-Lieutenants—Arthur H. Smith Dorrien; Fred. T. Hamilton; George H. Hervett; George E. Patey; George W. E. H. Martin.
Surgeon—Thomas M. Sibbald; Jephson J. Connell, M.D.
Assist.-Paymaster—Henry G. W. Terry.
Engineers—Joseph O. Wilson; William G. M. McQuire; John S. Saunders; James Redgrave.
Gunners—Richard Hutson; John Percy.
Boatswains—Jacob Crooker; John Bumpus; Thomas Hammott.
Carpenter—James Whitford.
Assist. Engineers—William H. Pibworth; William J. Andrew.
Clerk—John H. G. Chapple.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

Running between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, every Saturday.

The length of voyage from Liverpool to Madeira is 7 days, and from Madeira to Accra is about 14 days, and Lagos 23 days in all.

The distance from Lagos to Cape Coast is 288 Miles

Cape Coast to Sierra Leone 869

Sierra Leone to Madeira 1,580

Madeira to England (Liverpool) 1,420

Total 4,157

STEAMERS.

| | Tons. | Tons. |
|----------------|-------|----------------|
| Éthiopia..... | 1,761 | Bonny |
| Camerons | 1,185 | Senegal |
| Loanda | 964 | Elmina |
| Roquelle | 761 | Benguela |
| Congo | 761 | Benin |
| Ambri | 2,121 | Volta |
| Biafra | 1,486 | Corisco |
| Africa..... | 1,717 | Saluba..... |

TARIFF FOR LANDING CARGO FROM THE MAIL STEAMERS.

Agreed upon by the Committee appointed at a meeting of the Merchants, held at the Factory of Henry Dunkley, Esq., on Friday, 21st day of December, 1871.

Bafts, Stripe Domestics, Denims, &c., in Bales, 50 Pcs.

Ditto, 25 Pcs. £o 3 6

Prints, Croydons, &c., in Bales, 50 Pcs. o 2 0

Ditto, 25 Pcs. o 3 6

Damasks, Shirtings, &c., in Cases o 2 0

Ditto, 25 Pcs. o 4 0

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------|
| Tobacco in Hogsheads | ... ... ... | o 15 0 |
| Do. in Reparks | ... ... ... | o 7 6 |
| Rum, per Puncheon | ... ... | £o 7 0 |
| Do. per Barrel | ... ... | o 4 0 |
| Do. per Demijohn, about 3½ Imperial Gallons | ... ... | o 6 |
| Gin in Green Cases | ... ... | o 6 |
| Brandy, Wine, &c., in Cases containing 1 dozen | ... ... | o 9 |
| Ale or Stout in Barrels or Case—Draft or Bottle | o 2 | 6 |
| Drums of Crates containing Earthenware, &c. | o 10 | 0 |
| Puncheons, ditto | ... ... | o 6 3 |
| Shooks, per Bundle | ... ... | o 1 6 |
| Brass or Copper Rods, per Case | ... ... | o 9 |
| Hoop Iron or Iron Bars | ... ... | o 6 |
| Tentes Hooks, Rivets, Nails, &c., per Keg of 1 cwt. | o 1 | 0 |
| Continuous Iron Roofing, per Roll | ... ... | o 5 0 |
| Corrugated ditto in Bundles or Crates | ... ... | o 5 6 |
| Paint in Kegs, 14 or 28 lbs. | ... ... | o 4 |
| Powder, per Keg, one-tenth | ... ... | o 4 |
| Ditto, one-fifth | ... ... | o 6 |
| Guns, per Case | ... ... | o 6 0 |
| Flints, per Keg | ... ... | o 1 0 |
| Kolah Nuts, per Basket | ... ... | o 10 6 |
| Pipes, per Case | ... ... | o 0 0 |
| Rice in Bags of 2 cwt. | ... ... | o 2 3 |
| Flour, per Barrel | ... ... | o 2 6 |
| Sugar and Rice in Hogsheads | ... ... | o 10 0 |
| Ditto in Barrels | ... ... | o 3 0 |

All other cases, casks, packages, &c., not mentioned, to be charged for in proportion.

The Committee are of opinion that it is desirable these rates should come into operation on and after the 1st day of March, 1872.

GEO. HUTCHINSON, Agent A. S. S. Co.
 JOHN FINLAY, Agent B. and A. S. N. Company.
 W. AUSTIN, Agent Messrs. Banner Bros. and Co.
 G. H. COOPER, Secretary.

STEAMERS IN LAGOS.

| Name. | Flag. | Tonnage. | Owners. |
|-------------------|---------|----------|--|
| Nelly..... | British | 127 | Colonial Government. |
| Gertrude | " | 169 | |
| *Tender | " | 50 | G. L. Gaiser. |
| *Gaiser | " | 268 | |
| *Lago | " | 73 | Witt and Busch. |
| *Ekuri | " | 115 | Colonial Government. |
| *Renner | " | 64 | |
| *Whydah | " | 240 | The African Steam Ship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company. |
| *Apobo | " | 146 | |
| *Ramos | " | 136 | British and African Steam Navigation Company. |
| *Formoso | " | 328 | |
| *Dodo..... | " | — | Steam Navigation Company. |
| §Henry Venn | " | 69 | Church Mission. Society |

* These steamers are employed in towing sailing vessels laden with general cargo from Europe and elsewhere, from Lagos roads to the Harbour, and in towing vessels laden with produce from the Harbour to the roads of Lagos. Charges from £20 to £35 in or out.

† Running between Lagos and the Bights of Benin and Biafra with goods, produce, and passengers for the Mail Steamers.

‡ Running between Liverpool, Hamburg, and Lagos.

§ Expressly for the Niger Mission.

ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1882.

All are generally used in discharging cargo from the mail steamers and vessels in the roads of Lagos, and in going up and down Porto Novo, Badagry, Palma, and Leggie. Some of them, between the months of June and November, go up and down the River Niger for the purposes of trade.

RATES FOR PASSAGES AND FREIGHTS.

PASSAGES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| To or from Porto Novo, First Class | - £1 0 0 |
| To or from Porto Novo, Second Class | - o 10 0 |
| Kroobays and Natives | - o 4 2 |
| To or from Badagry | - o 15 0 |
| To and from Lagos Roads | - o 10 6 |

FREIGHTS.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Tobacco, per roll | - £o 0 3 |
| Cotton Goods, per 25 ps. bale | - o 2 0 |
| Do. " 50 do. | - o 3 0 |
| Do. " 100 do. | - o 6 0 |
| Do. " 40 ps. cases | - o 3 0 |
| Do. " 10 do. | - o 5 0 |
| Gin, per Case | - o 0 3 |
| Rum, Puncheon, 5s.; Do. per Pipe | - o 6 0 |
| Shooks, per Shook | - o 1 0 |
| Empty Casks, per Puncheon, 3s.; Do. per Drum | o 4 0 |
| Hoop Iron, per bundle | - o 1 0 |
| Salt, per ton | - o 7 0 |
| Couries, per Bag | - o 0 6 |
| Palm Kernels, per Ton | - o 7 0 |
| Palm Oil, per 120 Gallons Cask | - o 4 0 |
| Do. per Hamburg Puncheon, 5s.; Do. per Drum | o 6 0 |
| Parcels, each | - o 0 6 |

Any other Cargo in proportion to the above prices.

W. HELDBEK,

Agent for G. L. GAISER, owner of s.s. Tender.

H. A. NISSEN,

Agent of WITT & BUSCH, owners of s.s. Lagos, Lagos, 30th Nov., 1878.

STEAMERS FROM LIVERPOOL FOR THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

By arrangement with the Postmaster-General, the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company have undertaken jointly to maintain Weekly Sailings to the West Coast of Africa, calling at Madeira and Tenerife.

The Steamers will be despatched from Liverpool every Saturday by each Company alternately (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances).

For RATES OF FREIGHT to and from the West Coast of Africa; also the South-West Coast of Africa; and for Intercolonial Rates, and the Approximate Sailings for 1875, by the AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Vessels, apply in England at the Company's Offices, 14, Leadenhall street, London; or Alex. Sinclair, 20, Water street, Liverpool; and for the above information by the BRITISH and AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Vessels, application must be made to Messrs. Malcolm, Hudson, and Co., 5, Crosby square, London; Taylor, Ladling.

Laughlan, and Co., 24, Oswald street, Glasgow; or Elder, Dempster, and Co., 48, Castle street, Liverpool. Information may be obtained in Africa from the Agents of both Companies at the different Ports. We append the RATES OF PASSAGE.—

TO OR FROM LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin.

Fore Cabin.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Madeira | £15 0 0 | £13 0 0 |
| Teneriffe | 19 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Grand Canary | 20 0 0 | 19 0 0 |
| Bathurst | 27 0 0 | 20 0 0 |
| Sierra Leone | 28 0 0 | 21 0 0 |
| Monrovia | 31 0 0 | 22 0 0 |
| Cape Palmas | 32 0 0 | 23 0 0 |
| Half Jack | 33 0 0 | 24 0 0 |
| Cape Coast Castle | 34 0 0 | 25 0 0 |
| Accra | 35 0 0 | 26 0 0 |
| Jellah Coffee | 36 0 0 | 27 0 0 |
| Lagos | 37 0 0 | 28 0 0 |
| Benin | 38 0 6 | 28 0 0 |
| Bonny and South to Loanda | 40 0 0 | 28 0 0 |

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Navigation Company.
 OUTWARDS FROM LIVERPOOL.

| Goods. | To Bathurst and S. Leone. | To Porte Pequim and S. Leone up to and including Cameroons. |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Coals (in casks), Geneva (in cases), Iron Pots, Salt (in casks), Salt (in bags), Shooks Aerated Waters, Beer, Biscuit, Earthenware, Ginger Brandy, Gunny Bags, Iron, Liquors, Pipes (Clay), Rum, Soap, Tar, Timber | 20s. | 20s. |
| Castings, Cement, Couries, Cordage, Felt, Flour, Furniture, Glassware, Guns, Hardware, Machinery, Matchets, Paints, Provisions, Rice, Spirits, Tobacco, Wines | 40 | 40 |
| Beads, Brass Rods, Cottons, Drugs, Perfumery, Woollens | 50 | 60 |
| Gunpowder (per barrel of 100 lbs.) | 5 | 5 |
| Specie (on Value per cent.) | 20 | 20 |
| Amber, Coral, Jewellery, and Plate (on Value per cent.) | 30 | 30 |

To Gore—Fine Goods, 40s; Rough Goods, 30s; Gunpowder (per barrel of 100 lbs.), 4s.

To Madeira, Teneriffe, and Grand Canary—Fine goods 30s; Rough Goods, 20s; Specie (on value per cent.) 12s.

(All with 10 per cent. Primage, except Amber, Coral, Jewellery, Plate, and Specie.)

The above rates (except otherwise specified) are per ton gross weight or measurement, at Ship's option.

Freight payable in Liverpool on delivery of Bills of Lading.

HOMEWARDS TO LIVERPOOL.

GOODS,

| | From Grand Canary, Teneriffe & Madeira. | From S. Leone & Africas Ports North thereof. | From Ports between S. Leone up to and including Cameroons. |
|---|--|---|--|
| Arrowroot | - per ton gross weight | 45s. | 50 |
| Beeswax | " " | 45 | 50 |
| Bar Wood | " " | 30 | 30 |
| Camwood | " " | 40 | 4 |
| Coffee | " " | 50 | 60 |
| Cotton, Raw, press packet, per lb., nett weight | 4d. | 4d. | |
| Cotton, Unpressed, per ton measure- ment | - | - | |
| Cochineal Dust (through to London), per ton gross weight | 60s. | 30s. | |
| Cochineal (through to London), per lb. gross weight | - | - | |
| Cochineal (to Liverpool), per lb., gross weight | gd. | gd. | |
| Cocoons | - per ton gross weight | 45 | 50 |
| Copra Nuts, in bags or bulk, per ton gross weight | 45 | 50 | |
| Ebony | - per ton gross weight | 30 | 30 |
| Embroidery | " measurement | 80s. | |
| Fibre, Pressed | " gross weight | 50 | 55 |
| " Unpressed | " measurement | 30 | 30 |
| Fruit | " | 20 | 30 |
| Ginger & Pepper | " gross weight | 50 | 60 |
| Ground Nuts, Shelled, per ton gross weight | - | - | |
| Gum | - per ton gross weight | 30 | 45 |
| Hides | " | 45 | 50 |
| India-rubber | " | 40 | 50 |
| Ivory | - per lb. nett weight | 60 | 70 |
| Palm and Liquid Oil, per ton gross weight | - | 1d. | 1½d. |
| Palm Nut Kernels, in bags or bulk, per ton gross weight | 45s. | 50s. | |
| Seed | - per ton gross weight | 30 | 35 |
| Skins | - per ton gross weight | 45 | 50 |
| Specie and Gold Dust (delivered in (London), on value per cent.) | 50 | 60 | |
| Specimens, Natural History, per ton measurement | 12s. 6d. | 20 | 25 |
| Wines | - per cased pipe | 30s. | 40 |
| " - per uncased pipe | 30 | 50 | |
| " in bottles - per dozen quarts | 25 | 2 | |
| Goods not enumerated, per ton weight or measurement at Ship's option | 1s. 3d. | 40s. | 50 |
| | | | 60 |

All with 10 per cent. Primage except Specie and
Cochineal.

No Bills of Lading signed under 10s. freight, nor on
any other than the Company's form. N.B.—Two un-
stamped copies are required with each set of Bills of
Lading; also a third, or Consul's copy, for Madeira
stating weight in lbs., value, origin, and contents.

PARCELS.—Parcels not exceeding £5 in value, and one
cubic foot in measurement, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s., ac-
cording to destination; and for every additional 6 inches,
or fractional part of 6 inches, 1s. extra.

Cargo will be received at the Loading Berth in Liver-
pool (north side of Coburg Dock), up to 8 p.m. on the
full.

LIVERPOOL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Shippers are respectfully informed that Mr. C. Fabel has
now been appointed Agent, at Lagos, for this Company's
Liverpool Line of Steamers, and further, that the Company
intend to have their own Branch Steamer stationed at

All Goods sent down for shipment must be accompa-
nied by a Shipping Note on the Company's Form, speci-
fying the contents, marks, numbers, and destination.

All Packages must be distinctly marked and numbered,
and the destination painted thereon in letters not less than
two inches in length.

Goods of dangerous nature can only be taken under
a special agreement, and parties shipping any such Goods
without such an agreement will be held liable for all
consequences arising therefrom. Special attention is di-
rected to Section 329 of the New Merchant Shipping Act,
which is as follows:—

"No person shall be entitled to carry in any Ship, or
to require the Master or Owner of any Ship, to carry
therein Aquafortis, Oil of Vitriol, Gunpowder, or any
other Goods which, in the judgment of such Master or
Owner, are of a dangerous nature; and if any person
carries or sends by any Ship any Goods of a dangerous
nature, without distinctly marking their nature on the
outside of the package containing the same, or other-
wise giving notice in writing to the Master or Owner,
at or before the time of carrying or sending the same
to be shipped, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty
not exceeding £100; and the Master or Owner of any
Ship may refuse to take on board any Parcel that he sus-
pects to contain Goods of a dangerous nature, and may
require them to be opened to ascertain the fact."

Goods for Sierra Leone will be landed there at Ship's
expense, but at Shipper's risk.

Goods discharged into Company's craft or hulls, being
received for the convenience of Shippers or Consignees, are
while in the craft or hulls at the Shipper's or Consignee's
risk, and the Company shall not be answerable for loss
arising from theft by any party whomsoever, defective
stowage, fire, injury from other cargo, or want of prompt
delivery; and further, in the event of such Goods remain-
ing in the bulk or craft beyond seven days, the Shippers
or Consignees shall pay for the privilege according to the
Company's tariff.

Ship's liability shall cease when Goods are delivered
from Ship's deck, and that whether Bill of Lading is ex-
changed or not.

Notice is hereby given—that no goods or Property
will be conveyed as cargo in these Vessels except under
Bills of Lading, in the form adopted by the Company
for the time being. And if from any cause whatever
Goods or Property shall be shipped as Cargo without a
Bill of Lading, the Company only agrees that the same
shall be conveyed and delivered on the terms of the Bill
of Lading which constitute the contract between the
Shippers and the Company.

For further information apply, in London, to Temple
Willcox & Co., 5, Crosby square; in Glasgow, to Taylor,
Laughland, & Co., 24, Oswald street; and in Liverpool, to

ELDER, DEMPSTER, & CO.,

Castle street, Liverpool.

ALEXANDER SINCLAIR,

James Street, Liverpool.

December, 1878.

ELDER, DEMPSTER, & CO.,
Managers,
December, 1878.

ALBERT SINCLAIR,
James Street, Liverpool.

ELDER, DEMPSTER, & CO.,
Managers,
September, 1879.

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ELDER, DEMPSTER, & CO.,
Managers,
September, 18

return passage to their homes being provided for them, in addition to which they were otherwise subjected to ill-treatment by their employers.

I am directed by the Governor to request that all officers to whom these instructions are conveyed will give them the greatest possible publicity.

By His Excellency's command,

MALCOLM J. BROWN, Acting Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra,
21st July, 1878.

The Acting Administrator of the Government has directed the publication for general information of the following Circular Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extending the provisions of the Foreign Deserters Act, 1852, to the Kingdoms of Russia, Sweden and Norway, Prussia, &c.

Copies of the Order in Council referred to can be seen on application at the Assistant Colonial Secretariat.—By order,

H. F. RICHMOND, Captain,
Acting Assistant Col. Sec.
Assistant Colonial Secretariat,
Lagos, 29th April, 1878.

[Circular.]

Downing street, 21st January, 1878.

Sir.—The Italian Government having represented that the authorities in New Zealand refused to assist in the apprehension of Deserters from Italian Merchant Vessels, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of 11th June, 1863, extending the provisions of the Foreign Deserters Act, 1852, to the Kingdom of Italy, I caused enquiries to be instituted into the matter, and it was found that the Order in question, and all others passed under this Act previous to the year 1865, of which a list is given in the margin, were not brought under the notice of this Department at the time of their being passed, and consequently have never been communicated to the Colonies.

As these Orders affect the whole of Her Majesty's Dominions, and as it is of importance that the Colonies should therefore be in possession of them, I have now obtained copies, and transmit a set herewith for your information, and for publication in the Colony under your government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
CARNARVON.

Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office,
Lagos, 13th October, 1877.

Sir.—With reference to Despatch No. 147 of 25th July last, from his Excellency Governor Freeling, enclosing copy of a Circular from the Secretary of State, calling attention to the correct spelling of proper names, I have the honour, by direction of the Administrator, to forward you, for the use of the Courts, the accompanying book, which gives the correct spelling of names of places in the land adjacent to the Gold Coast Protectorate.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. F. RICHMOND, Captain,
Acting Assistant Col. Sec.

The Registrar of Courts, &c., &c., Lagos.

GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE.

No. 8. GOLD COAST COLONY. 1877

IN THE FORTIETH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Sandford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G., Governor,
An Ordinance consolidating Customs Tariff Ordinances.

[4th April, 1877.]

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. This Ordinance may be cited as the Customs Tariff Ordinance, Lagos, 1877, and shall extend to the Settlement and Protectorate of Lagos.

II. In lieu and instead of all other duties as drawbacks of Customs there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto Her Majesty for the use of the Government of the Gold Coast colony, and allowed upon goods imported into or expected from any part of the settlement or protectorate of Lagos, the several duties of Customs and Drawbacks, as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth in the first part of the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed.

II. The goods specified or included in the second part of the said Schedule shall be exempted from duty.

THE SCHEDULE.

The first part: Table of duties and drawbacks.

On Wine, Liqueurs, Brandy, and Cordials of any sort, the imperial gallon £ 0 1 0

On Spirits, not being Liqueurs, Brandy, or

Cordials, the imperial gallon 0 0 6

Such Spirit not exceeding, if imported in wood, the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength.

On Tobacco, the pound £ 0 0 2

The following duties shall be drawn back upon exportation by inland navigation or carriage to Porto Novo, on such conditions as the Governor in Council may direct, or to parts beyond the seas, of Spirits or Tobacco on which the full duties of importation shall have been paid, viz.: Upon Spirits, all sums paid thereon for duties of importation exceeding 1 1/4 d. the gallon. Upon Tobacco, all sums paid thereon for duties of importation exceeding 4 d. the pound.

And Spirits and Tobacco duly warehoused for security of duties, or transhipped for exportation, shall be exported to Porto Novo as aforesaid, or to parts beyond the seas, upon payment of the following duties, viz.:—

Upon Spirits, the gallon £ 0 0 1 1

Upon Tobacco, the pound 0 0 0 4

Provided that all Spirits and Tobacco exported as aforesaid shall be deemed to be goods exported for drawback.

On Beer and Malt Liquor of any sort in bottles,

the dozen £ 0 0 9

On Beer and Malt Liquor of any sort in wood,

the imperial gallon 0 0 4 1/2

On Cigars, the thousand 0 5 0

On Courtes, the hundredweight 0 1 0

On Salt, the ton 0 5 0

On Gunpowder, the barrel 0 2 0

On Guns, each 0 1 0

On Pistols, each 0 0 6

On all other goods of every description not enumerated an *ad valorem* duty of 4 per cent. on the value of the goods at the port from which the same shall have been imported. Upon exportation by inland navigation or carriage to Porto Novo, on such conditions as the Governor in Council shall direct, of goods not being Spirits or Tobacco, on which the full duties of importation shall have been paid, there shall be drawn back one-half the duties of importation; or upon exportation thereof to parts beyond the seas two-thirds of such duties shall be drawn back.

And goods, not being Spirits or Tobacco, duly warehoused for security of duties or transhipped for exportation, shall be exported to Porto Novo as aforesaid, upon payment of one-half the duties payable upon importation thereof, or to parts beyond the seas upon payment of one-third of the duties upon the importation thereof. Provided that all goods exported as aforesaid shall be deemed to be goods exported for drawback.

The second part: Table of exemptions.

All goods imported by the Administrator of Lagos or the Governor for his private use;

All goods imported with the sanction of the Governor or the Administrator of Lagos, for the service of any public department of the colony;

Books, newspapers, and printed matter;

Copy-books, drawing-books and materials and apparatus, and other educational materials and apparatus imported with the sanction of the Governor or the Administrator of Lagos for the use of any school or mission;

Mathematical, scientific, and surgical instruments;

Photographic apparatus and materials;

British coins and other coins current of the Colony;

British timber, slates, or other building or roofing materials, imported with the sanction of the Administrator of Lagos or the Government, for any purpose of general or public improvement;

Passengers' luggage;

Packages in which goods are usually imported;

Puncheon shooks, including the iron hoops and rivets, or hooks required for making them up.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY, Captain,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.

(Signed) SANDFORD FREELING, Governor.

COPPER COINAGE.

The Acting Administrator of the Government has directed the publication for general information of the following Circular Despatch and enclosure from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the withdrawal of old British copper coins from circulation in the colonies.

By command,

C. PIKE,

Acting Asst. Collector and Treasurer.
Treasury, Lagos, 27th May, 1876.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, April 10, 1876.

Sir.—With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 27th April, 1874, respecting the withdrawal of the old British copper coins from circulation in the colonies, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 24th of March, approving the draft of a Royal Proclamation for the decimal of those coins in those colonies in which it is desired, and in which they have not been already withdrawn from circulation.

Old copper coins will be received at the Mint at their nominal value up to the 31st of December, 1877, after which date they will only be received as metal.

It is important that this date should be distinctly understood to be final, in the event of any change of view on the part of those Colonial Governments which, for the present, have decided to retain these coins in circulation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CARNARVON.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 24TH DAY OF MARCH, 1876, PRESENT, THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by Her Majesty's Royal Proclamation bearing the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, Her Majesty did, with the advice of her Privy Council, declare and command that no copper monies whatsoever, other than and except such bronze monies as were then or are now current by virtue of Her Majesty's Proclamation bearing the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, or any Proclamation dated subsequently to the said seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, should be allowed to pass or be current in any payment whatever within any of the said colonies, plantations, possessions, and dominions wherein proclamation shall have been made or shall be made for decrying the same copper monies from the date named in such Proclamation

Majesty's Treasury that it would be expedient that the provisions of the said Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, should be extended to certain of the colonies and possessions; and whereas there was this day read at the Board a draft of a Proclamation extending the provisions of the said Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, accordingly Her Majesty, having taken the same into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order and it is hereby ordered, that the said Proclamation do take effect and come into force in such of the said colonies, possessions, and dominions wherein proclamation shall have been made or shall be made for decrying the same copper monies from the date named in such last-mentioned Proclamation,

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the requisite directions for causing publication to be made thereof in Her Majesty's said colonies and possessions, and for the other purposes referred to therein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.—Whereas by our Royal Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, after reciting that we had taken into consideration the state of the copper coin of this kingdom, and had deemed it expedient, with the advice of our Privy Council, that all copper monies of this realm, commonly called a penny, a half-penny, a farthing, and a half-farthing, coined at our Mint and current in our dominions by virtue of any proclamation prior to the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, should be called in and recoin: And further reciting that considerable quantities of the said copper monies before-mentioned had been received and exchanged at our Mint, so that only a small portion of such monies was remaining in circulation at the date aforesaid, we did, with the advice of our Privy Council, declare and command that no copper monies whatsoever [other than and except such bronze monies as were then and are now current by virtue of our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, or any Proclamation dated subsequently to the said seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty] should be allowed to pass or be current in any payment whatsoever within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Now, therefore, by this our Royal Proclamation, and with the advice of our Privy Council, we do think proper to declare and command, and we do hereby declare and command accordingly, that, in whatever of our colonies, plantations, possessions, and dominions there be current copper monies of this realm, commonly called a penny, a half-penny, a farthing, and a half-farthing, other than and except such bronze monies as aforesaid, such copper monies be no longer allowed to pass or be current in any payment whatever within any of the said colonies, plantations, possessions, and dominions wherein proclamation shall have been made or shall be made for decrying the same copper monies from the date named in such Proclamation

WEATHER WISDOM.

BY THE LATE ADMIRAL FITZROY.

A few of the more marked signs of weather, useful alike to the seaman, farmer, gardener, are the following: Whether clear or cloudy, a rosy sky at sunset presages fine weather; a sickly-looking greenish hue, wind and rain; a dark or Indian red, rain; a red sky in the morning, bad weather or much wind, perhaps rain; a grey and sixty-nine; and whereas it hath been represented unto Her Majesty in Council by the Lords Commissioners of Her

Soft-looking or delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate or light breezes; hard-edged, oily-looking clouds, wind; a dark, gloomy, blue sky indicates fine weather. Generally, the softer clouds look, the less wind but perhaps more rain) may be expected, and the harder, more greasy, rolled, tufted, or ragged, the stronger the coming wind will prove. Also a bright yellow sky at sunset presages wind; a pale yellow, wet. Therefore, by the prevalence and kind of red, yellow, and other tints the coming weather may be foretold very nearly—indeed, if aided by instruments, almost exactly.

Small inky-looking clouds foretell rain; light seed clouds driving across heavy masses show wind and rain, but if alone may indicate wind only. High upper clouds crossing the sun, moon, or stars in a direction different from the lower clouds, or the wind felt below, foretell a change of wind in their direction. After fine clear weather, the first signs in the sky of a coming change are usually light streaks, curls, wisps, or mottled patches of white distant cloud. Dew is an indication of fine weather; so is fog. Remarkable clearness of atmosphere near the horizon, distant objects unusually visible, is a sign of wet, if not wind. A "high dawn" is when the first signs of daylight are seen above a bank of clouds. A "low dawn" is when the day breaks on or near the horizon.

SUMMARY OF ORDINANCES OF THE SETTLEMENT OF LAGOS

Passed in the years 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, and part of 1874.

No. 1.—Dated June 24, 1862.—An Ordinance to provide for the collection of Import and Export Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie.

2.—August 5, 1862.—An Ordinance for the regulation of the Port and Harbour of Lagos, and the safety of Vessels entering and leaving the same.

3.—August 5, 1862.—An Ordinance to provide sanitary regulations for Vessels coming into the Harbour of Lagos.

4.—August 5, 1862.—An Ordinance to regulate the Currency in Lagos.

5.—August 5, 1862.—An Ordinance to legalize the adoption of the private seal of His Excellency Henry Stanhope Freeman, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Settlement of Lagos, as the official seal of the said Settlement, until further notice.

1.—January 6, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the collection of Import Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie.

2.—March 4, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Collection of Import Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie."

3.—March 4, 1863.—An Ordinance enacting that the laws of England shall be in force in this Settlement.

4.—March 4, 1863.—An Ordinance to legalize the adoption, hitherto, of the private seal of His Excellency Henry Stanhope Freeman, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Settlement of Lagos, as the official seal of the said Settlement, and until a seal be furnished by Her Majesty's Government.

5.—March 4, 1863.—An Ordinance enacting that compensation be made to Major Henry Astbury Leweson, Colonial Secretary of Lagos, he having been severely wounded at Epe, on the seventeenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, whilst in the performance of his public duties.

6.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to regulate the Port and Harbour of Lagos; and the safety of Vessels entering, remaining in, and leaving the same.

7.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to regulate the office of Auctioneer.

8.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance for the better preservation of the Town of Lagos from Fire.

9.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance for appointing certain

Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful Owners of Land within the Settlement of Lagos.

10.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the Granting of Licenses for Marriage in the Settlement of Lagos and its Dependencies.

11.—April 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within the Settlement of Lagos.

12.—July 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Collection of Import Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie."

13.—September 9, 1863.—An Ordinance describing the Constitution and Petty Debt Court.

13.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, No. XI., of the ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within the Settlement of Lagos."

14.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars within the Settlement of Lagos.

15.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to make provision relating to the sale of Spirituous Liquors in this Settlement.

16.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to regulate the Port and Harbour of Lagos; and the safety of vessels entering, remaining in, and leaving the same."

17.—September 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the laying-out of the Town of Lagos in broad Streets, Roads, and Highways, in the Settlement of Lagos.

18.—October 8, 1863.—An Ordinance to raise six hundred additional Houssas, Armed Police, for the Settlement of Lagos.

19.—October 28, 1863.—An Ordinance to compel Owners of swamp lands to fill up same.

20.—October 28, 1863.—An Ordinance enacting that all Slaves within the Settlement of Lagos be registered.

21.—October 28, 1863.—Registration Ordinance.

22.—November 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to Regulate the Office of Auctioneer."

23.—December 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

24.—December 9, 1863.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Collection of Import Duties at the Ports of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie."

1.—February 9, 1864.—An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos.

2.—February 9, 1864.—An Ordinance for repairing and maintaining the Road and Bank by the river side at Lagos.

3.—February 26, 1864.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance relating to the Sale of Spirituous Liquors in the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—February 26, 1864.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars within the Settlement of Lagos.

5.—February 26, 1864.—An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinances now in force relative to the Import Duties payable in the Ports of the Settlement of Lagos, to establish a Tariff of Duties, and to provide for the collection of the same.

6.—April 6, 1864.—An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance of the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to establish a Petty Debt Court.

7.—April 6, 1864.—An Ordinance to make provision for the prevention of Smuggling within the Settlement of Lagos.

8.—April 6, 1864.—An Ordinance to facilitate the Export of Goods and Merchandise imported into the Settlement of Lagos, to allow the Bonding of the same, and in certain cases to allow a drawback on the duties paid on Imported Goods and Merchandise.

9.—July 6, 1864.—An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos,

10.—July 6, 1864.—An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful Owners of Land within the Settlement of Lagos.

11.—July 8, 1864.—An Ordinance to enable Henry Stanhope Freeman, the Governor, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, or such other person or persons as Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies shall appoint, to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of Lagos, and to provide for the collection of the same.

12.—August 8, 1864.—An Ordinance to provide for the Laying of the Town of Lagos in broad Streets, Roads, and Highways.

13.—October 28, 1864.—An Ordinance to confirm the establishment of the Slave Commission Court.

1. January 7, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance dated sixth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intituled, "An Ordinance to make provision for the Prevention of Smuggling within the Settlement of Lagos."

2.—January 7, 1865.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance of the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, intituled, "An Ordinance for the better Preservation of the Town of Lagos from Fire; and to make regulations with respect to the Roofing of Buildings in the Town of Lagos."

3.—March 9, 1865.—An Ordinance to regulate the employment of, and to protect Kroomen.

4.—April 7, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the sixth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intituled, "An Ordinance to facilitate the Export of Goods and Merchandise imported into the Settlement of Lagos, and to allow the Bonding of the same, and in certain cases to allow a drawback on duties paid on Imported Goods and Merchandise."

5.—June 5, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance No. IX., of sixth July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos."

6.—July 5, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, intituled, "An Ordinance to regulate the employment of, and to protect Kroomen."

7.—July 7, 1865.—An Ordinance to legalize the Loan of Three Thousand Pounds, to meet the current expenses of the Settlement of Lagos.

8.—August 1, 1865.—An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance of the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intituled, "An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinances now in force, relative to the Import Duties, payable in the ports of the Settlement of Lagos, to establish a Tariff of Duties, and to provide for the collection of the same."

9.—August 2, 1865.—An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful Owners of lands within the Settlement of Lagos.

10.—September 13, 1865.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of an Export Duty of two and a-half per cent. on all goods and merchandise exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba Territory.

11.—September 13, 1865.—An Ordinance to declare unlawful and to prevent the Export of Arms and Munitions of War from Lagos.

12.—September 14, 1865.—An Ordinance to empower the Officer administering the affairs of Lagos to administer to all persons claiming to be British subjects certain Oaths, and, if necessary, to compel them to take such Oaths.

13.—December 5, 1865.—An Ordinance to make provision relating to the Sale by Retail of Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.

1.—January 10, 1866.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance No. XI., dated thirteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, intituled, "An Ordinance to declare unlawful, and to prevent the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos."

2.—January 10, 1866.—An Ordinance to repeal the

Ordinance No. X., dated thirteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of an Export Duty of two and a-half per cent. on all Goods and Merchandise exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba Territory;" to authorize the Levy of certain Export Duties on Goods and Merchandise exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba Territory, and to provide for the collection of the same.

3.—February 3, 1866.—An Ordinance for Licensing Boats and Canoes in the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—March 17, 1866.—An Ordinance to repeal the Duties payable on the Exportation of Goods from Lagos to the Egba Territory; and to remove all Restrictions on the Free Intercourse between Lagos and the Egba Territory.

5.—March 17, 1866.—An Ordinance to enable Creditors to seize the Personal Property of Absconding Debtors, or of such as reside out of the jurisdiction of this Settlement, and to attach the Personal Property of any such Debtors in the possession of others within the jurisdiction of this Settlement, and also to sell the Real Property within the Settlement of such Debtor.

6.—October 4, 1866.—An Ordinance for Giving Relief to Creditors against Debtors Absconding or Keeping out of this Settlement to avoid Process.

7.—December 1, 1866.—An Ordinance to make better provision for the Administration of Justice within the Settlement of Lagos and its Dependencies.

1.—January 3, 1867.—An Ordinance for regulating the amount of Duties and Dues payable on Goods imported into Lagos and entered for Exportation by Lagoon to Porto Novo, and to allow a Drawback on Goods exported by sea from Lagos, to allow the Bonding of Goods in certain cases, and for granting Tonnage or Roadstead Dues on Ships in certain cases.

2.—April 13, 1867.—An Act to establish the validity of Three Ordinances of the fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; and to legalize all Proceedings, Matters, and Things taken and done under, or by the authority of the same respectively.

1.—January 7, 1868.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of a Specific Duty on the Importation of Salt, in lieu of the ad-valorem Duty hitherto paid.

2.—June 2, 1868.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of certain Tolls on Goods and other things landed on, or shipped from, the Government Custom House Pier, and to make regulations for the convenience of Traffic thereon, and to regulate the place of Landing for certain goods.

3.—June 15, 1868.—An Ordinance to repeal Ordinances No. II., dated the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; No. III., dated the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; No. VI., dated the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and No. XVI., dated the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and in lieu thereof, to make regulations for the safety of vessels entering, remaining in, or leaving the Harbour of Lagos, for providing for the health of the Crews of such vessels, for the maintenance of good order in the said Harbour, and for regulating the appointment of Pilots and their Fees.

1.—February 17, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

2.—March 5, 1869.—An Ordinance to abolish the present application of Penalties and Forfeitures under the Ordinances relating to the Customs, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

3.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to authorize the collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos.

5.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to impose a Tax on Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.

6.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to authorize the Government of Lagos to levy a Tax or Toll on all persons Fishing for Oysters, or using Stakes or Fixed Nets, or other Instruments for taking Fish within the Waters of the Settlement.

7.—March 18, 1869.—An Ordinance to authorize the Government of Lagos to charge and fix the Terms of a Yearly Rent on all Market Sheds, Houses, Buildings, or other Erections on any piece of ground set apart for the purposes of Trade, in any Market, Street, or other place belonging to the Government, and on Boat-houses, Sheds, or other Erections on the Wharves or Shores of the Lagoon belonging to the Government.

8.—April 7, 1869.—An Ordinance to supersede Ordinance No. IV, of eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and to authorize the collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos.

9.—May 4, 1869.—An Ordinance to settle Claims to Lands, and Hereditaments, and Tenements within the Settlement of Lagos and its Territories, and to give validity to Possessory Titles thereto in certain cases.

10.—May 4, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

11.—September 24, 1869.—An Ordinance simplifying the Forms of Promissory Oaths.

12.—December 30, 1869.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.

1.—January 12, 1870.—An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths.

2.—January 12, 1870.—An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of Unrepresented Estates within the Settlement of Lagos.

3.—February 1, 1870.—An Ordinance to authorize the re-payment of sums paid by the Board of Trade for the Relief of Distressed Seamen belonging to the Port of Lagos.

4.—February 1, 1870.—An Ordinance to repeal so much of an Ordinance, No. V., of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, passed on the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as remits Import and other Duties on Provisions or Stores imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's Land Forces, and to provide an allowance to the Troops in the stead thereof.

5.—April 11, 1870.—An Ordinance to legalize certain trials, and to indemnify the Chief Magistrate, Sheriff, and others in respect to such trials.

6.—June 2, 1870.—An Ordinance to amend the laws relative to Juries and Juris.

7.—August 17, 1870.—An Ordinance to amend the laws relative to the easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts.

8.—September 13, 1870.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

9.—September 13, 1870.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

10.—October 18, 1870.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

11.—December 13, 1870.—An Ordinance to provide for an increased salary to the Administrator from the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos.

1.—March 11, 1871.—An Ordinance subjecting Real Estate in the Settlement of Lagos to the payment of Debts, and directing the Sheriff in his proceedings thereon.

2.—March 11, 1871.—An Ordinance to prohibit the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos in certain cases.

3.—May 15, 1871.—An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of Unrepresented Estates within the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—Memo.—The Ordinance which was intended to be No. IV. of 1871, was never transmitted to Sierra Leone nor printed again. The only copy printed had been filed at Government House.

5.—May 15, 1871.—An Ordinance for the naturali-

zation of Conrad Friederich Meyer in the Settlement of Lagos.

June 17, 1871.—Proclamation of an Act for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the West African Settlements to certain offences committed out of Her Majesty's Dominions, March 31, 1871.

6.—Memo.—The Ordinance which was passed subsequent to No. V. of 1871 was numbered VII., instead of VI.; therefore there was no No. VI. in that year.

7.—July 10, 1871.—An Ordinance to authorize the Levy of certain Fees in the Customs Department of the Settlement of Lagos.

8.—September 8, 1871.—An Ordinance to establish Fees to be received by the Chief Officer of Customs acting as Registrar of British Shipping and Shipping Master, and by Officers of Customs attending at extra hours, and for the remuneration of the Superintendent of the survey and admeasurement of vessels in the Settlement of Lagos.

9.—September 11, 1871.—An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to prohibit the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos in certain cases.

10.—November 23, 1871.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

11.—August 3, 1871.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

1.—March 21, 1872.—An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator of Lagos to close all Roads, and prohibit the Export and Import of Goods, Merchandise, or Produce of any description whatsoever to or from Lagos in certain cases.

2.—June 28, 1872.—An Ordinance for constituting a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the Settlement of Lagos.

3.—June 29, 1872.—An Ordinance to amend the Customs' Tariff.

4.—July 2, 1872.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

5.—July 2, 1872.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance "To authorize the Government of Lagos to levy a Tax or Toll on all persons Fishing for Oysters, or using Stakes, or Fixed Nets, or other Instruments for taking Fish within the Waters of this Settlement."

6.—July 29, 1872.—An Ordinance to make other provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

7.—August 9, 1872.—An Ordinance to repeal so much of Ordinance No. VII., of the eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, as relates to the payment of a Tax or Toll on Sheds, Pent-houses, Erections, Stall-houses, or Booths, situate on lands belonging to the Government of Lagos, in any market, street, or other places used for the purpose of trade.

8.—December 12, 1872.—An Ordinance to repeal "The Ordinance to authorize the collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos," dated March 18, 1869.

1.—February 17, 1873.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, No. IX., passed on the eleventh day of September, 1871, intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to prohibit the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos, in certain cases."

2.—February 17, 1873.—An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to raise by way of Loan a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds.

3.—March 21, 1873.—An Ordinance to establish Fees to be received by the Chief Officer of Customs, acting as Registrar of British Shipping and Shipping Master, and by Officers of Customs attending at extra hours, and for the remuneration of the Superintendent of the survey and admeasurement of Vessels in the Settlement of Lagos.

4.—March 21, 1873.—An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of Unrepresented Estates within the Settlement of Lagos, dated May 15, 1871."

5.—April 15, 1873.—An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance for regulating the Amount of Duties and Dues payable on Goods imported into Lagos; and to allow a drawback on Goods exported by sea from Lagos; to allow the Bonding of Goods in certain cases, and for granting Tonnage or Roadstead Dues on Ships, in certain cases.

6.—May 14, 1873.—An Ordinance to regulate by law the sums payable as Rent for Gunpowder stored in the Government Magazine.

7.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance to amend the "Revised Tariff Ordinance of 1872."

8.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance to regulate the sums payable as Rent for Goods and Merchandise stored in the Government Warehouses.

9.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Aliens.

10.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. II. of the twenty-eighth June, 1872, intituled, "An Ordinance for constituting a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the Settlement of Lagos."

11.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance to diminish the risk of infection from Small-pox in the Settlement of Lagos.

12.—July 7, 1873.—An Ordinance empowering the Courts of Justice in the Settlement of Lagos to deal with Real Estate by the same forms of law as if it were Personal Estate, for the satisfaction of Debt.

13.—September 10, 1873.—An Ordinance to alter the existing provisions and to make others relating to the Sale by Retail of Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors, in lieu of those contained in the Ordinance dated December 5, 1865.

14.—September 23, 1873.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

1.—January 6, 1874.—An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. II. of 1873, intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to raise by way of Loan a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds."

2.—January 6, 1874.—An Ordinance to exempt certain Articles from Import Duty.

3.—February 13, 1874.—An Ordinance to repeal the Customs' Fees Ordinance No. III., of the twenty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and to make other provisions relative thereto.

4.—March 31, 1874.—An Ordinance to apply the sum of forty-nine thousand three hundred and five pounds, six shillings and four pence out of the Colonial Revenue to the Service of the year ending thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

5.—March 31, 1874.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

POLICE REGULATIONS AND STANDING RULES OF ORDER.

The following Rules and Regulations will be observed by the police force at Lagos:—

I. To report all persons neglecting to keep their streets clean, and in good repair in front of their houses, or permitting any filth, &c., to accumulate in the vicinity of their dwelling.

II. To report any encroachment on the public highway, or damage done to public roads, or Government lands or property.

III. The owners of all diseased animals found at large, when discovered, to be prosecuted, and the animals destroyed.

IV. All pigs found straying about the town will be impounded, and a charge of sixpence per diem be made on each; if not claimed, and expenses paid within seven days, to be sold by public auction.

V. All cows, sheep, goats, or any other cattle found straying and committing any damage to public or private property, shall be impounded; and the owners of the said cattle shall be responsible for all damage done.

VI. Any complaint against policemen for neglect of duty

should be reported to the police magistrate, when the accused shall be fined or dismissed, at the magistrate's discretion.

VII. Policemen will not be exempt from the sentence of imprisonment in criminal cases.

VIII. Constables whilst on their beats are not to sit, smoke, sleep, or enter into unnecessary conversation with any person; if offending in such cases will be taken before the police magistrate and punished; for minor offences constables may be confined in the cells at the police station.

IX. To prevent kidnapping, and the detection of contraband goods, the police will detain and search all canoes going from town after dark; should they have nothing on board to justify detention, they may be allowed to proceed.

All canoes coming from abroad to town after dark should not be allowed to discharge before daylight, unless canoes are in a sinking condition, or laden with goods or produce liable to damage from rain, in which case they may be stored under shelter in charge of police.

X. The police will arrest incendiaries, and all persons negligently and carelessly keeping and using fires to the danger of any property; also to see that no fires for curing fish are made under low market houses, huts, or other dwellings, except in places appointed for that purpose.

XI. Smoking not allowed in the police-station.

XII. The police are to prevent the interment of all deceased persons in any other place than the public burial-ground; and the case must be reported immediately, should this not be complied with; the death of all persons should be reported to the proper authorities, in order that the remains may be deposited in the cemetery.

XIII. No constable after taking the necessary oath can follow any other trade or calling than the police service, to which his time must be devoted.

XIV. No constable can resign unless a notice of one month is given to that effect to the superintendent; should he leave without giving such notice, he shall be considered as a deserter, and prosecuted accordingly.

XV. Any persons seriously afflicted with any disease or illness, found loitering about, shall be taken in charge and sent to their friends or to the hospital; and all vagrants will be taken at once to the police-station.

XVI. Constables must obey readily any orders given them by their superiors; should they wish to make any complaint, they can do so to the police magistrate, who will settle the matter; but if the complaint is groundless, the constable will be punished.

XVII. All constables must appear neat and clean at all times, and their accoutrements must be in perfect order. They will be permitted to wear plain clothes when not on duty.

XVIII. Constables going on duty must be careful and be at the place appointed for assembling punctually at the hour named; and after inspection, and having received their orders, will be marched to their respective beats.

XIX. Every constable will be held responsible for the security of property, preservation of the peace, and general good order within his beat during the time he is on duty.

XX. Any constable complaining of being unwell will, unless he has a surgeon's certificate, be considered fit for duty.

XXI. No constable will leave his beat, or enter any house or liquor establishment, under any pretence whatever, except in the execution of his duty.

XXII. Constables are to be civil and courteous to all, to do their duty strictly, and without favour to any one.

XXIII. Intemperance will be looked upon as serious crime, and dealt with accordingly; and all violence and improper language must be strictly avoided.

XXIV. Every constable must endeavour to be able to recognize all thieves, disorderly and idle persons, and keep a sharp look-out on those who have recently left prison, or have been punished in the police-station.

XXV. All persons found engaged in the traffic or transit of persons, who are considered as slaves in the adjacent countries, to be taken into custody.

XXVI. All persons riding furiously on the public highway, streets, lanes, or paths, to the danger of the public,

will be apprehended or summoned by the police, or any other person making the complaint; the horses to be detained or impounded.

XXVII. "All's well" to be called on the several beats every hour during the night.

XXVIII. From gun-fire to gun-fire night and morning, the challenge, "Who comes there?" "Who goes there?" will be made by the police on their several beats to all persons out during those hours. Should no answer be given, the police will walk up to the person and inspect: all suspicious persons to be taken to the police-station.

XXIX. All encroachment on Government land or streets will be stopped, and reported to the authorities by the police.

XXX. All indecencies, such as washing near public roads, or paths, or in the river, to the annoyance of the public, will be stopped by the police, and the offender taken before the police magistrates.

XXXI. After sunset, from seven o'clock p.m. to five o'clock a.m., every person carrying a load of any description will be stopped and be required to give an account of the goods. All suspicious cases will be taken to the police-station.

XXXII. The police will avoid all shaking of hands and conversing with their friends whilst on duty.

XXXIII. All obstructions in the public ways, such as animals, boats, canoes, vehicles, or mud, wood, and thatch, in paths, lanes, streets, will be removed; if neglected after due notice is given, the owners of such will be prosecuted.

XXXIV. The public wells are under the supervision of the police, who are to prevent all filthiness about them, or damage done to them.

THE CUSTODY OF SEAMEN.

[COPY—CIRCULAR.]

Downing-street, Dec. 21, 1870.

Sir,—A case has arisen in one of the West India colonies in which, through the insufficiency of the certificate of Discharge granted by the committing magistrate, under the provisions of the 248th Section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, a seaman, who had been imprisoned for desertion, was detained in the colony on the departure of his vessel, so that the expense of his maintenance and passage home has to be borne by Her Majesty's Government instead of being charged to the owners of the vessel.

In order to avoid the recurrence of a similar case, I have, at the instance of the Board of Trade, to request that you will instruct the magistrates in the colony under your Government that they are, in future, on a proper request from the master or owner of the ship, or his agent, to direct the provost-marshal or other officer in charge of seamen imprisoned for desertion, to cause such seamen to be conveyed to their vessels under proper custody, as required by the 248th section of the Merchant Shipping Act.

I have, &c., (Signed) KIMBERLEY.
The Officer Administering the Government
of Lagos.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

With reference to a notice, dated July 7, 1875, relative to the hours for which application should be made for permission to have dances, it is hereby notified that the time has been extended to 3.30 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted).

By order, W. R. KING, Superintendent,
Gold Coast Constabulary, Lagos.

11th August, 1875.

Persons who require permission to have plays should apply at this office between the hours of eight and nine o'clock a.m. daily (Sundays excepted).

By order, W. R. KING, Superintendent of Police,
Gold Coast Constabulary Office, Lagos.

13th July, 1875.

POLICE INSTRUCTIONS.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the police station will warn the constables told off for duty at the Gaol House not to allow any one to enter the gaol without a pass signed by the Inspector of Prisons, excepting—

His Excellency the Governor, or the Administrator,
His Honour the Chief Magistrate,
The Assistant Colonial Secretary,
The Police Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons,
The Assistant Inspector G. C. Constabulary,
The Colonial Surgeon,
The Superintendent of Police,
The Coroner and Jurors for Inquests.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the police station will on no account put questions to any prisoner brought to the police-station, and the prisoner should be warned that anything he may say may be used against him.

No prisoner, once given in charge, can be released before being brought before the police-court, except on proper bail.

No civilian should on any account be allowed to interfere in the police-station by putting questions to or advising any prisoner who may be brought into custody.

The non-commissioned officer will inquire from the witnesses what charges are alleged against the prisoner or prisoners, and enter them in the charge-sheet.

(By command) H. H. GRAVES, Capt.
Assist. Inspector G. C. Constabulary.

Gold Coast Constabulary Office,
Lagos, August 10, 1876.

PROCLAMATION.

The following Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of the West African Settlements, is hereby published for general information.

By order of His Excellency the Administrator,
J. GERARD,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Lagos.
June 17, 1871.

West African Settlements.

[34 Vic. ch. viii.—A.D. 1871.]
An ACT for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the West African Settlements to certain offences committed out of Her Majesty's Dominions.

[31st March, 1871.]

Whereas the inhabitants of certain territories in Africa adjoining Her Majesty's Settlements of Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, and Lagos, and the adjacent protectorates, not being within the jurisdiction of any civilized government, and crimes and outrages having been and being likely (unless restrained by law) to be committed within such territories against British subjects and persons resident within any of the said Settlements, it is requisite to provide for the trial and punishment of such crimes and outrages.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows; (that is to say)

1. Crimes or offences committed within twenty miles of the boundary of any of the said Settlements, or of any adjacent protectorate by any of Her Majesty's subjects, or by persons not subjects of any civilized Power, against the persons of British subjects, or of persons resident within any of the said Settlements, shall be cognizable in the Superior Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction within any of the said Settlements, and shall be inquired of, tried, prosecuted, and, upon conviction, punished in such and in the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed within such Settlement.

2. Any person known or suspected to have committed a crime or offence within the first section

of this Act may be apprehended in any of the said Settlements, and kept in custody therein, in like manner as if the said crime or offence had been committed within such Settlement.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Government House, Lagos, July 30, 1874.

The Acting Administrator, having received the following correspondence with reference to the protection which may be afforded to Swiss people residing abroad, directs that the same be published for general information.

By Command,

C. E. BURTON,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing-street, June 17, 1874.

Sir,—I transmit to you, for publication in the colony under your Government, a copy of a letter from the Foreign-office, together with an extract of a letter from the German Ambassador at this Court, stating that German Consular protection may be afforded to Swiss people residing abroad on their applying for it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
CARNARVON.

Mr. Bourke to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

[COPY.]

Foreign Office, June 12, 1874.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, the accompanying translation of a letter from the German Ambassador at this Court, stating that German Consular protection may be afforded to Swiss people residing abroad on their applying for it; and I am to request that you will move His Lordship to take the necessary steps in order that the officers serving under the Colonial Office may be informed of this arrangement.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT BOURKE.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial-office.

Extract of Letter from Count Munster to the Earl of Derby, dated German Embassy, June 3, 1874.

"A special case which has come to the knowledge of the Imperial Government gives me occasion to apply for your Excellency's kind intervention for the purpose of having the Royal British authorities both in England itself and in the British Colonies informed that German Consular protection may be afforded, on their application, to Swiss people residing abroad.

"This circumstance rests upon an agreement made in the year 1871, and renewed in the year 1872, between the German Imperial Chancery Office and the Swiss Federal Council.

"Especially with reference to the arrangement of inheritances in the Colonies, it appears desirable that the protective arrangement in question should be known to the respective authorities."

Colonial Secretary's Office,
August 31, 1874.

The Acting Administrator having received the following circular dated Downing-street, July 11, 1874, together with a copy of an Act 37 and 38 Vict. cap. 27, which was passed during the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to regulate the sentences imposed by colonial courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts," directs that the same be published for general information.

By Command, C. E. BURTON,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing-street, July 11, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit a copy of an Act, 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 27, which has passed this Session, intituled, "An Act to regulate the sentences imposed by colonial courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts."

2. As you are aware jurisdiction is given by certain Imperial Acts, as for instance, 9 Geo. 4, cap. 83, sec. 4, and 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 96, to colonial courts to try offences committed beyond the jurisdiction of those courts, and the persons convicted are made liable to suffer such punishment as by any law or laws in force at the time of the passing of such Acts, they would have been liable to if the offence had been committed and tried in England.

3. Difficulties have recently arisen, both in Victoria and Malta, in deciding what sentences could be passed upon persons tried and convicted in the colonial courts for offences committed out of the colonies, but made triable within them by Imperial Act; and the Act now transmitted has been passed with a view to prevent any such questions arising for the future.

4. The Act provides that such punishment may be inflicted in such cases as might have been inflicted if the offences had been committed within the colony.

5. The Act also includes cases, if any, where offences, if committed within the local jurisdiction of a colonial court, are by Imperial Act made punishable according to the Law of England.

6. Moreover, special provision is made at the end of the third section to meet the case of an offence not punishable by the law of the colony in which the trial takes place; and the colonial court is in such case empowered to impose such punishment (other than capital punishment) as shall seem to the court most nearly to correspond to the punishment to which such person would have been liable in case such crime or offence had been tried in England.

7. These cases will probably be of rare occurrence; but it was thought desirable to embrace all possible cases, and to make the legislation upon the subject final and complete.

8. The usual steps should be taken to make the provisions of this Act known in the colony under your Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
CARNARVON.

COURTS (COLONIAL) JURISDICTION.

[37 and 38 Vict., Ch. 27.]

An Act to regulate the sentences imposed by colonial courts where the jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts.

June 30, 1874.

Whereas by certain Acts of Parliament jurisdiction is conferred on courts in Her Majesty's colonies to try persons charged with certain crimes or offences, and doubts have arisen as to the proper sentences to be imposed upon conviction of such persons; and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes in the Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Act, 1874.

2. For the purposes of this Act—The term "colony" shall not include any places within the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, but shall include such territories as may for the time being be vested in Her Majesty by virtue of an Act of Parliament for the Government of India, and any plantation, territory, or settlement situated elsewhere within Her Majesty's dominions, and subject to the same local government; and for the purposes

of this Act, all plantations, territories, and settlements under a central legislature shall be deemed to be one colony under the same local government.

3. When, by virtue of any Act of Parliament now or hereafter to be passed, a person is tried in a court of any colony for any crime or offence committed upon the high seas or elsewhere out of the territorial limits of such colony and of the local jurisdiction of such court, or if committed within such local jurisdiction made punishable by that Act, such person shall, upon conviction, be liable to such punishment as might have been inflicted upon him if the crime or offence had been committed within the limits of such colony and of the local jurisdiction of the court, and to no other, anything in any Act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that if the crime or offence is a crime or offence not punishable by the law of the colony in which the trial takes place, the person shall, on conviction, be liable to such punishment (other than capital punishment) as shall seem to the court most nearly to correspond to the punishment to which such person would have been liable in case such crime or offence had been tried in England.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Lagos,
September 30, 1874.

His Excellency the Administrator having received the following circular, dated Downing-street, August 20, 1874, together with a copy of the Act 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 41, passed in last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to amend the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act," directs that the same be published for general information.

By Command, JOHN SHAW,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing-street, August 20, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information and for publication in the Colony under your Government, the enclosed copies of the Act 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 41, passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to amend the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

The Officer Administering the
Government of Lagos. CARNARVON.

[37 and 38 Vict., ch. 41.]

COLONIAL ATTORNEYS' RELIEF ACT.—[AMENDMENT.]
An Act to amend "The Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act."

July 30, 1874.

Whereas by the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act certain provisions are made for regulating the admission of attorneys and solicitors of Colonial Courts in Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law and Equity in England in certain cases, and it is considered just and equitable to amend the said Act: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows—

1. So much of the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act as enacts that no person shall be deemed qualified to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act, unless he shall pass an examination to test his fitness and capacity, and shall further make affidavit that he has ceased for the space of twelve calendar months, at the least, to practise as attorney or solicitor in any Colonial Court of Law, and also so much of the said Act and of any orders and regulations made thereunder as relate to such examination, shall not apply to, nor shall compliance

therewith respectively be required of any person seeking to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act, who shall have been in actual practice for the period of seven years, at the least, as attorney and solicitor in any colony or dependency as to which an Order in Council has been or may be made, as mentioned in the said Act, and who shall have served under articles and passed an examination previously to his admission as attorney and solicitor in any such colony or dependency.

2. The expression, "The Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act," shall henceforth be deemed to include this Act.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Lagos,
March 31, 1875.

Much injury having been done to the trade of Lagos by evil-disposed persons offering for sale palm oil, palm kernels, cotton, and other produce which they know to have been wilfully damaged and falsified in weight, for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the buyers,

Notice is hereby given, that any persons committing these offences are liable to prosecution, and severe punishment when convicted.

By Command, JOHN SHAW,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE.

The Administrator having considered it his duty to call upon the native population of this Settlement to remove all accumulations of filth, refuse, or other matter tending to infect or taint the atmosphere, and having called their attention generally to the necessity of maintaining cleanliness in and around their dwellings, relies upon the co-operation of the European population and immigrants in carrying out a measure which, pending more extended sanitary arrangements and improvements, must go far towards preserving the public health.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN SHAW,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Lagos,
March 5, 1874.

RULES AND REGULATIONS AS CARRIED OUT IN THE PRISON AT LAGOS.

I. The prison to be washed three times a-week, and white-washed once a month.

II. No ingress or egress is allowed in or out of the prison between the hours of nine p.m. and six a.m., except to the gaoler or others in special cases.

III. All prisoners shall be searched on admission to the prison.

IV. All money or effects brought into gaol by prisoners on their admittance shall be handed over for safe keeping to the gaoler.

V. Female prisoners shall be searched on admittance by the matron.

VI. No spirituous liquors of any description are to be passed into the gaol, except by order of the surgeon for hospital cases.

VII. Smoking is strictly prohibited.

VIII. Clothes are to be washed with soap and water at the end of every week, when a change is provided.

IX. Care is to be taken that all prisoners perform their ablutions every morning.

X. No gaming of any description is to be permitted.

XI. All prisoners shall fall in at six a.m. daily for work, and return at ten a.m. for breakfast; fall in again at eleven a.m. and work till five p.m., except on Saturday, when the hour is four p.m.

XII. Prisoners at all suffering from illness shall remain in the yard, and be occupied at light and useful work.

XIII. Divine service shall be performed at ten a.m. every Sunday morning, when the prayers of the Established Church are used.

XIV. The gaoler, matron, under-gaoler, and turnkey shall reside in the prison, and not absent themselves without permission.

XV. All prisoners shall be confined in their cells for the night at six p.m.

XVI. The diet for both Europeans and Natives shall be of good quality, and inspected by the gaoler before being distributed.

XVII. All ledgers and records shall be kept by the gaoler.
JOHN H. GLOVER, Administrator.

LAGOS TREATIES.

TREATY between NORMAN B. BEDFIELD, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship "Prometheus," and Senior Officer of the Bights Division, and WILLIAM MCCOSKY, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; and DOCEMO, King of Lagos, on the part of himself and chiefs.

Article 1.—In order that the Queen of England may be better enabled to assist, defend, and protect the inhabitants of Lagos, and to put an end to the slave trade in this and the neighbouring countries, and to prevent the destructive wars so frequently undertaken by Dahomey and others for the capture of slaves, I, Docemo, do, with the consent and advice of my Council, give, transfer, and by these presents, grant and confirm unto the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors, for ever, the port and island of Lagos, with all the rights, profits, territories, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging; and as well as the profit and revenue as the direct, full, and absolute dominions and sovereignty of the said port, island, and premises, with all the royalties thereof, freely, fully, entirely, and absolutely. I do also covenant and grant that the quiet and peaceable possession thereof shall, with all possible speed, be freely and effectually delivered to the Queen of Great Britain, or such person as Her Majesty shall thereunto appoint for her use in the performance of this grant; the inhabitants of the said island and territories, as the Queen's subjects and under her sovereignty, crown, jurisdiction, and government, being still suffered to live there.

Article 2.—Docemo will be allowed the use of the title of "King," in its usual African signification, and will be permitted to decide disputes between natives of Lagos, with their consent, subject to appeal to British laws.

Article 3.—In the transfer of lands, the stamp of Docemo affixed to the document will be proof that there are no native claims upon it, and for this purpose he will be permitted to use it as hitherto.

In consideration of the cession as before-mentioned of the port and island and territories of Lagos, the representatives of the Queen of Great Britain do promise, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, that Docemo shall receive an annual pension from the Queen of Great Britain, equal to the net revenue hitherto annually received by him; such pension to be paid at such periods and in such a mode as may hereafter be determined.

(Signed) DOCEMO.
(Their marks) X TELAKE.
X ROCAMENA.
X OBALEKOW.
X ACHEBONG.
(Signed) NORMAN B. BEDFIELD, Her
Majesty's Ship "Prometheus,"
Senior Officer, Bights Division.
W. McCOSKY, Acting Consul.

Lagos, August 6, 1861.

Additional Article to the Treaty of Cession of the Island of Lagos to the British Crown.

King Docemo having understood the foregoing Treaty, perfectly agrees to all the conditions thereof; and with regard to the 3rd Article consents to receive as a pension, to be continued during his lifetime, the sum of 1,200 (twelve hundred) bags of cowries per annum, as equal to his net revenue; and I, the undersigned representative of Her Majesty, agree on the part of Her Majesty, to guarantee to the said King Docemo an annual pension of 1,200 (twelve hundred) bags of cowries for his lifetime, unless he, Docemo, should break any articles of the above Treaty, in which case his pension will be forfeited. The pension shall commence from July 1 of the present year, 1862, from which day he, the King, resigns all claim upon all former farmers of the revenue.

(Signed) DOCEMO, his mark.
HENRY STANHOPE FREEMAN, Governor.

We, the undersigned, witness that the above Treaty and ratification was explained to King Docemo, in our presence, was signed by him, and by Henry Stanhope Freeman, Esq., as representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England, on the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieut. R.N.
SAMUEL CROWTHER.
J. C. THOMAS, Secretary to the
King Docemo.
S. B. WILLIAMS, British Interpreter.

PALMA AND LECKIE.

Lagos, February 7, 1863.

By the present document I, Kosoko, ex-Chief of Epé, and formerly King of Lagos, do declare that, when King of Lagos, my territory extended to the eastward as far as Palma and Leckie, and that when I was expelled from Lagos and settled at Epé, by permission of the King of Jebu, I claimed those parts as my ports of trade, by right of my former ownership, and they were recognized as such by the British Government.

Having now left Epé and returned to Lagos by the kind permission of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I lay no further claim to the ports of Palma and Leckie, which consequently must revert to the Lagos Government.

(Signed) KOSOKO, his mark.
Signed in my presence, JOHN H. GLOVER, Commodore R.N.

(Signed) TOPO.
H. N. LEVESON, Colonial Secretary.
I certify that I faithfully translated this document to Kosoko.

(Signed) S. B. WILLIAMS.

ADDO.

June 27, 1863.

The King and Chiefs of Addo having, on or about the 1st of May, 1863, sent down a message to His Excellency John Hawley Glover, the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Settlement of Lagos, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, Mr. Thomas Tickel, resident agent at Badagry, visited Addo on the 16th instant, and having conferred with the King and Chiefs touching the request they had made to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and having reported that it was their free and spontaneous wish that Her Britannic Majesty's Government should exercise all the rights of a protecting power over them, His Excellency visited Addo on the 26th June, and having assured himself of the correctness of the foregoing statement, and the request being again repeated, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the King,

Chiefs, and people of Addo, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Therefore, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, &c., on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the King and Chiefs of Addo, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the King and Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo or Poerah, or passage of such slaves down their River; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Addo this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

(Their marks) King OLOOEE.
 Chief OJUMOH.
 Chief OSUMFUNKAH.
 Chief ODOROFUNKAH.
 Chief ARO.

Chief Town Council. his
Captains. SABBAH,
mark.

(Their marks) IBOBOWU.
 AKILIBAH.
 KUCHESI.
 ITU.
 AKILAJOH.
 GAUDEE.
 AKILUYI.

Witnesses. (Signed) THOMAS TICKEL.
CHARLES FORESYTHE.

POERAH.

June 29, 1863.

The King and Chiefs of Poerah having sent down repeated messages to the Governor of Lagos, through Mr. Thomas Tickel, resident agent at Badagry, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, visited that place on the 29th June, 1863, and having assured himself of the wishes of the King and Chiefs, and the request being again repeated, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the King, Chiefs, and people of Poerah, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, on the understanding that they receive a representative of Her Majesty's Government to reside in their town, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Therefore, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Chiefs of Okeodan, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo or elsewhere, or passage of such slaves through their country or river; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Okeodan this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) (Their marks) Chief AGRO.
 Chief KEMBEI.
 Chief ELUCIE.
 Chief OLUCADE.
 Chief AFULU.
 Chief ELOH.
 Chief MAROYAH.
 Chief OJOE.
 War Chief FALLALAH.

THOMAS TICKEL, Resident Agent.

BADAGRY.

July 7, 1863.

His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of Her Britannic Majesty's Settlement of Lagos, and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Chiefs of Badagry, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as follows:

Article 1.—In order for the better keeping of the peace and quiet of the well-disposed persons living in Badagry, and

Done at Poerah this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
(Their marks) King AGULAYIE.
 Chief AROEDE.
 Chief ODOFROO.
 King's brother, ACASH.
 King's brother, UDUNOSIE.
 War Chief AJUBREWA.

Witnesses. (Signed) THOMAS TICKEL.
WILLIAM METZGAR.

OKEODAN.

July 4, 1863.

The Chiefs of Okeodan having sent down repeated messages to the Governor of Lagos, through Mr. Thomas Tickel, resident agent at Badagry, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, visited Shagho, where he was received by the Chiefs of Okeodan on the 4th July, 1863. And having assured himself of the wishes of the Chiefs, and the request being again repeated, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the Chiefs and people of Okeodan, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, on the understanding that they receive a representative of Her Majesty's Government to reside in their town, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Therefore, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Chiefs of Okeodan, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo or elsewhere, or passage of such slaves through their country or river; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Okeodan this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) (Their marks) Chief AGRO.
 Chief KEMBEI.
 Chief ELUCIE.
 Chief OLUCADE.
 Chief AFULU.
 Chief ELOH.
 Chief MAROYAH.
 Chief OJOE.
 War Chief FALLALAH.

THOMAS TICKEL, Resident Agent.

ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1882.

for the better security of their lives and properties, as also for the purpose of setting aside all pretensions on the part of the King of Porto Novo and others to the right and royalty of this district of Badagry—We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Chiefs of Badagry, have freely and willingly ceded to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, the town of Badagry and all the rights and territories and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging, as well as all profits and revenues, absolute dominion and sovereignty of the said town and territory of Badagry, freely, fully, entirely, and absolutely.

Article 2.—In consideration of which cession, as before herein set forth, I, John Hawley Glover, Commander in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Settlement of Lagos aforesaid, and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, promise that the Chiefs who have herein set their hands shall receive from the first of the present month of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the further yearly sum of two hundred and forty pounds sixteen shillings (£240 16s.) in addition to the yearly pension of two hundred and fifty-nine pounds four shillings (£259 4s.), which they have hitherto received; that is to say, the sum of five hundred pounds (£500) per annum so long as they shall live or reside peacefully and quietly in Badagry or within the territories of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; that is to say, each Chief shall receive, so long as he lives, the sum of sixty-two pounds ten shillings (£62 10s.) per annum.

And we further declare that our right and property in the district of Badagry has always and does extend westward to the village of Witchere, on the sea-shore, the half of the town of Quameh, and the eastern side or shore of Quameh Creek on the Lagoon.

Done in Badagry, under the Great Seal of the Settlement of Lagos, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
(Their marks) Head Chief ARAAH (L.S.)
 Chief AGROLO (L.S.)
 Chief PASSO (L.S.)
 Princeor Chief PHORTAH (L.S.)
 Head Chief WOHO (L.S.)
 Chief BALA (L.S.)
 Chief GINGE (L.S.)
 Chief MOBI (L.S.)

Witnesses. (Signed) W. MCOSKRY,
Acting Chief Magistrate.
B. L. LEFRAY, Commander R.N.
THOMAS TICKEL.

LAGOS.

No. 1.
ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and KING and CHIEFS of LAGOS for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC IN SLAVES. Signed at Lagos on board H.M.S. Penelope, on the 1st day of January, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; and John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos and the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their Country, have agreed upon the following articles and conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is forever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their

subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling and assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of the slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officer employed for the suppression of the slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that the slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Lagos found carrying on the slave trade, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony and there liberated, and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Lagos in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Lagos declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Lagos who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatever. The King and Chiefs of Lagos further agree to set apart a piece of land within a convenient distance of the principal towns to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons, and the funerals and sepultures of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become party to this Treaty if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the 5th Article of the "Convention between Her Majesty and the King of France for the Suppression of the Traffic in Slaves," signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Lagos, on board H.B.M.'s ship Penelope, this 1st day of January, 1852.

H. W. BRUCE (L.S.)
JOHN BEECROFT (L.S.)
King AKITOVE
ATCHOBBO.
ROSAE.

(Their marks)

Witnesses,
LEWIS T. JONES, Capt. H.M.S.
Sampson.
HENRY LYSTER, Capt. H.M.S.
Penelope.
WILLIAM HICKMAN, Secretary
to Commander-in-Chief.

The above is a true copy of the original.

H. W. BRUCE, Commodore and
Commander-in-Chief.

PORTO NOVO.

TREATY with the KING and CHIEFS of PORTO NOVO,
January 17, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consuls in the Bights of Benin and Biafra; and Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, and Senior Officer present, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their Country, have agreed upon the following conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to a foreign country is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves, and no houses, stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Porto Novo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Porto Novo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the

places, and ports, and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo who may embrace the Christian faith, be on that account, or on account of the teaching or the exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this treaty if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provisions contained in Article 5 of the convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Porto Novo, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Harlequin, 17th January, 1852.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. WILMOT, Commander.
C. F. BOUGHEY, Senior Lieutenant.
THOMAS EARL, Master.
SUGE, King of Porto Novo.
GOGA, { Chiefs of Porto Novo.
VOGA,

NO. 2.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES IN THE TREATY between Commodore Henry William Bruce, John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bight of Benin, and Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, and Senior Officer present, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country; signed at Porto Novo, on the 17th of January, 1852.

Whereas it is expedient to make further additions to the aforesaid treaty,

It is therefore hereby agreed between Henry Grant Foote, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the territories lying within the Bight of Benin, and Thomas Tickel, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Badagry and Porto Novo, on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; and King and Chiefs of Porto Novo.

Article 1.—English people, or others under English protection, may buy or sell or hire lands and houses in the Porto Novo country, and they shall be permitted to erect factories for the purposes of trade, and certain spots of ground shall be assigned to them in suitable places for

that purpose; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Porto Novo, the King and Chiefs shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

Article 2.—But English people must not break the laws of the Porto Novo country, and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chiefs shall send a true account of the matter to the British Consul, and the British Consul shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to the English law, and he shall be punished if found guilty.

Article 3.—If the Porto Novo people shall take away the property of an English person, or shall not pay their just debts to an English person, the King of Porto Novo shall do all he can to make his people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English people shall take away the property of the Porto Novo people, or should not pay their just debts to the Porto Novo people, the King of Porto Novo shall make known the fact to the Vice-Consul, if there is one, or to the Consul at Lagos, who shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

Article 4.—The Queen of England may appoint an agent to visit the Porto Novo country, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the English people, and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and in case of danger of attack from an enemy, or when necessary for the protection of the agency, the resident may be allowed to send for and maintain a guard for his protection. The agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Porto Novo country, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall pay attention to what the agent says; and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

Article 5.—All differences and disputes for debts or other engagements between English people and Porto Novo people shall be determined by the English agent or resident in the Porto Novo country, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos.

Article 6.—No wars shall be entered into between the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo and any other Chiefs or State, without first making the British Consul acquainted with the matter in dispute.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall do all in their power to encourage trade, and establish a friendly alliance with King Docemo, of Lagos, and his people under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty; and should any disputes arise between the people of Lagos and the people of Porto Novo, the King and Chiefs will decide justly and fairly between their respective countrymen, and at their earliest convenience agree upon some plan for the settlement of disputes between them.

Article 8.—That the King of Porto Novo engages to remove without delay any obstructions to the free navigation of the lagoon between Badagry and Porto Novo, and that henceforth he will keep it free from all obstructions to sea or river-going craft as do not naturally exist.

Article 9.—The King of Porto Novo shall, within forty-eight hours of the date of this agreement, proceed to proclaim it and carry it into effect.

Done, signed, and sealed at Porto Novo, this sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL, Acting Vice-Consul.
SUGE, King of Porto Novo.
PERGANH, Chief.
GOGAH, Chief.
AGUJUBIE, Yoruba Chief.
MAMA MAHMODO, Mahomedan Chief.

The above signatures of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo were signed by me at their request, their hand touching the pen.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL, Acting Vice-Consul.

NO. 5.

LAGOS.

March, 1863.

Conditions upon which the Government of Lagos, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, agrees to make peace with Possoo of Epé.

Article 1.—Possoo acknowledges that he has no claim to the Chiefship of Palma and the land lying between it and Lagos, south of the Epé Lagoon.

Article 2.—He will not subject any white men or Lagos subjects at Epé to duties or taxes which are not paid by his own people.

Article 3.—He will not interfere with persons residing within the Lagos territory who may proceed to Epé for trade or any legal purposes, and will allow them to fix establishments there, and grant them every facility in their business.

Article 4.—He will not sell, or allow to be sold by his people, any slaves, unless to inhabitants of Epé; and when any slaves run away from Epé to Lagos, he will send their owners down to Lagos to abide by the Court, whether they should receive compensation or not, and the amount of the same, if any is granted.

Article 5.—He takes upon himself the charge of paying to the merchants of Palma and others any just claim which they may bring for damages to their property and interests by the destruction of Epé.

Article 6.—He engages not to undertake any war or kidnapping expedition, and to punish severely any of his people who may attempt so to do. And should he or his people have any quarrel with an adjacent village or people, he will refer the case to the consideration and decision of this Government.

Article 7.—It is clearly understood by Possoo and his people that these conditions are not in the least to be considered as ignoring or waiving the right of the King of Jebu to the sovereignty of Epé, which the British Government is aware forms a part of his territory, but are merely to be held as conditions with Possoo himself so long as he is, as now at Epé, by sufferance of the said King.

(Signed) HY. STANHOPE FREEMAN,
Governor.

(Their marks) X POSSOO.
X YANDAN.
X ABISE.
X SAKA.
X AGEJE.
X ASIRN.
X BADA.
X AGORO.
X BADA TOLOTO.
X AGORO GANGANJO.
X ASHESI.

I certify that the above signatures were affixed in my presence at Epé, this day of March, 1863.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Assist. Surg. Army Med. Staff, Just. of the Peace, &c.
I hereby certify upon oath that the within contained conditions have been duly and faithfully interpreted by me,

(Signed) ISAAC HUMPHREY WILLLOUGHBY,
Superintendent of Police and Interpreter.

NO. 10.

OKEODAN.

THIS INDENTURE, made the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of an Act to Facilitate the Conveyance of Real Property between AGRO, KEMBEI, ELUCIE, OLUCADE, AFULU, ELOH, MAROYAH, OJOE, and FALLALAH, Chiefs of Okeodan, of the one part; and THOMAS TICKEL, President, Agent, and Acting Vice-Consul of Okeodan, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, of the other part.

Whereas by a convention signed by the above-named Chiefs on the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hun-

dred and sixty-three, the said Chiefs did therein agree to receive a representative of Her Majesty's Government to reside in their town; and whereas it is necessary that a Government should be erected at Okeodan for accommodating such representative aforesaid, the said Chiefs have consented and agreed with the said Thomas Tickel to grant and convey to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, the piece or parcel of land hereinafter described at or for the price or sum of ten bags of couries (equal to the sum of seven pounds shillings and pence sterling money):

Now, this Indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement, and in consideration of ten bags of couries now paid by the said Thomas Tickel to the said Chiefs hereinbefore named (the receipt whereof the said before-named Chiefs do and each of them do hereby acknowledge) they the said Chiefs beforenamed do, and each of them do hereby grant, bargain, sell, and assign unto Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, all that piece or parcel of land situate and being at Okeodan measuring one hundred and fifty feet on the east, one hundred and fifty feet on the west, one hundred and fifty feet on the north, and one hundred and fifty feet on the south, and the said Chiefs hereinbefore named do and each of them do further covenant with the said Thomas Tickel, that they have the right to grant and convey the said land to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors, notwithstanding any act of the said Chiefs done or committed; and that any of Her Majesty's representatives, or the representatives of her heirs and successors, shall have peaceable and quiet possession of the said land free from all encumbrances; and that they will execute such further assurance of the said land as may be requisite, and that they have done no act to encumber the said land. And the said hereinbefore named Chief re-leases to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, all claims upon the said land.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands, and the Great Seal of the Settlement of Lagos has been herein affixed the day and year above written.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL,
Resident Agent.
(Their marks) X Head Chief AGRO.
X " KEMBEL.
X " ELUCIE.
X " OLUCADE.
X " AFULU.
X " ELOH.
X " MAROYAH.
X " OJOE.
X War Chief FALLALAH.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us whose names are subscribed as witnesses,

(Signed) ADOLPHUS MANN.
LANCET NICHOLSON.
R. B. N. WALKER.

I hereby certify that the foregoing indenture was truly and faithfully translated and explained by me to the Chiefs previous to their making their marks.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL.
LAGOS.

1st August, 1863.

CONVENTION between His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF LAGOS and Rear-Admiral BARON DIDELOT, Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Division.

To place on a more secure and definite basis the relations of the Government of Lagos with that of the French Protectorate of Porto Novo, which, as subsequent occurrences have shown, were not determined in a satisfactory manner in the arrangement made on the 4th of

March, 1863, between His Excellency Governor Freeman and Rear-Admiral Baron Didelet, and to assure security and quiet to all the inhabitants of these territories and other property:

It is agreed—

Article 1.—That the Convention entered into between His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the King and Chiefs of Poerah, dated 29th June, 1873, shall remain in abeyance, and shall not be acted upon in any way until the decision of our respective Governments be received. But the Admiral declares that from this point of view this Convention, which, according to the statement of the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, had no other motive than the legitimate measures produced by the letter of Mr. Vice-Consul Dawmas, of 24th June, has now no reason to exist, in consequence of the withdrawal of that letter and the explanations which he, the Admiral, has given respecting these points in his letter of 28th July, and also by the decision of the limits of frontier between Appah and Badagry.

Article 2.—That at Geshi, to prevent any cause of visitation or incentive to action between opposing parties at Poerah, the English flag and Houssa force be withdrawn from the said place Geshi, but this action on the part of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor shall not militate against the rights which the British Government claims to have exercised at Geshi since 1861, and which the Admiral declares is now brought to his notice for the first time, and which he accepts and takes note of under full reserve until the definite settlement shall be arrived at; and it is further agreed and stipulated that the Admiral engages not to hoist the French flag at Geshi nor at any other of those points—viz., Poerah, Quameh, Whycaneh, and Whycherry, from which the English flag has been withdrawn until the decision of our respective Governments be known.

Article 3.—The territory of the Protectorate of Porto Novo shall have for frontier on the strip of land which forms the beach a line whose extremity on the beach shall be at the point where the cannons at Appah are now placed, and on the Lagoon at the same distance from the town of Badagry as are the cannons at Appah from the Badagry beach barracoons, on condition that the Appah creek and the road from the village of Appah to the beach are comprised within these limits, and do not approach this line within a distance of five hundred yards, and on the continent the right bank of the Addo River and the territory of Okeodan.

Article 4.—The Admiral engages to confirm under his authority the Chief Musho at Geshi if the Chief wishes to remain there.

Article 5.—The Admiral engages also to assure to the Chief Ojo and his adherents, who have manifested to the British authorities the wish to go to Munfo, a perfect freedom to leave the territory of Poerah.

Article 6.—A commission shall be appointed of representatives chosen on the one part by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and on the other by Contre-Amiral Baron Didelet, to decide on the boundaries of the territories of Okeodan and Poerah, and of the line above referred to which shall form the boundary on the beach between the Government of Lagos on the one hand, and that of the Protectorate of Porto Novo on the other.

Article 7.—The Admiral declares that he renounces entirely all claims on the territory of Addo, situated on the left bank of the river of that name, the said left bank shall serve for the western limit of the English territory; the same as the right bank of the same river shall form the east boundary of the territory of the Protectorate.

Article 8.—It is well understood that the King of Poerah or any other person, no matter what his rank, who has taken any part in recent difficulties, shall neither be disturbed nor annoyed on this account, that they have the French protection, and that all liberty is guaranteed to them either to remain in the country or to withdraw

into English territory, and that it be further understood that in so withdrawing they renounce all right to return to the territory of the Protectorate of Porto Novo without the consent of the authorities exercising the Government of the said protectorate.

Article 9.—That according to the arrangements which precede, the Admiral on the one hand, and his Excellency on the other, engage to abstain from all interference in the territories herein laid down, as under the authority of the Government of Lagos on the one side, and under that of the French Protectorate of Porto Novo on the other.

Article 10.—The whole of the stipulations herein contained shall be considered as provisional, and in force only until the decision of our respective Governments be known, excepting with respect to Addo, of which the renunciation is complete.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieutenant-Governor.
(Signed) Baron O. DIDELOT, le Contre-Amiral Commandant-en-Chef.

Government House, Lagos,
21st December, 1864.

Sir.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of this day, announcing to this Government that in consequence of the culpable conduct of the Native chiefs of Porto Novo, French protection has been withdrawn from them. Your Excellency further states that, actuated by a desire to protect the interests of the merchants of that place, you ask the favour of their being permitted to enjoy the existing tariff of Custom duties in the Settlement for the next six months.

I have the honour to state to your Excellency that having virtually agreed to a commercial convention between Lagos and Porto Novo (which we are now precluded from completing on account of the circumstances mentioned in your despatch above quoted), this Government is in no way disposed to depart from the principles which actuated it in virtually agreeing to aforesaid proposed Convention, unless any acts of the chiefs or residents of Porto Novo should render such a course imperatively necessary.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
His Excellency Rear-Admiral Laffon de Ladebat,
Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

ASHANTI TREATY OF PEACE,
April 27, 1831.

We, the undersigned—namely, the Governor of Cape Coast Castle and British Settlements, on the part of His Majesty the King of England; the Princess of Akianyah, and the Chief Quagua, on the part of the King of Ashanti; Aggery, King of Cape Coast; Adookoo, King of Fanti; Ammonoo, King of Anamaboe; Chibbo, King of Denkara; Ossoo Okoo, King of Tutef; Amminise, King of Wassaw; Chibbo, King of Assin; the Chiefs of Adjumacon and Essacoomah; and the other Chiefs in alliance with the King of Great Britain, whose names are herein appended; do consent to and hereby ratify the following Treaty of Peace, and of free commerce between ourselves and such other Chiefs as may hereafter adhere to it.

I. The King of Ashanti having deposited in Cape Coast Castle, in the presence of the above-mentioned parties, the sum of 600 ounces of gold, and having delivered into the hands of the Governor two young men of the royal family of Ashanti named Ossoo Ansah and Ossoo Inquamissah, as security that he will keep peace with the said parties in all time coming; peace is hereby declared between the said King of Ashanti and all and each of the parties aforesaid, to continue in all time coming. The above securities shall remain in Cape Coast for the space of six years from this date.

2. In order to prevent all quarrels in future which might lead to the infraction of this Treaty of Peace, we, the parties aforesaid, have agreed to the following rules and regulations for the better protection of lawful commerce. The paths shall be perfectly open and free to all persons engaged in lawful traffic; and persons molesting them in any way whatever, or forcing them to purchase at any particular market, or influencing them by any unfair means whatever, shall be declared guilty of infringing this Treaty, and be liable to the severest punishment.

Panyarring, denouncing, and swearing, on or by any person or thing whatever, are hereby strictly forbidden, and all persons infringing this rule shall be rigorously punished; and no master or chief shall be answerable for the crimes of his servants, unless done by his orders or consent, or when under his control.

As the King of Ashanti has renounced all right to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Denkara, Assin, and others formerly his subjects, so, on the other hand, these parties are strictly prohibited from insulting, by improper speaking, or in any other way, their former master, such conduct being calculated to produce quarrels and wars. All palavers are to be decided in the manner mentioned in the terms and conditions of peace already agreed to by the parties to this Treaty.

Signed in the Great Hall, Cape Coast Castle, this 27th day of April, 1831, by the parties to this Treaty, and sealed with the Great Seal of the Colony in their presence.

(Signed) GEO. MACLEAN, Governor.
(Their marks) X AKIANYAH, Princess of Ashanti.
X QUAGUA, Chief of Ashanti.
X AGGERY, King of Cape Coast.
X ADOOKOO, King of Fanti.
X AMONOOG, King of Anamaboe.
X ABOOKOO, Chief of Acomfi.
X OTTO, Chief of Abrah.
X CHIBBO, King of Assin.
X CUDJOE CHIBBO, King of Denkara.
GEHAL, Assin Chief.
OSOO OKOO, King of Tutef.
APPOLONIA, Chiefs.
X AKKINIE, Chief of Agah.

TREATY OF PEACE

ENTERED into at the River Volta on board the colonial steamer Eyo, this thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, through the mediation and in the presence of Sir ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, C.B., Governor-in-Chief, on the part of Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND; and between the undersigned Representatives of the AHWOONLAH and ADDAH Nations of the Protectorate.

Whereas an unhappy war broke out in the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and has continued up to this time, whereby much damage has been caused to the trade and social welfare of the Ahwoonlah and Addah Nations, their dependants, and allies who are members of the same Protectorate, and whose interest is to live together in peace and amity: it is hereby agreed by the Representatives of both people that there should be peace and friendship between the two nations henceforth and for ever:

The following Articles being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to:

Article 1.—The River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders; and both parties to this Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.

Article 2.—The Ahwoonlah and Addah nations undertake and promise to observe and enforce the foregoing Article, as being absolutely necessary to the peace and prosperity of all the tribes and nations bordering on the Volta.

Article 3.—If any difference or dispute should in the future arise between the Ahwoonlah and Addah nations, or between either of them and any other tribe or nation, it shall be submitted to the Governor-in-Chief, whose decision, after full hearing, shall be final and binding upon both parties.

Article 4.—Other tribes or nations having been unhappy drawn into this war as friends and allies, the Ahwoonlah and Addah nations agree and solemnly promise that they will immediately call upon all such to lay down their arms and consolidate a peace which is honourable to all parties.

In proof of our truth and sincere desire for peace, we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which will be retained by each party.

Ahwoonlahs.

ABRAHAM AUGUSTT, on part of the King of Ahwoonlah.
 (Their marks) X GARMOO, King's Messenger.
 X JORDOR, 2nd Officer, Jellah Coffee.
 X ARBOJEE, Representative of Ar-mayar.
 X THOUGH, Representative of Ar-voomah.
 X POTEY, for Yarhoe-tar-nar-curoe.
 THOUGH II, for Folee, Chief of Jellah Coffee.
 X ACALLEE, for Chief Jorcoetoe.

Addahs.
 X OCLUE, Chief of Addah.
 KING TACKEE.
 KING CUDJOE.
 X TAYEE, for Dosoo.
 ICOO, for the King of Christiansborg.

(Witnessed)
 JOHN H. GLOVER, Administrator of Lagos.
 CHARLES W. ANDREW, Commander H.M.S. Lee.
 THOS. GEO. LAWSON, Govt. Interpreter, Sierra Leone.
 W. ADDO, Govt. Interpreter, Accra.

CESSATION OF WAR IN BONNY RIVER.

COPY OF TREATY OF PEACE.

[Copied from the Original given to the Kings and Chiefs of Bonny.]

We, the undersigned Kings and Chiefs of Bonny and Opobo, considering that our mutual security and the good of our countries require that we should be united in friendship, did, on the 2nd and 3rd days of January, 1873, meet together on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Pioneer, in the River Opobo, and having referred various matters in dispute to King Aurachree, and the Chiefs of New Calabar, and the Chiefs of Okrika country, as arbitrators, with Commodore John Edmund Commerell, Esq., V.C., C.B., A.D.C., commanding Her Britannic Majesty's ship Rattlesnake; and Commodore Commanding-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, and Charles Livingstone, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, as referees, do hereby bind ourselves to the following conditions, which have been mutually agreed to by the Kings and Chiefs undersigned:

1. No more war between Bonny and Opobo from the 3rd January, 1873.

2. The Bonny men are not to detain any of Jaja's men who wish to return, and Jaja is not to detain any of the Bonny men who wish to return.

3. The Bonny men are to have the following six markets for their exclusive use: Arquatay, Obunku, and Urata (four markets).

4. The roads to the markets are to be open in two months from this date,—viz., the 3rd January, 1873. Any

guns or torts which are on the creeks to these markets, are to be taken away.

5. All armed men belonging to Bonny and Jaja are to be withdrawn in two months from the 3rd January, 1873; and Andoney men are to go to any market they like, and are not to be molested or hurt.

6. Neither Jaja nor the Bonny men are to punish the Ebo men for the side they have taken in the war.

7. The arbitrators decide that Oko Epella and Kuke belong to the house of Jaja, and that they should return to Opobo. Jaja binds himself, in a fine, not to exceed one thousand puncheons, not to injure them in any way.

8. In case either party infringes any of the articles of this Treaty, the matter shall be referred to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, who will impose a fine not exceeding one thousand puncheons on the offending party, and all trade will be stopped until the fine is paid.

9. If the Opobo men attack the Bonny men, or the Bonny men attack the Opobo men, the opposite party is not to retaliate, but refer the matter to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, who will investigate the case and find the aggressors.

10. Any houses may be made by either party for trade, but no great guns are to be put in them.

Signed on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Pioneer, in the River Opobo, on the 3rd January, 1873.

King and Chiefs of Bonny: George Bonny; Oko Jumbo, Maribio his X mark, Adda' Alleson his X mark; Jack Brown; Captain Hart.

King and Chiefs of Opobo: Pro King Jaja, D. C. Williams, Secretary, Ogo Dappa his X mark, Sam. G. Toby; Black Tobra his X mark.

King and Chiefs of New Calabar: King Aurachree his X mark, George Aurachree his X mark, John Bull his X mark, Horsfall Manoel his X mark, Arry Braed his X mark, Bob Manoel his X mark, West India his X mark, George Will his X mark.

King and Chiefs of Okrika: Abanga his X mark, Todgibbi his X mark, Sawmmary his X mark, Wago his X mark, Eukora Nolo, his X mark.

Arbitrators: J. E. Commerell, Commodore, Commanding-in-Chief Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa Station, Charles Livingstone, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and Benin.

NEW REGULATIONS IN HIRING KROOMEN AT CAPE PALMAS

PROCLAMATION AND LAW
 By His Majesty Sear Nybar Weah, King of the Gedebes or Kroo People, at Cape Palmas, and Parts adjacent in Ghedigbo, or National Council, assembled.

I, Sear Nybar Weah, King of the Gedebes or Kroo people, with my Chiefs, do hereby proclaim and declare to all captains, traders, agents, clerks, &c., trading or bartering on the West Coast of Africa, from Cape Coast to St. Paul de Loanda inclusive, who may hereafter desire to employ Kroomen in their respective services:

1. That no Krooman or Kroomen hereafter shall or can be shipped from this port without his or their advanced money being paid in gold or silver coin, by his or their master or masters, agent or agents, or the pursers of the mail steamers calling at Cape Palmas, and parts adjacent, for Kroomen. This is practicable, and may easily be effected thus: A Krooman sent to the Kroo country to get a new set of Kroomen to relieve the old ones, may bring with him the money with which the said advance may be paid, or may bring an order on the purser to pay the desired sum of money.

2. No person or persons addicted to the maltreatment of Kroomen shall hereafter obtain a Krooman for his service from this port.

3. No person or persons intentionally detaining Kroomen one or two months longer, after their term of twelve (12) months is expired, shall be entitled to obtain a Krooman from this port.

4. If one, or two, or more Kroomen are proved guilty of theft, the culprit or culprits alone must suffer the punishment of forfeiting a portion of his or their wages, according to the value or quality of the articles he or they may steal.

5. A sick Krooman or Kroomen shall be sent home on the first opportunity, or after the expiration of a month, according to the nature of his or their disease.

6. The master or masters of Kroomen must always strictly request the pursers or captains of the mail steamers carrying Kroomen home to instruct their ship's crew not to evil-treat the persons of the passenger Kroomen nor embezzle their goods, which is usually done when the passenger Kroomen are in the act of landing their goods.

7. The Kroomen shall be allowed at least two or more hours to land their effects, according to the state of the sea, whether rough or smooth.

The above will take effect on the 1st day of March next.

Given under my hand and public seal, in conjunction with my Chiefs, this twenty-ninth day of January (at Cape Palmas) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874); of my reign the first.

KING SEAR NYBAR WEAH, his X mark.
 Joint Chiefs. { YUDEY WEAH, his X mark.
 WHENYEAR DORDO, his X mark.
 SWENYEDOBO, his X mark.
 TEBLA FORDAR, his X mark.

Article 8.—As Her Majesty's subjects and the people of Ashanti are henceforth to be friends for ever, the King, in order to prove the sincerity of his friendship for Queen Victoria, promises to use his best endeavours to check the practice of human sacrifice, with a view to hereafter putting an end to it altogether, as the practice is repugnant to the feelings of all Christian nations.

Article 9.—One copy of this Treaty shall be signed by the King of Ashanti, and sent to the Administrator of Her Majesty's Government at Cape Coast Castle within fourteen days from this date.

Article 10.—This Treaty shall be known as the Treaty of Fommanah.
 Dated at Fommanah this 13th day of February, 1874.

ABO-DEN-ARFO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of ABO-DEN-ARFO or PORTO SEGOORA, known on the Government Charts as Fish Town, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Porto Segura, January 27th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segura and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segura, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segura engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segura promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segura for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segura; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segura shall fail to be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segura, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segura found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segura will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorised by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segura in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the

territories of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooora and throughout the whole of their dominions, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooora pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooora declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territories of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooora. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of Abo-den-arfo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooora further agree to set apart a piece of land within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons, and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Porto Segooora, the 27th day of January, 1852.

Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
X AR-COU-TEE.
X O-KIEN.
X QUASSHIE.

Witnesses:
LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
J. HOGARTH.
The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

ABOH.

ENGAGEMENT between the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and OBI OSAL, Chief of Aboh (Eboe or Ibu). Signed off Aboh, August 28th, 1841.

There shall be peace and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of Aboh; and the slave trade shall be put down for ever in the Aboh country; and the people of Great Britain and the people of Aboh shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esq., Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain; and Obi Osal on his own part, and that of his people, as the Chief of the Aboh country, do make the following agreement for these purposes:

Article 1.—The slave trade shall be utterly abolished in the Aboh country, and from the signing of this agreement no person whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of export-

ation or otherwise, nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves; and no subject of the Aboh country shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the slave trade, either within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

Article 2.—The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of Aboh found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations with whom a similar agreement has been made, found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Aboh. Upon such seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the provisions of this agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

Article 3.—That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats with the slaves on board, under the provisions of this agreement, the said commissioners or those of them who may be present, and in their absence the commissioned or commanding officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, or any agent authorised for that purpose, shall, in presence of the Chief, or headman appointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this agreement have been thus contravened, or otherwise acquit and restore the same.

Article 4.—That from and after the signing of this agreement, no person whatever, coming into the country, shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects of whatever colour, at present detained in slavery, shall be immediately set free.

Article 5.—British people may freely come into the Aboh country, and may stay in it or pass through it, and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

Article 6.—Christians, of whatever nation or country, peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of Aboh, shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of Aboh who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

Article 7.—British people may always trade freely with the people of Aboh in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people nor the people of Aboh shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article with whomsoever they please, and they shall not be compelled to employ an agent; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of Aboh on British goods sold in the Aboh country shall in no case be more altogether than one-twentieth part of the goods so imported on their ascertained value; and there shall be no duty, toll, or custom levied on goods exported.

Article 8.—The paths shall be kept open through the Aboh country to other countries, so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Aboh country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Aboh country to trade with the British people.

Article 9.—British people may buy and sell or hire lands and houses in the Aboh country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Aboh, the Chief of Aboh shall punish those doing such wrong.

Article 10.—But the British people must not break the

laws of the Aboh country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws the Chief may detain the person charged with committing any grievous crime in safe custody, taking care that he is treated with humanity; and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force, and the commander of such British force shall send for the British person, who shall be tried according to British law, and shall be punished, if found guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be forwarded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

Article 11.—If the Aboh people should take away the property of a British person, or should not pay their just debts to a British person, the Chief of Aboh shall do all he can to make the Aboh people restore the property and pay the debt; and if a British person shall take away the property of the Aboh people, or shall not pay his just debts to the Aboh people, he shall be subject to the laws of the country for the recovery of the same, provided always that no injury be done to his person. The Chief of Aboh shall make known the fact to the commander of the British force nearest to the Aboh country, or to the resident agent, if there is one; and the British commander or agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the British person restore the property and pay the debt.

Article 12.—The Queen of Great Britain may appoint an agent to visit Aboh or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people, and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Aboh country; and the Aboh Chief shall pay attention to what the agent says, and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

Article 13.—It is understood that all British vessels or boats are at liberty to navigate the River Niger, and its branches and tributaries, without the payment of any duties, tolls, or customs whatsoever. The Chief of Aboh promises to use his utmost endeavours to facilitate the conveyance of messengers and despatches to or from British people.

Article 14.—The power of sanctioning or modifying this Treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

Article 15.—Any infringement of this Treaty will subject the Chief of Aboh to the severe displeasure of the Queen of Great Britain, and the loss of the duties herein stipulated for.

Article 16.—The Chief of Aboh shall, within forty eight hours of the date of this agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law; and the Chief of Aboh shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

Article 17.—The Queen of Great Britain, out of friendship for the Chief of Aboh, and because the Chief of Aboh has made this agreement, gives him the following articles:—One ornamental velvet cap, one double-barrelled gun, German silver-mounted, flint lock; one pair of pistols, German silver-mounted, flint locks; one gilt-mounted sabre, six yards of cotton velvet, one piece of maddapolan, two pieces of printed Manchester goods, half piece of caricature handkerchiefs, five yards of superfine scarlet cloth, five yards of superfine blue cloth, thirty-six bead necklaces of sorts, one hundred flints, one case containing razors, knife, and scissors; thirty-two small looking-glasses, one large lustring umbrella, one telescope, one sergeant-major's dress, complete; four red caps, four red jackets, baize; four shirts, four black jacks, one and a half piece of Romal handkerchiefs, one pewter basin, four brass bracelets (bangles), one brass snuff box, two dozen gilt buttons, six large pewter spoons, six small pewter spoons, two brass lamps, one padlock, six pocket-knives, one saw, two pieces of Pondicherry, one piece of Nagapattinam, two pieces of brawls, one piece of Madras handkerchiefs, one piece of brown shirting, two pieces of Bejupattu, one piece of cotton bandanas, one piece of Ni-canee, one piece of Chillo, six tin horns, one Arabic

Bible, one oil-press. And the Chief of Aboh hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, William Cook, Esquire, and Obi Osal, Chief of Aboh, have made this agreement, and have signed it on board Her Majesty's steam vessel Albert, off Aboh, this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. And this agreement shall stand for ever.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Commissioner.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Commander.
BIRD ALLEN, Commander.
W. COOK, Commissioner.
X OBI OSAL, Chief of the Aboh Country

Witnesses:
J. O. MCWILLIAM, M.D., Surgeon. X ARIBUNDA. { King Obi & Brothers.
JAMES FREDERICK SHON, Missionary. X AJEH. { King Obi's Eldest Son.
X CHIKUMA. { WILLIAM BOWDEN, Secretary.

Additional Article.

The Chief of Aboh declares that no human beings are sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies or customs in the Aboh country, and hereby stipulates that he will prevent the introduction of such barbarous and inhuman customs and ceremonies.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, William Cook, Esquire, and Obi Osal, Chief of Aboh, have made this agreement, and have signed it, on board Her Majesty's steam vessel Albert, off Aboh, this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. And this agreement shall stand for ever.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Commissioner.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Commander.
BIRD ALLEN, Commander.
W. COOK, Commissioner.
X OBI OSAL, Chief of the Aboh Country.

Witnesses:
J. O. MCWILLIAM, M.D., Surgeon. X ARIBUNDA. { King Obi & Brothers.
JAMES FREDERICK SHON, Missionary. X AJEH. { King Obi's Eldest Son.
X CHIKUMA. { WILLIAM BOWDEN, Secretary.

ADAFFIE.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of ADAFFIE for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Adaffie, January 29th, 1852.

I. Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Adaffie and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Adaffie, and the Chiefs of Adaffie engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Adaffie promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territories of the Chiefs of Adaffie for the purpose of carrying on in any

way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Adaffie; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Adaffie shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of the slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Adaffie, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Adaffie found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Adaffie will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Adaffie in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Adaffie, and throughout the whole of their dominions, and the Chiefs of Adaffie pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Adaffie declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Adaffie. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuit of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools, and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught, nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Adaffie who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Adaffie further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably to the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Adaffie, the 29th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)

THOS. GEO. FORBES,
X O croo Dovo, Chief of Adaffie.
X So-hoo, Chief of Aguinerweh.
X Koo-choo-noo, Chief of Dayn.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, H.M.S. Philomel.
THOS. EVANS, Commandant, Quitta.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
J. HOGARTH.
G. THOS. WARD.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

ADINNAR COOMA.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and the CHIEFS OF ADINNAR COOMA, or Elmnia Chia, or Little Elmnia, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Adinnar Cooma, January 29, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esq., Commander of H.M.S. Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatsoever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Adinnar Cooma found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans, or other persons now engaged in the slave trade, are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Adinnar Cooma in every article they may wish to buy and sell, in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma declare that

no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be injured or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Elmnia Chia, the 29th of January, 1852.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES,
X QUAS-SHEE ANDRE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.
THOS. EVANS, Commander, Quittah.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
J. HOGARTH.
G. THOS. WARD.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

AFFLOWHOO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and the CHIEFS OF AFFLOWHOO for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Afflowhoo, January 28th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they

may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Afflowhoo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the chiefs of Afflowhoo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Afflowhoo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Afflowhoo declare that no human being shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavour to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Afflowhoo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Afflowhoo, the 28th day of January, 1852.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES,
X AC-CROO-MAR,
X AS-SAB-BLAY-SOO,
JAMES BALL.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

AGHWEY.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of AGHWEY for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at AGHWEY, February 2nd, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship *Philomel*, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Aghwey and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Aghwey, and the Chiefs of Aghwey engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Aghwey promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break the law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no house, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey; and if such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Aghwey shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Aghwey found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Aghwey will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Aghwey in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Aghwey, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Aghwey pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Aghwey declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Aghwey who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the

teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Aghwey further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty if it should think fit, agreeably with the provisions contained in Article V. of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Aghwey, the 2nd day of February, 1852.

(Signed)

THOS. G. FORBES.

JOHN QUAVEE, English Caboocer.
X ATTO CAT-TRI-YER, Portuguese Caboocer.
JOHN EPHRAIM.
X AR-DOTAI ATOO-FOI.

Witnesses :

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship *Philomel*.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
J. HOGARTH.
A. F. BEART.
A. L. GRESLEY.
HARRY BENTLEY.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

BADAGRY.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of BADAGRY for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Badagry, March 18th, 1852.

James Newburgh Strange, Esquire, Commander of H.M.S. Archer, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Badagry and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed on the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Badagry, and the Chiefs of Badagry engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Badagry promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Badagry for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territories of the Chiefs of Badagry; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Badagry shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Badagry, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Badagry found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Badagry will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Badagry in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of

Badagry, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Badagry pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 5.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 6.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Badagry declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Badagry. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Badagry who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the

settlement of comey is not to nullify existing agreements between supercargoes and Chiefs, nor to preclude the making of arrangements to suit particular cases, as in the instance of British mercantile houses who may establish factories in the Brass; such special agreement to be subjected to the approval of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and when confirmed to be as binding upon the parties concerned therein as though embodied as separate Articles in this Treaty.

Article 6.—That the custom bar shall be collected by the Chiefs themselves, and at their own expense and trouble.

Article 7.—That the comey and pilotage being paid, no other tax or payment is to be demanded under any pretence whatever; water is not to be refused in the pilot's town called Twaw, nor is any demand to be made for the privilege of watering. Ground for the erection of houses, and for the storing of casks and goods, is to be granted free of all charges, and is to be considered whilst in the occupation of any British subjects as British property, and the occupant for the time being is authorized by the parties hereto subscribing to expel trespassers, and to maintain his right of occupancy and to defend himself and property against any unlawful aggression.

Article 8.—That it shall under no circumstance be compulsory on the master or supercargo of a vessel to give goods on trust, but when trust is taken, that it shall be incumbent on the Kings and Chiefs, and those to whom comey is paid, to see that no losses accrue to British supercargoes from defaulting debtors.

Article 9.—That a limit of time to pay in debt be given to each trader, to be settled by private contract.

Article 10.—That should any trader or gentleman being indebted to a vessel in the river fail to pay his debt when it becomes due, a notice of the same is to be given to the Chief of the town where such trader resides, who is hereby required to see justice done to the British supercargo, and if necessary is to take possession of the trader's oil or other property, and therewith liquidate the debt.

Article 11.—That any chief of a trading town neglecting to act in conformity herewith, be held personally responsible for the debt. The Chiefs receiving comey are required and engage to see this Article executed.

Article 12.—That long detentions having heretofore occurred in trade, and much angry feeling having been excited in the natives from the destruction by white men, in their ignorance of the superstitions and customs of the

country, of a certain species of boa-constrictor that visits the cask-houses, and which is "jew-jew," or sacred to the Brass men, it is hereby forbidden to all British subjects to harm or destroy any such snake; but they are required, upon finding the reptile on their premises, to give notice thereof to the Chief's men in Twaw, who are to come and remove it away.

Article 13.—That should, unfortunately, any casualty of said reptile's death again occur, the master or supercargo who, by himself or his people, has been guilty of causing the same, shall pay a fine of one puncheon of palm oil, and his trade shall suffer no stoppage. Any detention occurring after this amount has been tendered, will render the Chief liable to a fine of one puncheon of oil per day, as in the ensuing Article.

Article 14.—That in the event of any vessel's trade being stopped, either directly by the Chiefs or indirectly and secretly by their connivance, without just grounds for such proceeding, the authorities receiving comey will be held responsible for the said stoppage of trade, and a fine or penalty of one puncheon of oil per day will be levied from them, as compensation for the vessel so detained during the period of such detention.

Article 15.—That any supercargo or master having cause or complaint against a Chief, or native trader, or Brass subject, shall give notice thereof to the supercargoes and masters at that time in the river, who shall conjointly inform the Chiefs thereof, and require their presence either on shore or on board some one of the vessels; and the Chiefs and gentlemen, on their part, consent and agree to assemble when so required, unarmed and without hostile preparation, and then and there discuss the matters brought before them, in friendly conjunction with the white men present. The Brass Chiefs and others are to act in like manner when they feel themselves aggrieved by any British subject; and the supercargoes and others are to meet the Brass men when called upon so to do.

Article 16.—That the supercargoes and masters on the one hand, and the Brass Chiefs and gentlemen on the other, being assembled to remove grievances and discuss matters of complaint existing between them, do, on their several parts, engage to adjudicate thereon in a friendly spirit, and endeavour to finally remove the causes thereof in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the traders who frequent the river and the native merchants. Any settlement so made to be submitted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and if approved and ratified by him, to become a law of trade, and binding equally with the Articles of this Treaty.

Article 17.—That in the event of any serious dispute arising between the British and natives, or in the event of any crime or outrage having been committed by either party against the other, the native Chiefs on their part, and the British traders on theirs (should it be deemed necessary by the British subjects to solicit the aid of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul), agree to continue amicable relations with each other, and to avoid hostilities (unless life or the security of property be threatened or in danger) until Her Britannic Majesty's Consul or a British naval officer shall enter the river, when a fair hearing will be given to all parties concerned, a strict investigation take place, and due punishment be inflicted.

Article 18.—That upon the death of any supercargo in the river, no second comey can be demanded from his successor for the ship that is left vacant by such a death; and that all trust given out by any supercargo previous to such an event shall be considered a debt to the merchants of whom he is the representative, and to be paid to whomsoever is appointed to succeed him.

Article 19.—That a copy of this Treaty be furnished to each Chief receiving comey, and a copy of that part referring to the pilotage to the chief pilot, the chiefs to produce it when receiving comey, and the pilot to show it to the masters upon any vessel entering the river; and that these Articles be held to be the laws existing between British supercargoes and the natives for the regulation of trade matters, to be observed, so long as they continue

law, by those who were not present at their enactment, as by those who were.

Article 20.—That the Chiefs and gentlemen of Brass, satisfied that payment of comey, as well as the introduction of legitimate traffic to their country, is sufficient compensation to them for the abandonment of the slave trade, hereby engage to fulfil the conditions of this Treaty, and to become severally and conjointly responsible for the due payment of all fines to which they, or any Brass subject or subjects, may become liable under its provisions.

Article 21.—That the Chiefs of the Bento hereby pledge themselves that no British subject shall, from the date of this, be detained on shore, maltreated, or molested in any way or under any pretence whatever. If any such maltreatment or molestation shall take place, the Chiefs of the Bento will incur the displeasure of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and be declared enemies of Great Britain.

(Signed)
 KAYO, King of O'Bullamaby.
 ORISHIMA, King of Bassamby.
 ASSAMIA.
 SABOOFOOMY.
 INGOSHIGA.
 THOMAS P. MITCHELL, Hulk City of Rochester.
 EDWARD W. M'CALL, Barque Severn.
 D E. PRARMAN, Barque Lottie Sleigh.
 ARTHUR R. WRIGHT, Lieutenant H.M.S. Merlin.

C. PARKINSON, Master H.M.S. Merlin.
 Ratified under my hand and seal, on board Her Majesty's steam sloop Merlin, lying in the Brass River, this 17th day of November, 1856.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.
 Witnesses :
 JOHN WHITE, Master, Lydia.
 JAMES STRATTON, Master, Wm. Owen.
 WILLIAM ROBINSON, Master, Severn.
 THOMAS B. LEE, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

BLOCK-OUSE.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and the CHIEFS OF BLOCK-OUSE, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Block-ouse on the 30th day of January, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Block-ouse and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Block-ouse, and the Chiefs of Block-ouse engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Block-ouse promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Block-ouse shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Block-ouse found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Block-ouse will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracks, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Block-ouse in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Block-ouse, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Block-ouse pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries, which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Block-ouse declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity and extending the benefits of civilization within the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught, nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Block-ouse who may embrace the Christian faith, be, on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Block-ouse further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons, and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of France for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Block-ouse, the 30th day of January, 1852.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
 W. BLOUNT, Lieut.-Commander
 Pluto.
 W. WEBSTER, 2nd Lieutenant
 Iris.
 THOS. E. SEYMOUR,
 Lieutenant.
 R. GRAHAM, Assistant Surgeon.
 C. CERQA. SIMAN.
 JOSEPH ROBERTS.

Witnesses :
 LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
 JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.
 J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
 J. HOGARTH.
 G. THOS. WARD.
 C. CERQA. SIMAN.
 JOSEPH ROBERTS.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

BONNY.

AGREEMENT between CAPTAIN TUCKER and KING PEPPLE.

Convention for the total suppression of the slave trade, agreed upon by William Tucker, Esq., Captain of Her Majesty's Ship Iris, and Senior Officer of Her Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; and King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny dominions.

It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree :—

Article 1.—That the slave trade shall be totally and for ever abolished in the dominions subject to the jurisdiction of King Pepple and the Chiefs of Bonny, and that no slaves shall be passed through or exported from those dominions, from the date of the ratification of the agreement.

Article 2.—That in consideration of the total abolition of the slave trade for ever, and that no slave shall be permitted to pass through or be exported from the said dominions, Great Britain engages to pay to King Pepple, on the ratification of this agreement, goods to the amount of 10,000 dollars per annum for five years.

Article 3.—That on each future time of making the annual gifts, the man-of-war bringing the annual present, King Pepple shall furnish Great Britain with a demand from the merchants frequenting the Bonny, certifying the fact that no slave trade has to their knowledge existed there, and that no slaves have been passed through the dominions subject to the jurisdiction of King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny of the preceding year.

Article 4.—That if at any time whether, either from want of that document or from any other circumstance, it shall appear that the slave trade has been carried on in, from, or through the dominions of King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny, the gifts mentioned in the preceding article will be discontinued, and the slave trade will be put down by Great Britain by force, and King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny will expose themselves to severe acts of displeasure on the part of Great Britain.

Article 5.—That King Pepple shall make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him, from selling any slaves to be transported from the dominions subject to his jurisdiction, or to aid, abet, or assist in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

Article 6.—That at the particular request of King Pepple, the said gifts shall be paid in dollars, viz., 10,000 dollars per annum year by year for five years, upon the document required being received as proof of his having fulfilled the said articles.

Article 7.—And this agreement shall be considered binding, and be continued in full force by and to the heirs and successors of King Pepple.

Article 8.—That should Great Britain at any time permit the slave trade to be carried on again, the Chiefs of the Bonny shall be at liberty to carry on the slave trade also.

(Signed) WM. TUCKER.
 KING PEPPLE.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| W. BLOUNT, Lieut.-Commander | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MANILLA PEPPLE. |
| Pluto. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ANNA PEPPLE. |
| W. WEBSTER, 2nd Lieutenant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> JEW JEW PETER. |
| Iris. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KING HOLLIDAY. |
| THOS. E. SEYMOUR, | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARLIAMENT GENTLEMAN. |
| Lieutenant. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OLD INDIAN QUEEN. |
| R. GRAHAM, Assistant Surgeon. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TERRYON. |
| C. CERQA. SIMAN. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRAND BONNY. |
| J. P. BROWN, Linguist. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KING GEORGE. |
| J. HOGARTH. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BLACK FONTRE. |
| G. THOS. WARD. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TOM TOM. |
| C. CERQA. SIMAN. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DAPPER. |
| JOSEPH ROBERTS. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> JOHN AFRICA. |

This is to certify that King Pepple has given me the original Convention of Treaty made between W. Tucker, Esq., captain of Her Majesty's ship Iris, and King Pepple, for the suppression of the slave trade, to be sent to

England in the brig May, for the purpose of having that document legally stamped in England, and undertake to return the same back again to King Pepple when properly executed. (Signed) R. HEMMINGWAY.

Brig William Rathbone, June 5, 1844, Bonny River.

I have seen the original document between William Tucker and King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny, in Mr. R. Hemmingway's house.

June 6th, 1844. (Signed) C. JACKSON.

BONNY, GRAND.

ENGAGEMENT with the KING and CHIEFS of the BONNY.

Thomas Rodney Eden, Esquire, captain of Her Majesty's ship Amphitrite, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Bonny and the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny, and the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of the Bonny promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of the Bonny, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny; and if such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of the Bonny shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of the Bonny, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of the Bonny found anywhere carrying on the slave trade, and the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny will be subject to a severe act of dis-pleasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to for the purpose of being carried to a British colony and there liberated, and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings, exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave-factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of the Bonny in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of the Bonny and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of the Bonny pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries, which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—An annual present for five years, of goods of British manufacture, to the value of two thousand (2,000) dollars, shall be granted to King Pepple, such goods to be delivered only upon the production of certificates signed by the masters of the British merchant vessels frequenting that river, to the effect that the foregoing stipulations of the Treaty have been fulfilled with good faith by the King and Chiefs.

Article 8.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the

Republic of France to become a party to this Treaty, if the Republic should think fit, agreeably to the provisions of Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the late King of the French, signed at London on the 29th of May, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Grand Bonny Town, this 21st day of November, 1848.

(Signed) THOS. RODNEY EDEN, (L.S.)
KING PEPPLE, (L.S.)
X MANILLA PEPPLE.
X ANNIE PEPPLE.
X JACK BROWN.
X DAPPO.

The foregoing Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

JOHN TUDO. X PARLIAMENT GENTLEMAN.

JOHN BEECROFT. X JEW JEW GUANA.

THOMAS LYON.

JOHN ANGUS WARD.

CHARLES THOS. A. ROWE.

AGREEMENT.

I, the lawful successor of the late deposed King Pepple, of Grand Bonny, do hereby agree to all the articles and conditions contained in a Treaty made on the 21st day of November, 1848, by Thomas Rodney Eden, Esquire, Captain of Her Majesty's ship Amphitrite, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Pepple. In testimony thereof, I have this day signed the present document to be appended to that Treaty, in the presence of John Beecroft, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra, and the witnesses whose names are hereunto subscribed.

Done at the Court House, Grand Bonny, this 28th day of January, 1854.

(Signed) X KING DAPPO.
JOHN BEECROFT.

Witnesses :
THOMAS GREGORY. H. STEWART.
CHARLES CAINE. E. WYLIE.
R. E. BIRKETT.

CALABAR, OLD.

TREATY with KING EYAMBA. Signed at Calabar Town, Old Calabar River, December 6, 1841.

William Simpson Blount, Esq., Lieutenant commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and Eyamba, King of Calabar, on the part of himself, his heirs and successors, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :

Article 1.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that from the date of this Treaty there shall be an entire cessation and extinction for ever, throughout the territory of King Eyamba, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or export of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off his territory into any foreign island, country, or dominion; and that King Eyamba will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons within his jurisdiction, to sell any slave or slaves to be transported from his territory, or to aid, abet, or assist in any way such sale, under penalty of severe punishment, and stopping the whole trade of the river.

Article 2.—King Eyamba further agrees that should any slave vessel be in the river, he will inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels that may be in the neighbourhood.

Article 3.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Eyamba, and in full satisfaction for the same and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Eyamba, Lieutenant Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage that there shall be paid to King Eyamba, yearly, for five years, from the ratification and approval of this Treaty, the following, viz., 2,000 dollars (Spanish) upon a certificate being re-

ceived that the said laws and proclamations have been enforced, which shall be signed by King Eyamba and the masters of any British merchant vessels that may be in the river at the time.

Done at the King's House, Calabar Town, Old Calabar River, this 6th day of December, 1841.

(Signed) W. S. BLOUNT, Lieut. Commanding.
KING EYAMBA.

Witnesses :

JOHN LILLEY, Resident at Cameroons.

J. M'PHERSON, Master, Brig Mary Ann Peters.

R. M. PORTER, Barque Captain Ross.

J. M. KENTY, Brig Satisfaction.

W. B. DISHLEY, Ship Triton.

J. HADDOCK, Clerk in charge, H.M. Steam-vessel Pluto.

AGREEMENT signed by ARCHIBONG, King.

I, the lawful successor of the late King Eyamba, of Calabar, do hereby agree to all the Articles and Conditions contained in a Treaty made on the 6th day of December, 1841, by William Simpson Blount, Esq., Lieutenant commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the said Eyamba.

In testimony thereof, I have this day signed the present document to be appended to such Treaty, in the presence of Lieutenant Jasper Henry Selwyn, commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Teazer, and the witnesses whose names are hereunto attached.

Done at Duke Town, Calabar, this 29th of May, 1849.

(Signed) ARCHIBONG I, King.
J. H. SELWYN, Lieut. Commanding.
MR. YOUNG.

Witnesses :

WM. ANDERSON, Presbyterian Missionary, Duke Town.

H. A. RICKEN, Master of Barque Celma.

EDWD. DAVIES, Master of Ship Providence.

GEO. ALEXANDER LEWIS, Master of the Ship Princess Royal.

EDWD. EDMADEAS, Clerk-in-Charge, Teazer.

TREATY between Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of OLD TOWN, OLD CALABAR, for the ABOLITION of HUMAN SACRIFICES, the USE of the POISON-NUT, and the PRACTICE of KILLING TWIN CHILDREN.

Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Old Town, Old Calabar, on the part of themselves and their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :

Article 1.—That the practice of killing human victims in sacrifice for the dead, by poison-nut or otherwise, as prohibited by Egba law, be from this time abolished in all parts of the country belonging to Old Town.

Article 2.—That the use of the poison-nut as an ordeal, unless by the concurrence of the Chiefs of the other towns, and the practice of killing twins, be also abolished; nor shall any child on the death of its mother be buried with her, nor allowed to perish through neglect, but be handed over to the care of the Scottish missionaries at Old Calabar.

Article 3.—That no European or other persons shall ever be permitted to carry on the slave trade within the territory of Old Town, but that the Treaty of the 6th December, 1841, be maintained in all its integrity.

Article 4.—That no favour or privilege shall be given to the ships and traders of other countries that are not given to British traders, and that the missionaries receive every protection.

Article 5.—That the Chiefs of Duke Town and Creek Town be empowered to watch over the fulfilment of this Treaty, and hereby subscribe their names as proof of their willingness to do so; that in case of its infraction, proved before the Consul, the punishment for its transgression be left in his hands.

Article 6.—That, depending on the sincerity of the Chiefs of Old Town to keep this Treaty perfectly, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul hereby recalls the interdict which prohibited the rebuilding of Old Town on its former site, and grants full liberty for its re-occupancy.

Agreed at Old Town, Old Calabar, this 21st day of January, 1856.

(Signed)
(Their marks) X EPHRAIM COBHAM.
X AKUM, for OTTO GEORGE.
X YOUNG OTTO GEORGE.
X ARCHIBONG ASSEMEN.
X ARCHIBONG ASSEIN.

Signed before us at Old Town, Old Calabar River, this 21st day of January, 1856.

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound.

THOS. M. SIMPSON, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.
KING EYO HONESTY.
KING DUKE EPHRAIM.

AGREEMENT made by DAVID HOPKINS, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, and the Chiefs of Calabar, 6th September, 1878.

Agreement made and entered into this 6th day of September, 1878, at Old Calabar, between David Hopkins, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, in the name of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and King Archibong III. and his Chiefs, in the presence of the resident Missionaries of Duke and C. Town, and the European merchants and traders whose names are hereunto subscribed.

Twin Murders, Human Sacrifices, and the giving of the Esere or poison bean. Agreements, Treaties, and Conventions, were entered into on the 12th July, 1850, 15th Jan., 1855, 21st Jan., 1856, 18th Jan., 1861, and 26th April, 1872, by the then reigning Powers of Old Calabar and Her Majesty's Government, and as Treaties may not be broken without the consent of the contracting parties, it is not necessary to enter into fresh agreements. But it is now distinctly promised by the King and the Chiefs, that the following rules will be observed in future, and that the King will cause at once to be made known throughout all the land where he claims sovereignty, either by the beating of Egbo Drum, or other effective method, the following articles :

Twin Children and Twin Mothers.

Article 1.—Whoever wilfully takes the life of a twin child or children shall be adjudged liable to the penalty of death. Any one wilfully concealing any fact that may come to their knowledge of the murder of twins shall be considered accessories after the fact, and shall be liable to such punishment as the Consul shall direct.

Twin mothers in future shall have full liberty to visit the town and buy and sell in the Markets, the same as any other women of the town, and they shall not be molested in any way.

Human Sacrifices.

Article 2.—Any one wilfully causing the death of another by violent flogging, or by any other means, except in the case of a culprit being sentenced to death by the Law, shall be considered guilty of murder, and shall suffer the penalty of death by hanging, provided the King and his Chiefs, with the consent of the Consul, find no extenuating circumstances which would warrant mercy being extended.

Esere Bean.

Article 3.—Any person administering the Esere Bean, whether the person taking it dies or not, shall be considered guilty of murder, and shall suffer death.

Article 4.—Any one taking the Esere Bean wilfully, either for the purpose of committing suicide, or for the purpose of attempting to prove their innocence of any crime of which they may have been accused, shall be considered guilty of attempted murder, and shall be fined as heavily as their circumstances will permit, and shall be banished from the country.

Egbo Ikuā, or the stripping of helpless women in the public streets.

Article 5.—This abominable, disgraceful, and barbarous custom of allowing the young men of the town to take an Egbo out and seize, strip, and indecently assault any woman wearing a dress or cloth in the street, then exhibiting such dress or cloth hung upon a pole, or the tree in the front of the Egbo Palaver house, being so disgusting and revolting, is now and for ever abolished.

Widows.

Article 6.—The custom of compelling widows to remain in their houses in filth and in wretchedness, after the death of their husband, until his devil-making is over, they having sometimes being kept for seven years in this state of misery, is abolished. The widows are to remain mourning for one month after the death of their husbands, and after that no further restraint will be put upon them.

Trade and Commerce, Aqua Town.

Article 7.—The people of Aqua Town, shall have free liberty to buy, sell, visit, and trade with any or all European houses in the river, or on the beach, in all articles of produce, such as Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Ebony, or any other articles that may be saleable : and also to sell yams, goats, fowls, eggs, corn, cassava, fruits, or any article fit for food or use of the European : and it shall not be lawful for any Calabar person to prevent them doing so direct with the Europeans, nor shall it be lawful for any person to endeavour to induce them, that is to say, the people of Aqua, by threats, bribes, or otherwise, to pass the produce through a broker's hands, should the party most interested in the selling the produce not wish to do so.

Article 8.—The people of Aqua are to have a certain part of the river frontage near Old Town Beach for their own use, where they can at all times embark, disembark, and land all their properties, be they of whatsoever description they may.

Article 9.—All restrictions at present existing are now taken off, and all the natives of Duke Town, and Creek Town, Henshaw Town, Cobham Town, Old Town, Aqua Town, and all other towns which may be considered to belong to Old Calabar proper, whatever be their rank or standing, are permitted to trade freely in all European and other goods for the legitimate produce of the country, at all the markets ; and all are permitted to buy in large or small quantities as suits them, whether Puncheons, Hogsheads, Barrels, or any lesser measure. Further, it is understood that Brass Rods may be sold to the Traders in any number the Trader chooses to receive them.

Article 10.—It shall be lawful for the Kings and Chiefs of all the above-mentioned towns and places to form among themselves a Court of Commerce, when they can arrange the prices that are to be paid in the markets, and it shall also be lawful for them to arrange a fixed sum which shall be paid for any breach of the Commercial code of Rules. But it is distinctly understood and promised to the Consul, and to the chairman and members of the Court of Equity, that the fines shall not be excessive so as to press unduly on the poor trader, and that it shall be the same for all ranks. A list of what these fines are will be kept by the chairman of the Court of Equity, and a copy deposited in the Consul's hands.

Article 11.—It shall not be lawful for the Kings and Chiefs of Calabar proper to close any of the markets, without first informing the Chairman of the Court of Equity, and the Members, and showing them such good and sufficient reasons for so doing, as will justify them in recommending the Consul to give his permission.

Article 12.—It shall not be lawful for the Kings and Chiefs of Calabar proper to make war amongst themselves, or on any of the neighbouring tribes, or on any people, without having first informed the Consul, and given him sufficient and satisfactory reasons for their intention of so doing, and producing to him receipts, showing they have paid all their debts.

Article 13.—Any canoe lying at any European's beach, or alongside of his hulk or ship, whether loaded or not loaded, is, for the time being, under the protection of the European residing at the beach, or on the hulk or ship, and cannot be seized by any person whatsoever, either by Egbo law or otherwise.

Article 14.—Any European who wishes to build dwelling houses on the beach, provided he confines himself to the beach and the base of the slopes and does not encroach on the brow of the hill is entitled to do so.

Article 15.—The comey on Palm Kernels and Ebony shall be five coppers a ton, and on oil as before arranged, namely ten coppers. Comey shall be paid for produce shipped either by steamers or sailing vessels.

And in witness that we have heard all the foregoing Articles duly translated to us, and that we thoroughly understand the full and proper meaning of each clause, we have put our hands.

DAVID HOPKINS, H.B.M.'s Consul.

(Signed) KING ARCHIBONG III.
PRINCE DUKE
JAMES EYAMBA
HENSHAW DUKE
EFFIWATT
ARCHIBONG EDEM
PRINCE ARCHIBONG
EGBO ARCHIBONG
GEORGE DUKE
HOGOAN IRON BAR
ADAM IRON BAR
YELLOW DUKE
etc. etc. etc.

Witnesses :—

(Signed) THOMAS CAMPBELL
WM. ANDERSON
HUGH GOLDIE
ALEXR. ROSS
R. M. BEEDIE
HARRY HARTZEE
J. B. WALKER
T. H. WHITE
ALBERT GILLIES
H. J. HARRIS
W. L. MACINTYRE
G. A. REECE
ALEXR. HENDERSON
GEORGE WATTS.

CALABAR, NEW.

JOHN BEECROFT, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Lieutenant RUSSELL PATEY, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound, on the part of Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND ; and the CHIEFS OF NEW CALABAR and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar ; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country ; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the

King and Chiefs of New Calabar for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves ; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar ; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officer employed for the suppression of the slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory ; and British officers may seize the boats of New Calabar found anywhere carrying on the slave trade ; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated ; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country ; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of New Calabar in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar, and throughout the whole of their dominions ; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries, which they do not show to that of England.

Article 7.—An annual present, for three years, of goods of British manufacture, to the value of 1,000 dollars, shall be granted to King Ammacree ; such goods to be delivered only upon the production of certificates signed by the masters of British merchant vessels frequenting that river, to the effect that the foregoing stipulations of the Treaty have been fulfilled with good faith by the King and Chiefs.

Article 8.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably to the provisions of the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the late King of the French, signed at London on the 29th day of May, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at New Calabar, this 8th day of August, 1851.

(Their marks) X KING AMMACREE.
X WILL BARBOY.
X EMANUEL BARBOY.
X WEST INDIA.
X HARRY BRODE.
X DON PEDRO.

The foregoing Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

(Signed) JOHN BEECROFT,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul,
RUSSELL PATEY,

Lieutenant Commanding H.M.S. Bloodhound.

By virtue of the power deputed to me, I hereby declare the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, my mistress, to the above engagement.

Given under my hand, at New Calabar, this 8th day of August, 1851.

(Signed) JOHN BEECROFT,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

{ Her Majesty's
Steam-vessel
Pluto.

DECLARATION made by Lieutenant EARLE, of Her Majesty's Ship Rapid, to KING BELL, of the River Cameroons.

I, Lieutenant Edward C. Earle, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, on the part of Her Majesty

CAMEROONS.

KINGS ACQUA and BELL further declare, that if Her Majesty's Government give them annually the under-mentioned dash, they will not allow their people, nor will they themselves, trade for slaves, and that should a slave vessel arrive in the river they will send and inform any of Her Majesty's cruisers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

DASH.

66 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum, 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword.

(Their marks) X KING ACQUA.
X KING BELL.

Witnesses to the above :

REGINALD J. S. LEVINGE, Brigantine Buzzard.
WALTER J. POLLARD, Mate, ditto.

JOHN LILLEY, Resident at Cameroons.

Given under our hands at the King's Town, in the Cameroons, the 13th day of June, 1840.

ENGAGEMENT between GREAT BRITAIN and KING BELL, of Bell's Town, Cameroons River, May 7, 1841.

William Simpson Blount, Esq., Lieutenant commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Bell, of Bell's Town, Cameroons, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :—

Article 1.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that from the date of this Treaty there shall be an entire cessation and extinction, through the territory of King Bell, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or transfer of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off the territory of King Bell into any country, island, or dominion of any other prince or potentate whatever ; and that King Bell will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him, to sell any slave to be transported from his territory, or to aid, or abet, or assist in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

Article 2.—King Bell further agrees, that should any slave vessels arrive in the river, he will send and inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

Article 3.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Bell, and in full satisfaction for the same, and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Bell, Lieutenant W. S. Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage that there shall be paid to King Bell, according to the Treasury letter dated 20th November, 1840, and a declaration made by Kings Bell and Acqua, on the 10th June, 1840, before Lieutenant R. Levinge, of Her Britannic Majesty's brigantie Buzzard, and Mr. Lilley, resident at Cameroons, yearly, for five years, the following articles :—

66 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum, 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword, upon a certificate being enforced, which shall be signed by King Bell.

Done at the King's House, Bell's Town, Cameroons River, this 7th day of May, 1841.

X KING BELL.

Witnesses :—
W. S. BLOUNT, Lieutenant and Commander
W. DUFFELL, Second Master.
JAS. PETERS, Assistant Surgeon.
J. HADDOCK, Clerk in Charge.

A. ASHMALL, Supercargo of the Mansfield.

the Queen of England, hereby make known to King Bell (with reference to the Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, this day ratified), that should it appear at any time hereafter, from the want of the annual certificate (which King Bell declares he will produce), of no slave trade having existed in his territories, or from any other circumstances, that slave trade has existed, the presents will in such case be discontinued, and King Bell will incur the severe displeasure of Great Britain, by whom the slave trade will be put down by force.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, in the River Cameroons, April 25, 1842.

(Signed) EDWARD C. EARLE,
Lieutenant and Commander.

TREATY WITH KING ACQUA. Signed at Acqua Town, Cameroons River, May 7, 1841.

William Simpson Blount, Esquire, Lieutenant commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Acqua, of Acqua Town, Cameroons, having agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:

Article 1.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that from the date of this Treaty there shall be an entire cessation and extinction throughout the territory of King Acqua, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or transfer of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off the territory of King Acqua into any country, island, or dominion of any other prince or potentate whatever; and that King Acqua will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him, to sell any slave to be transported from his territory, or to aid, or abet, or assist, in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

Article 2.—King Acqua further agrees, that should any slave vessels arrive in the river, he will send and inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

Article 3.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Acqua, and in full satisfaction for the same, and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Acqua, Lieutenant W. S. Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage, that there shall be paid to King Acqua (according to the Treasury letter dated 20th of November, 1840, and declaration made by Kings Acqua and Bell, on the 10th of June, 1840, before Lieutenant R. Levinge, of Her Britannic Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, and Mr. Lilley, resident at Cameroons), yearly for five years, the following articles:

60 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum, 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword, upon a certificate being received that the said laws and proclamations had been enforced, which shall be signed by King Acqua.

Done at the King's House, Acqua Town, Cameroons River, this 7th day of May, 1841.

✗ KING ACQUA.

Witness:

WILLIAM S. BLOUNT, Lieutenant and Commander.

BRITISH DECLARATION, April 25, 1842.

I, Lieutenant Edward C. Earle, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, hereby make known to King Acqua (with reference to the Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, this day ratified), that should it appear at any time hereafter, from the want of the annual certificate (which King Acqua declares he will produce) of no slave trade having existed in his territories, or from any other circumstances, that slave trade has existed, the presents will in such case be discontinued, and King Acqua will incur the severe displeasure of Great Britain, by whom the slave trade will be put down by force.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, in the River Cameroons, April 25, 1842.

EDWARD C. EARLE,
Lieutenant and Commander.

BYE-LAWS for the better Regulation of Trading Matters between the Supercargoes and Native Traders of the River Cameroons, passed at a Meeting held on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound.

Article 1.—That an equity court be established in the River Cameroons, to keep in their integrity the following bye-laws and regulations; and that the court shall consist of all the supercargoes, as well as of the Kings and traders of the locality.

Article 2.—That the proposed court-house be erected and the ground purchased at the joint expense of the supercargoes now trading in the river; to be considered British property, and under the protection of Her British Majesty's Consul, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Article 3.—That this body have a monthly sitting, unless in special cases, to be summoned at any time; that a supercargo, each in his turn from seniority, be elected chairman for a month; and that a report of each meeting be forwarded to Her British Majesty's Consul, to Fernando Po.

Article 4.—That these laws now entered into be complied with and respected by supercargoes absent from this river, or this meeting, at the time of their enactment, or afterwards to be here; and any native traders to "come up" to be bound by them also.

Article 5.—That the native Kings and Chiefs pledge themselves not only to pay their own debts, but to use their influence each with his respective traders to do the same, and that for their neglect of this they be subject to a fine to be settled by the court.

Article 6.—That any three members of the court have the power to make an appeal against its decisions, which appeal is to be deferred till the Consul's next visit; and that if, on examining this appeal, it be proved to be frivolous or invalid, the appellants are to be fined in the highest penalty the court can inflict.

Article 7.—That this court shall apply the fines levied by it to the expense of its erection and keeping in order, or as the court assembled may think fit.

Article 8.—That the Kings and Chiefs of Cameroons hereby solemnly pledge themselves to keep inviolate the anti-slave trade declaration made between Her Majesty's Government and the Kings of Cameroons on the 10th of June, 1840, and to give information to any of Her Majesty's officers in the neighbourhood, of the presence of a slave trader in Cameroons.

Article 9.—That any supercargo or native, after receiving a formal notice to appear at the court, refusing to attend, thereby setting the laws of the court at defiance, shall be fined in the amount of five pieces of cloth, unless he can show clear cause for his absence.

Article 10.—That any native refusing to pay any fine that may be inflicted by the court, shall be stopped from going on board any ship in the river, either for trade or any other purpose, and any supercargo refusing to pay a fine shall be denied the privileges of the equity court.

Article 11.—That in the event of any native trader attempting to evade the penalty of the court by non-appearance or otherwise, and notice of such defaulter being sent to all the masters, traders, or supercargoes in the river, such masters, traders, or supercargoes are hereby bound, under the penalty of 100 crews, to forbid such defaulter coming to his vessel for trade, or under any pretence whatever, and, if necessary, the final settlement to await the arrival of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Article 12.—That all old palavers shall be considered as settled up to this date, and cannot be again brought forward to the detriment of trade.

Article 13.—That any vessel coming into the river for

the purpose of trade shall pay to the King, or headman of the town at which he may choose to anchor, the amount of 10 original crews for every 100 tons of the vessel's register; in special cases, or those of resident agents, their comey to be according as they may arrange it, annually or otherwise, with the King or headman of the town at which their cask-houses are situated; and under no pretence shall any other King or headman demand any comey or dash whatever from such vessel; and also the said King or headman to supply the said ship with a suitable cask-house, on payment of five crews.

Article 14.—That after the usual payment to the King or headman for the use of the cask-house, if any agent or supercargo can prove that his cask-house has been illegally entered or broken into, and any property stolen therefrom by any of the natives, the said King or headman to be held responsible for the loss.

Article 15.—That any King, Chief, or trader, attempting or threatening to stop the trade of any vessel or supercargo after the usual comey has been tendered for the privilege of trading, such King, Chief, or trader shall, at a meeting of the supercargoes, be summoned before the court to account for such stoppage, and if found guilty of illegal obstruction, shall be fined to such an extent as may be agreed upon.

Article 16.—That any person acting as pilot shall receive as compensation the value of one original crew for every three feet of the vessel's draught.

Article 17.—That whereas several boats have been frequently stopped and taken from alongside ships, and British subjects detained and maltreated, any aggression committed either on property or persons shall be visited by immediate punishment to the parties so offending, a special court called for the occasion, and the heaviest fine inflicted allowed by the laws.

Article 18.—That the regulations long existing, made by the natives, respecting intentionally watered or fomenting oil, shall still be in force.

Article 19.—That for any breach of any one Article of this Treaty the person or persons so offending be liable to whatever penalty the judge of the court may think proper to inflict, not exceeding 20 crews for a native, and not exceeding 300 crews for a master, supercargo, or agent.

Article 20.—That any supercargo or native, their employers or followers, appearing at or in the immediate vicinity of the court-house with fire-arms or any other offensive weapons, be heavily fined and expelled.

Given under our hands, on board Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound, laying in the River Cameroons, this 14th day of January, 1856.

(Signed)

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.

G. J. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound.

THOS. M. SIMPSON, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

DANL. McGORRAN, Alexander Grant.
W. H. ASHMOLE, Sir John Falstaff.

JOHN BOWERBANK, Guildford.

CHARLES TOWNSEND, Ninroud.

E. B. ELLIS, Tweed.

JOHN LILLEY, Resident.

(Signed)

(Their marks) ✗ KING BELL.
✗ PRESO BELL.
✗ JOSS.
✗ JIM QUAN.
✗ JOHN ACQUA.
✗ KING ACQUA.
✗ CHARLEY DIDO.
✗ NED DIDO.
✗ FIRST TOM DIDO.
✗ DIDO ACQUA.

DAHOMEY.

TREATY with the KING and CHIEFS of DAHOMEY. Cananéah, January 13th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, of Her Majesty's ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey and the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and their country, have agreed on the following Article and Condition:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Dahomey; and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Dated January 13th, 1852.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

(L.S.) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
LOUIS FRASER, Vice-Consul, Dahomey.
GEZO, King of Dahomey.
Their marks) ✗ MAYHOO.
✗ YER-VO-GAR.

EGARRA.

TREATY with OCHIJEH, Attah of Egarra. Signed at Iddah, September 6, 1841.

There shall be peace and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of Egarra; and the slave trade shall be put down for ever in the Egarra country; and the people of Great Britain and the people of Egarra shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esquire, Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, and Ochijeh, the Attah of Egarra, on his own part and that of his people, do make the following agreement for these purposes:—

Article 1.—The slave trade shall be utterly abolished in the Egarra country, and from the signing of this agreement, no persons whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of exportation or otherwise; nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves; and no subject of the Egarra country shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the slave trade, either within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

Article 2.—The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of Egarra found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations with whom a similar agreement has been made, found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Egarra; upon which seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the provisions of this agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

Article 3.—That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats with slaves on board, under the provisions of this agreement, the said commissioners, or those of them who may be present, and in their absence, the commissioned or commanding officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, or any agent authorized for that purpose, shall, in presence of the Chief or headman appointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this agreement have been contravened, or otherwise acquit and restore the same.

Article 4.—That from and after the signing of this agreement, no persons whatever, coming into the country, shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects, of whatever colour, at present detained in slavery, shall be immediately set free.

Article 5.—British people may freely come into the Egarrá country, and may stay in it, or pass through it; and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

Article 6.—Christians, of whatever nation or country, peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of Egarrá, shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of Egarrá who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

Article 7.—British people may always trade freely with the people of Egarrá in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people nor the people of Egarrá shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article with whomsoever they please, and they shall not be compelled to employ an agent; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of Egarrá on British goods sold in the Egarrá country shall in no case be more altogether than one-twentieth part of the goods so imported, or their ascertained value; and there shall be no duty, toll, or custom levied on goods exported.

Article 8.—The paths shall be kept open through the Egarrá country to other countries, so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Egarrá country, to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Egarrá country to trade with the British people.

Article 9.—British people may buy and sell or hire lands and houses in the Egarrá country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Egarrá, the Chief of Egarrá shall punish those doing such wrong.

Article 10.—But British people must not break the laws of the Egarrá country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief may detain the person charged with committing any grievous crime in safe custody, taking care that he be treated with humanity, and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force or authorized agent; and the commander of such British force, or authorized agent, shall send for the British person, who shall be tried according to British law, and shall be punished, if found guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be forwarded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

Article 11.—If the Egarrá people should take away the property of a British person, or should not pay their just debts to a British person, the Chief of Egarrá shall do all he can to make the Egarrá people restore the property and pay the debt; and if a British person should take away the property of the Egarrá people, or shall not pay his just debts to the Egarrá people, he shall be subject to the laws of the country for the recovery of the same; provided always that no injury be done to his person. The Chief of Egarrá shall make known the fact to the commander of the British force nearest to the Egarrá country, or to the resident agent, if there is one; and the British commander or agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the British person restore the property and pay the debt.

Article 12.—The Queen of Great Britain may appoint an agent to visit Egarrá, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people, and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall

always receive honour and protection in the Egarrá country; and the Egarrá Chief shall pay attention to what the agent says; and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

Article 13.—It is understood that all British vessels or boats are at liberty to navigate the River Niger, and its branches and tributaries, without the payment of any duties, tolls, or customs whatsoever. The Chief of Egarrá promises to use his utmost endeavours to facilitate the conveyance of messengers and despatches to or from British people.

Article 14.—The power of sanctioning or modifying this Treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

Article 15.—Any infringement of this Treaty will subject the Chief of Egarrá to the severe displeasure of the Queen of Great Britain, and the loss of the duties herein stipulated for.

Article 16.—The Chief of Egarrá shall, within 48 hours of the date of this agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law, and the Chief of Egarrá shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

Article 17.—The Queen of Great Britain, out of friendship for the Chief of Egarrá, and because the Chief of Egarrá has made this agreement, gives him the following presents:—1 double-barrelled gun, 1 pair of ornamental pistols, 1 gilt sabre, 1 case containing scissors, knife, and razors; 12 hatchets, 2 hand-saws, 12 hoes, 1 silk velvet robe, 1 printed muslin robe, 1 velvet cap, 1 pair of silk trousers, 1 silk waistcoat, 10 yards of crimson silk, 10 yards of merino, 5 yards of scarlet cloth, 5 yards of blue cloth, 2 pieces of printed cotton, 4 strings of beads, 2 cut garnet necklaces, 2 pairs of bracelets, 2 bangles, 1 piece of shirting, 1 piece of maddapolan, 1 piece of bat, 1 pair of boots, 1 pair of slippers, 1 large looking-glass, 12 small looking-glasses, 1 elephant gun, 1 drum, 1 tambourine, 1 large silk umbrella, 1 piece of Turkey red twill, 2 pieces of handkerchiefs, 1 telescope, 12 padlocks, 2 lamps, 12 snuff-boxes, 12 coronation medals, 12 nuptial medals, 1 piece of muslin, gold and mull; 5 ounces of real coral, 1 quire writing paper, 12 pairs of spectacles, 2 pairs of ear-rings, 1 oil press. And the Chief of Egarrá hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esquire, on behalf of the Queen of Great Britain, and Ochijeh, the Attah of Egarrá, have made this agreement, and have signed it in triplicate, at Iddah, in the presence of Almighty God, this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1841.

And this agreement shall stand for ever.

H. D. TROTTER, First Commissioner.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Second Commissioner.
BIRD ALLEN, Third Commissioner.
W. COOK, Fourth Commissioner.

Signed in the presence and with the authority of Ochijeh, Attah of Egarrá, by the Judge of Iddah, it being contrary to custom for the Attah to sign any document.

(His mark) ✕ LABO, Chief Judge of Iddah.

EGBA.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of the EGBA NATION, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Abbeokuta on the 5th day of January, 1852.

Frederick Edwin Forbes, Esquire, Additional Commander of Her Majesty's ship *Penelope*, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation, and the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation

engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic of slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of the Egbá Nation found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commander F. E. Forbes, R.N., for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the subjects of the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of the Egbá Nation declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of the Egbá Nation who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of the Egbá Nation further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepultures of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Abbeokuta, this 5th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)
(Their marks) ✕ SAGBUA. Presidents of
OBASARON. Abbeokuta.
OGUBONNA. or the Egbá
SOKENO. Race.
TAMBACÁ, Balogon of Ike-
reku.
AKIONME, for ARROBA,
Egbá Aggora.
MEMUNU, Owo.
LOGEMO, Owe.

Witnesses :
HENRY TOWNSEND, C.M.S.
ISAAC SMITH, C.M.S.
THOMAS J. BOWEN, Am. B.M.

Signed and sealed in my presence.
(Signed) F. E. FORBES, Commander.
SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

Article 1.—That Sierra Leone Africans, natives of whatsoever country, are not to be permitted to be kidnapped.

Article 2.—That we will not attempt to hinder the advance of missionaries, merchants, or others, into the interior.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Abbeokuta, this 5th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)
(Their marks) ✕ SAGBUA.
OBASARON.
OGUBONNA.
SOKENO.
TAMBACÁ.
AKIONME, for AR-
ROBA.
MEMUNU.
LOGEMO.

Witnesses :
HENRY TOWNSEND, C.M.S.
ISAAC SMITH, C.M.S.
THOMAS J. BOWEN, Am. B.M.

Signed and sealed in my presence.
(Signed) F. E. FORBES, Commander, R.N.

E.E.

AGREEMENT entered into this 28th day of Sept., 1854, between KOSOKO, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, and BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Benin, and THOMAS MILLER, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's Sloop *Crane*, Senior Officer in the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

Article 1.—Kosoko, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, solemnly pledge themselves to make no attempt to regain possession of Lagos, either by threats, hostilities, or stratagem.

Article 2.—Kosoko, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, claim Palma as their port of trade, and Benjamin Campbell, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Thomas Miller, Esq., Commander and Senior Naval Officer in the Bights, engage to recognize Palma as the port of Kosoko, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, for all purposes of legitimate trade.

Article 3.—Kosoko, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, do most solemnly pledge themselves to abandon the slave trade—that is, the export of slaves from Africa; also not to allow any slave-trader to reside at their port, or at any other place within their jurisdiction and influence.

Article 4.—Kosoko, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, solemnly bind themselves to give every protection and assistance to such merchants and traders as may wish to reside among them for the purpose of carrying on legitimate trade; also to assist Her Britannic Majesty's Consul to re-open the markets on the Jaboo shore—viz., Agieene,

Ecorodo, and Abaye, and in maintaining order and security at those markets.

Article 5.—There shall be levied at the port of Palma an export duty of one head of cowries for every puncheon of palm oil, of the average size of one hundred and twenty gallons, and two strings of cowries per lb. on all ivory exported from the above port, for the benefit of Kosoko.

Article 6.—B. Campbell, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, engages on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that for the due and faithful performance of this engagement on the part of Kosoko, his Cabooceers and Chiefs, here shall be paid to Kosoko by Her Majesty's Government an annual allowance for his life of two thousand heads of cowries, or one thousand dollars, at his option.

Article 7.—This engagement to have full force and effect from this day, and until annulled by Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Signed up the Lagoon at Epé, this 28th day of September, 1854.

(Their marks) X KOSOKO.
 Cabooceers and Chiefs:—
 X OLOOSEMA.
 X OLOTO.
 X PELLEW.
 X TAPA.
 X AGENIA.
 X BOSOOPO.
 X AGACOO.
 X OBATCHI.
 X WHYDOBAH.
 X BAGALOO.
 X APSEE.
 X OLEESAU.
 X ETTEE.
 X LOMOSA.
 X OTCHEEDEE.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Benin.
 THOS. MILLER, Commander of Her Majesty's Sloop Crane, and Senior Officer of the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

In the presence of
 HERBERT L. RYVES, Lieutenant-Commander of Minx.
 W. P. BRAUND, Master, Her Majesty's Sloop Crane.
 FRANCIS WM. DAVIS, Assistant-Surgeon, Minx.
 GEO. BATT. SCALA, Merchant of Lagos.
 W. R. HANSEN, Merchant of Lagos.
 JOSE PEDRO DA COUSTA ROY, Merchant of Lagos.
 S. B. WILLIAMS, Merchant of Lagos, and Interpreter.

GRAND POPO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and the CHIEFS OF GRAND POPO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Grand Popo, February 2, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Grand Popo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Grand Popo, and the Chiefs of Grand Popo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Grand Popo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the

purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Grand Popo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Grand Popo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the chiefs of Grand Popo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Grand Popo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Grand Popo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Grand Popo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Grand Popo declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Grand Popo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Grand Popo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepultures of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Grand Popo, the 2nd day of February, 1852.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
 (Their marks) X AL-LEE-FAR.
 X JOHN BASSORA.

Witnesses :
 LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
 JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.
 J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
 The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

JABOO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and the KING and CHIEFS of JABOO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Lagos, 25th day of February, 1852.

Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo, and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Jaboo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Jaboo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 5.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 6.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Jaboo declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29, 1845.

Jaboo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Jaboo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Lagos, this 25th day of February, 1852.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. WILMOT, Commander, Her Majesty's Sloop Harlequin.

NORMAN B. BEDINGFIELD, Lieutenant commanding Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Jackal.

C. F. F. BOUGHEV, Lieutenant, Her Majesty's Sloop Harlequin.

(Their marks) X IBAGOIE, King of Jaboo.
 X QUITCHEROE, Chief of Jaboo.
 X GAZA, Chief of Jaboo.
 X OGERAYE, Chief of Jaboo.
 X BAEWOWE, Chief of Jaboo.
 X OKATU, Chief of Jaboo.
 X OKUMADIE, Chief of Jaboo,

Witnesses :

THOMAS EARL, Master.
 EDWD. J. BENNETT, Paymaster and Purser.
 J. N. WICKER, Clerk.

LAGOS.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and the KING and CHIEFS of LAGOS, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Lagos, on the 1st day of January, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa, and John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Lagos, this 25th day of February, 1852.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. WILMOT, Commander, Her Majesty's Sloop Harlequin.

Chiefs of Lagos will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Lagos in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Lagos declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Lagos who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Lagos further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Lagos, on board Her Majesty's ship Penelope, th'st day of January, 1852.

(Signed)

H. W. BRUCE.
JOHN BEECROFT,
KING AKITOYE,
ATCHOBOO,
KOSAE.

(Their marks)

Witnesses:

LEWIS T. JONES, Captain, Her Majesty's Ship Samson.
H. LYSTAR, Captain, Her Majesty's Ship Penelope.
W. HICKMAN, Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

LITTLE POPO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and the CHIEFS OF LITTLE POPO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Little Popo, January 24, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Little Popo |

and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Little Popo; and the Chiefs of Little Popo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Little Popo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Little Popo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Little Popo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Little Popo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade and the barracoons, or buildings used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Little Popo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Little Popo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Little Popo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Little Popo declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be molested or hindered in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Little Popo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Little Popo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the

Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at New London, Little Popo, this 24th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)

GEORGE LAWSON.

THOS. GEO. FORBES.

AH-SHAM-BO GAR-GAL.

AH-SHAM-SO DONOVEE.

(Their marks) X AH-SHAM-BO GAR-GAL
X AH-SHAM-SO DONOVEE.

months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Porto Novo in every article they may wish to buy and sell, in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Porto Novo, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Harlequin, this 17th day of January, 1852.

ARTHUR E. WILMOT, Commander.

C. F. F. BOUGHEY, Senior Lieutenant.

THOS. EARL, Master.

(Their marks) X SUGEE, King of Porto Novo.
X GOGA, Chief of Porto Novo.
X SOGA, Chief of Porto Novo.

Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And the Republic of Liberia having, by resolutions of the Legislature, bearing date the 4th of February, 1848, authorized and empowered Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the President of the Republic, to conclude such Treaty on behalf of the Republic;

The Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, and the said President of the Republic, after having communicated to each other their respective powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Article 9.—Slavery and the slave trade being perpetually abolished in the Republic of Liberia, the Republic engages that a law shall be passed declaring it to be piracy for any Liberian citizen or vessel to be engaged or concerned in the slave trade. The Republic engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special instructions under the Treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Powers for the prevention of the slave trade to visit any vessels sailing under the Liberian flag which may, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the slave trade; and if, by the result of the visit, it should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war that the suspicions which led thereto are well grounded, the vessel shall be sent without delay to a Liberian port, and shall be delivered up to the Liberian authorities, to be proceeded against according to the laws of the Republic.

Article 10.—The Republic of Liberia further engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special instructions as aforesaid to visit on the Coast within the jurisdiction of the Republic, or in the ports of the same, any vessel which may be suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, and which shall be found sailing under any flag whatever, or without any flag; and if the suspicions which led to the visit should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war to be well grounded, to detain such vessel, in order to send it as soon as possible before the competent court for adjudication. Duly constituted ports of entry in the Republic of Liberia shall be excepted from the operation of the stipulations of the present Article, and no vessel shall be visited by a British cruiser within the limits of such ports, except on permission specially granted by the local authorities.

Done at London, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1848.

(I.S.) PALMERSTON.
(I.S.) H. LABOUCHERE.
(I.S.) J. J. ROBERTS.

JELLAH COFFEE.

TREATY OF PEACE entered into at Jellah Coffee this 22nd day of June, 1874 (A.D.), between KINGS TACKIE and SOLOMON of ACCRA; King DOSOO of ADDAH, and CHARLES CAMERON LEES, Esquire, Acting Administrator of Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast, and Commodore Sir WILLIAM NATHAN WRIGHT HEWETT, Victoria Cross, Knight Commander of the Bath, Commanding the West African Squadron, on behalf of Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND, on the one part, and the undesignated representatives of the Ahwoonah Nation on the other part—namely:

ADJABA, Chief of Ahwoonah.
FOLEE, Chief of Jellah Coffee.
COCUMAY (for Aholu), War Captain of Ahwoonah.
TAMEKLO, Chief of Hootay.
JOSEPH AKROBOTU, Chief of Seroboy.
TRINGEE, Captain of Anakao.

(Witnessed)

HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to Commodore Sir William Hewett.
A. AUGUSTT, Contractor, Jellah Coffee.
CHARLES ROTTMAN, Agent of Bremen Factory.
THOMAS D. WILLIAMS, Merchant, Quittah.

AFADEE, Interpreter.
GELO, for Anegasby, Chief of Quittah.
POSOO, Captain of Jellah Coffee.
ALIQUO, Chief of Anyako.
AGUDAGO, Chief of Fiaho.
AGBLEVO, Chief of Aliove.
NYAHO, Chief of Jalame.
LETSHA, Chief of Aveno.
JABA, Chief of Afyarengba.
MOGOLU, Chief of Feta.
AMEDOMY (for Antonio, Chief of Whey).

The following Articles being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to:—

1. That there shall be peace and friendship between the represented nations henceforth and for ever.
2. That the River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders, and both parties to this Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.
3. With the view to remove any doubts which the natives might entertain as to the right of Her Majesty the Queen of England to occupy Jellah Coffee, Quittah, and any other places deemed necessary to be held in order to place the Ahwoonah country, or any portion of it, under the same jurisdiction as is exercised by Her Majesty over the other portions of the Gold Coast:

It is hereby further agreed that, should it seem fit to Her Majesty's Government, they shall occupy any such places as may appear to them expedient for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

In proof of our truth and sincerity, we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which is to be retained by each party.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, Acting Administrator of Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast. On the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England.
W. N. W. HEWETT, Commodore and Senior Officer of the West African Squadron.

(Their marks)

✗ KING TACKIE, King of Accra.
✗ EDWARD SOLOMON, King of Accra.
✗ KING DOSOO, King of Addah.
✗ POSOO, King of Jellah Coffee.
✗ ADJABA, Chief of Ahwoonah.
✗ FOLEE, Chief of Jellah Coffee.
✗ COCUMAY (for Aholu), War Captain of Ahwoonah.
✗ TAMEKLO, Chief of Hootay.
✗ JOSEPH AKROBOTU, Chief of Seroboy.
✗ TRINGEE, Captain of Anakao.
✗ TABOLU, Interpreter.
✗ AFADEE, Interpreter.
✗ ALIQUO, Chief of Fiaho.
✗ AGUDAGO, Chief of Anyako.
✗ AGBLEVO, Chief of Aliove.
✗ NYAHO, Chief of Jalame.
✗ LETSHA, Chief of Aveno.
✗ JABA, Chief of Afyarengba.
✗ MOGOLU, Chief of Feta.
✗ GELO (for Anegasby, Chief of Quittah).
✗ AMEDOMY (for Antonio, Chief of Whey).

RIVER CONGO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, etc., etc., and the principal CHIEFS (whose names hereafter appear) holding authority on the SOUTH BANK of the RIVER CONGO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES, for the PREVENTION of HUMAN SACRIFICES, for the PROTECTION of all WHITE TRADERS, more particularly BRITISH, and for the PUNISHMENT of all PIRATES and DISTURBERS of the PEACE and GOOD ORDER of the RIVER.

Commodore Sir William Nathan Wright Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., etc., and the principal Chiefs holding authority on the South Bank of the River Congo, whose names are hereunto subscribed, on the part of themselves, their heirs, and successors, have agreed upon the following Articles, viz.:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto do, for themselves, their heirs and successors, engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their dependents or any person within their jurisdiction from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs or successors, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of the slave-trade within the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs or successors; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or their heirs or successors, fail or find themselves unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that the slave-trade has been carried on through or from the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, the slave-trade may be put down by force upon those territories; and British officers may seize the boats of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs and successors, found anywhere carrying on the slave-trade; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, their heirs and successors, will subject themselves to Her Britannic Majesty's severe displeasure.

Article 4.—The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and all white foreigners may always trade freely with the people of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, and of their heirs and successors, in every article they may wish to buy or sell, at any place whatever within their respective territories; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for themselves, their heirs, and successors, pledge themselves to show no favour and to give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of Great Britain.

Article 5.—In the event of any British or other foreign vessel running aground in any part of the River Congo near to our territories, we, the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, faithfully promise for ourselves, our heirs and successors, that we will in no way allow them to be interfered with under any pretence whatever, unless an application be made to us for assistance; and we do further faithfully promise that immediately we hear of any such vessel being on shore and in danger we will communicate the intelligence to the nearest white settler.

Article 6.—Should any British or other foreign vessel, being aground in the river, apply to us for assistance, we, the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for ourselves, our

heirs, and successors, most faithfully promise to render her individually all the help in our power, provided we are fairly paid for our trouble.

Article 7.—Should the ships of British or other friendly traders be attacked by pirates or plunderers, we, the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, most faithfully promise assistance by sending our people with arms, and to do all in our power to punish the robbers.

Article 8.—If at any time a naval officer of Great Britain shall require guides or armed people from the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or their heirs and successors, to accompany the said officer on an expedition against pirates or other enemies of the Queen of Great Britain, etc., the Chiefs who are parties hereto faithfully promise for themselves, their heirs and successors, to provide them.

Article 9.—The Chiefs who are parties hereto, for themselves, their heirs and successors, declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of killing prisoners in war.

Article 10.—Missionaries or other ministers of the Gospel are to be allowed to reside in the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, their heirs and successors, for the purpose of instructing the people in all useful occupations.

Article 11.—And in consideration of these engagements, all past offences of the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, against the Queen of Great Britain, etc., are hereby forgiven.

Concluded on board Her Majesty's Ship Active, off Shark's Point, in the River Congo, this 27th day of March, A.D. 1876.

(Signed by the Contracting Parties.)

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT,

Commodore Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa.

(Their marks) ✗ KING PARKER.
✗ KING ASSUMBA.
✗ KING KALA.
✗ POLO BOLO.
✗ M. PACA.
✗ NANHIDY.

Witnesses :

HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to the Commodore E. N. ROLFE, Lieutenant H.M.S. Active.

The following Articles to be considered as additional Articles to our Treaty with Commodore Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmet, C.B., R.N., then Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa, dated the 6th June, 1865:—

1.—In the event of any British or other foreign vessel running aground in any part of the River Congo near to our territories, we, the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, faithfully promise for ourselves, our heirs and successors, that we will in no way allow them to be interfered with under any pretence whatever, unless an application be made to us for assistance; and we do further faithfully promise that immediately we hear of any such vessel being on shore and in danger we will communicate the intelligence to the nearest white settler.

2.—Should any British or other foreign vessel, being aground in the river, apply to us for assistance, we, the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, most faithfully promise to render her individually all the help in our power, provided we are fairly paid for our trouble.

Agreed to on board Her Majesty's Ship Active, lying off Shark's Point, in the River Congo, on the 27th day of March, A.D. 1876.

(Their marks) ✗ KING RENTY.
✗ KING MEDORA.
✗ CAPETA MEDORA.

In consideration of these engagements, all past offences

of the above Chiefs against Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., etc., are hereby forgiven.
 (Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT,
 Commodore Commanding Her Britannic
 Majesty's Ships on the West Coast of
 Africa, 27th March, 1876.
 HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to Commodore.
 E. ROLFE, Lieutenant H.M.S. Active.

CRACKEY.

We, the King, Fetish Priest, and Chiefs of Crackey, on our own part, and on behalf of our heirs and successors, hereby swear by our great Fetish Denkey, that we will oppose no obstacle in the way of free trade between Salaga, the interior, and the Coast, and that we will offer no impediment whatever to the passage to and fro through Crackey of lawful and peaceful traders, or to that of the merchandize or produce they may carry with them or possessed of.

That we will use our zealous efforts to maintain the roads henceforth and for ever in open, free, and safe condition, it being our earnest desire to cultivate friendly relations and intercourse with the subjects and allies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to encourage and foster free trade between the interior and Her Majesty's possessions on the Coast, to which end we will always use our best efforts and influence.

(Their marks)
 (Signed) X ACQUASIE BASAMMUNAH,
 King of Crackey.

X ACQUASIE DENTEKY,
 Fetish Priest.

Witnesses : X ACQUASIE ABBRAH,
 T. SKEPTON GOULDSBURY, Special Commissioner.
 JAS. ISAAC NELSON, Sergeant-Major and Interpreter.
 Dated March 8, 1876.

SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION TABLES.

A Chronologically Arranged Statement of the Measures taken by different Nations for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

- 1776.—GREAT BRITAIN.—A resolution against slave trade first moved in the British House of Commons.
- 1787.—GREAT BRITAIN.—A Slave Trade Abolition Committee first formed.
- 1788.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Sir William Dolben's Act passed for Regulating the Transportation of Slaves from Africa.
- 1792.—DENMARK abolished the slave trade.
- 1794.—UNITED STATES abolished her foreign slave trade.
- 1805.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Order in Council issued, prohibiting the importation of slaves into newly-conquered British Colonies.
- 1806.—GREAT BRITAIN abolished her foreign slave trade.
- 1806.—UNITED STATES.—In a treaty with Great Britain, an article inserted respecting slave trade; signed, but not ratified by the United States.
- 1807.—UNITED STATES abolished entirely her slave trade.
- 1807.—GREAT BRITAIN abolished entirely her slave trade.
- 1807.—PORTUGAL.—The British Minister at Lisbon instructed to press for a treaty engaging to abolish Portuguese slave trade.
- 1808.—SPAIN.—The British Minister at Madrid instructed to press for a similar treaty with Spain.
- 1810.—PORTUGAL, by treaty with Great Britain, bound herself gradually to abolish slave trade, and in the mean time to prohibit it in places where it was discontinued by other Powers.
- 1810.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Judgment given in the Privy Council on the Amadie, American slave vessel.
- 1811.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Act of Parliament passed to constitute slave trade felony, and to punish British subjects engaged in it with transportation or imprisonment for five years.
- 1813.—SWEDEN.—Guadalupe ceded by Great Britain to Sweden in exchange for a treaty providing for the abo-

lition of Swedish slave trade in the West Indian possessions of that Power.

1814.—DENMARK, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to prohibit slave trade.

1814.—HOLLAND by decree forbade the Dutch slave trade on the coast of Africa.

1814.—AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and FRANCE engaged at the ensuing Congress to assist Great Britain to abolish slave trade; and the latter Power engaged to abolish the trade in five years.

1814.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, bound herself to permit slave trade solely for the supply of her own possessions.

1815.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, PRUSSIA, SPAIN, and SWEDEN signed a declaration denouncing slave trade.

1815.—PORTUGAL, by treaty with Great Britain, declared Portuguese slave trade north of the Equator illegal, engaged to fix a period for its entire abolition, and permitted the trade only for its Transatlantic possessions.

1815.—FRANCE.—Napoleon, on his return from Elba, issued a decree abolishing all French slave trade.

1816.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Decision given in the Court of Admiralty touching the right of search for slaves, in the case of Le Louis.

1817.—FRANCE.—Louis XVIII. by decree abolished French slave trade.

1817.—PORTUGAL by treaty conceded to Great Britain a right of search, established mixed commissions, and regulated Portuguese slave trade allowed south of the Equator.—In September an additional article to the treaty was concluded.

1817.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, abolished Spanish slave trade north of the Equator, gave a right of search, established mixed commissions, and engaged to abolish slave trade entirely after May 30, 1820.—In December, a decree to this effect was promulgated.

1818.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA, at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, requested the King of Portugal to fix a time for the complete abolition of Portuguese slave trade.

1818.—NETHERLANDS, by treaty with Britain, suppressed their slave trade, gave a right of search, and established mixed commissions.

1819.—UNITED STATES requested by Great Britain to concede a right of search, and established mixed commissions.

1819.—ARAB Chieftains of Persian Gulf signed treaties with Great Britain for suppression of piracy and slave trade.

1820.—UNITED STATES enacted a law making American slave trade piracy, and punishable by death.

1820.—ARAB Chiefs in Persian Gulf.—General treaty made by Great Britain with friendly Arabs declaring the carrying off of slaves to be piracy.

1821.—UNITED STATES.—A committee of the House of Representatives in the United States recommended the concession to Great Britain of a right of search, or similar arrangements to those made between that country and other Powers.

1822.—UNITED STATES.—A committee of Congress made the same recommendation.

1822.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA, at the Congress of Verona, signed a declaration stating their adherence to the sentiments of their joint declaration of 1815.

1822.—SPAIN concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1818, for the same purpose, of a similar nature.

1823.—THE NETHERLANDS concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1818 that the vessels of either nation engaged in slave trade should be condemned for slave trade equipment, and broken up.

1823.—PORTUGAL concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1817, authorizing the condemnation of vessels proved to have had slaves on board on the voyage in which they were taken.

1823.—UNITED STATES proposed to Great Britain to pass a law constituting slave trade piracy, and punishing it by death.

1823.—UNITED STATES instructed her Ministers in Europe and America to propose to the several States to which they were accredited that slave trade should be declared piracy, and a right of search be conceded, on condition that the captured party should be delivered to the tribunals of his own country for trial.

1824.—GREAT BRITAIN, by Act of Parliament, 5 Geo. IV., c. 113, constituted slave trade piracy, and punishable by death.

1824.—THE UNITED STATES' envoy at the Court of Great Britain signed a treaty with that Power conceding a right of search, which treaty was not ratified by the United States.

1824.—SWEDEN, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to suppress her slave trade, gave British cruisers a right of search, established mixed commissions, and authorized the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade.

1825.—BUENOS AIRES by law declared slave trade to be piracy.

1825.—BUENOS AIRES engaged by treaty with Great Britain to use her endeavours for the total abolition of slave trade, and to forbid it in her own dominions.

1825.—COLUMBIA concluded a treaty with Great Britain of a similar nature.

1825.—SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Declarations made in reference to the treaty of 1824 respecting instructions to be given to cruisers, and respecting the establishment of a mixed court of justice at Sierra Leone.

1826.—BRAZIL, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to abolish her slave trade in three years, and until that time to adopt the treaty of 1817 between that Power and Portugal.

1826.—MEXICO engaged by treaty with Great Britain to use her endeavours for the total suppression of the slave trade, and to forbid it in her own dominions.

1827.—FRANCE.—A law passed to punish slave trade with fine, imprisonment, and banishment.

1830.—SPAIN requested by Great Britain to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment.

1831.—FRANCE, by treaty with Great Britain, conceded a right of search within certain limits.

1831.—BRAZIL by decree made slave trade punishable by fine and corporal punishment, and declared that slave vessels arriving at that country should be confiscated.

1832.—BRAZIL by decree ordered ships to be searched on their arrival at Rio, as an enforcement of the decree of 1831.

1832.—PORTUGAL requested by Great Britain to abolish slave trade finally, and to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment.

1833.—FRANCE, by treaty with Great Britain, authorized the condemnation of slave vessels when equipped for slave trade.

1833.—GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE conjointly requested United States to unite with them for the general abolition of slave trade.

1833.—GREAT BRITAIN, by Act of Parliament, abolished slavery in her colonies, granting twenty millions sterling as compensation to slaveholders.

1834.—DENMARK, by treaty with Great Britain and France, acceded to the conventions between those Powers of 1831 and 1833.

1834.—SARDINIA, by treaty made in August with Great Britain and France, acceded to the conventions between those Powers of 1831 and 1833, and in December concluded an additional article thereto.

1835.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, abolished slave trade entirely, gave a right of search, established

mixed commissions, gave power to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment, declared that slave vessels should be broken up, and the negroes liberated by sentence of the mixed commission should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.

1835.—SWEDEN and NORWAY concluded an additional article to the Treaty of 1824, stipulating that vessels condemned for slave trade should be broken up before sale.

1835.—BRAZIL signed with Great Britain two additional articles to the Treaty of 1826, authorizing the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade and the breaking up condemned vessels; but these articles have not been ratified by Brazil.

1835.—RUSSIA issued a circular withdrawing her protection from slave vessels making use of her flag.

1836.—PORTUGAL issued a decree abolishing slave trade, limiting the number of slaves to be transported by colonists, affixing punishments to Portuguese slave traders, and authorizing condemnation of vessels equipped for the slave trade. (The execution of this law was confined to Portuguese authorities.)

1837.—GREAT BRITAIN pressed Portugal for a treaty authorizing British cruisers to assist in suppressing Portuguese slave trade.

1837.—THE NETHERLANDS concluded with Great Britain an article stipulating that vessels condemned for slave trade should be broken up before sale.

1837.—PERU—BOLIVIA, by treaty with Great Britain engaged to co-operate for the total abolition of the slave trade, and to prohibit her own subjects from being concerned in the trade.

1837.—HANSE TOWNS concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France, according to the treaties concluded between those Powers in 1831 and 1833.

1837.—TUSCANY concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France of a similar nature.

1838.—NAPLES concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France of a similar nature.

1838.—PERSIAN GULF.—Agreement between Great Britain and Arab chiefs for the suppression of slave trade.

1838.—GREAT BRITAIN requested Portugal to conclude a treaty in accordance with the separate article of 1817, authorizing the co-operation of Great Britain in suppressing Portuguese slave trade.

1838.—GREAT BRITAIN, by Act of Parliament, altered the punishment for slave trade from that of death to transportation or imprisonment for three years.

1839.—GREAT BRITAIN concluded a treaty with CHILI, by which the latter conceded a right of search; mixed commissions were to be established; slave vessels to be condemned on the ground of equipment; and negroes liberated by the mixed commissions to be given over to the Government whose cruisers had made the capture.

1839.—VENEZUELA concluded a treaty with Great Britain, giving a right of search, authorizing vessels equipped for slave trade to be condemned, and that negroes liberated should be given over to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.

1839.—ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION signed a treaty with Great Britain, similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.

1839.—UNITED STATES formally requested by Great Britain to accede to the concession of a mutual right of search.

1839.—URUGUAY signed a treaty with Great Britain, similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.

1839.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Act of Parliament passed, authorizing British cruisers to detain Portuguese slave vessels, and British Vice-Admiralty Courts to condemn them (2 & 3 Vict., cap. 23).

1839.—PERSIAN GULF.—Agreements between Great Britain and Arab chiefs for the suppression of the slave trade.

1839.—HAWAII concluded a treaty with Great Britain, as

- 1843.—**EQUATOR.**—Made changes in laws relating to slave trade.
- 1843.—**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Act 6 and 7 Vict., c. 98, passed for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.
- 1844.—**SPAIN.**—Issued orders for radical destruction of traffic in Spain. Project of decree issued accordingly.
- 1844.—**PORTUGAL.**—Committee of Portuguese House of Peers appointed to propose measures for suppression of the slave trade in Portuguese colonies.
- 1844.—**SWEDEN.**—Proposed to Diet (Oct. 13) emancipation of slaves in St. Bartholomew.
- 1844.—**COMORO ISLANDS, JOHANNA.**—Treaty made between Great Britain and the Sultan of Johanna for the abolition of foreign slave trade.
- 1844.—**FRANCE.**—Stated intention of gradually abolishing slavery in colonies.
- 1844.—**VENEZUELA.**—Decree determining the domicile of foreigners importing slaves.
- 1844.—**PERU.**—Repealed decree of August 12, 1843, permitting import of slaves.
- 1845.—**SPAIN.**—Penal law for suppression of slave trade published in *Madrid Gazette* of March 3.
- 1845.—**FRANCE.**—Concluded convention with England instead of conventions of 1831 and 1833.
- 1845.—**BRAZIL.**—Announced that convention of July 28, 1817, would cease on March 15, and notified cessation of right of search, and that full powers had been issued for negotiation of a new convention.
- 1845.—**BOLIVIAN** Congress passed law making slave trade piracy.
- 1845.—**SICILIAN** Government announced adherence to former treaties, and to former limits of right of search.
- 1845.—**VENEZUELA.**—Called a congress to issue law prohibiting entirely importation of slaves, and declaring them free on touching Venezuelan territories.
- 1845.—**EQUATOR.**—Additional article to treaties of 1841 adjusted between British and Equatorial Governments. Term for ratification of treaties prolonged.
- 1845.—**PERU.**—Council of State adopted a resolution that all persons introduced into Peruvian territory are free; referred to Congress. Bill introduced into Congress for legalizing importation of slaves from neighbouring Republics.
- 1845.—**MUSCAT.**—Agreement between Great Britain and Muscat signed October, 1845, by which Imaum of Muscat engaged to prohibit export of slaves from his African dominions. To take effect from January 1, 1847.
- 1845.—**GERMANY.**—Diet passed resolution June 19, 1845, to prohibit slave trade, and to punish it as piracy or as kidnapping.
- 1845.—**AUSTRIA, GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA.**—Protocol of a conference respecting the clause of the treaty of 1841 which authorized the detention of vessels having a larger quantity of water in casks than required for the use of the crew.
- 1846.—**SWEDEN.**—Orders and authority sent to Governor of St. Bartholomew Island for emancipation of slaves. Gazzeted March 24.
- 1846.—**EQUATOR.**—Treaty of May 24, 1841, constitutionally sanctioned, as amended according to original draft by British Government.
- 1846.—**HANSE TOWNS.**—Despatch from Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the Agent and Consul-General for the Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, having reference to Art. VI. of the supplementary convention of March 22, 1833.
- 1846.—**SWEDISH** Government appropriated fund in addition to those voted by Diet for emancipation in St. Bartholomew.
- 1846.—**EQUATOR** Government ratified treaty.
- 1846.—**TURKEY.**—Slave market at Constantinople abolished. Sultan prohibits importation of slaves to ports in Persian Gulf, and ordered a squadron for that purpose.
- 1847.—**BORNEO.**—Signed treaty with British Government for suppression of slave trade.
- ceding to the conventions concluded between that Power and France in 1831 and 1833.
- 1839.—**ROME.**—Pope Gregory XVI. issued a Bull against the slave trade.
- 1839.—**MUSCAT.**—Additional articles to treaty of 1822 for prevention of slave trade concluded between Great Britain and Imaum of Muscat.
- 1839.—**BRAZIL.**—Requested by Great Britain to take further measures for the abolition of slave trade.
- 1840.—**GREECE.**—Issued a decree against the slave trade.
- 1840.—**TEXAS.**—Signed a treaty with Great Britain nearly similar to those concluded between that Power and France in 1831 and 1833.
- 1840.—**BOLIVIA.**—Concluded a treaty with Great Britain nearly similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.
- 1841.—**MEXICO.**—Signed a treaty with Great Britain declaring slave trade piracy, conceding a right of search, authorizing condemned vessels to be broken up before sale, and the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade, and providing that negroes liberated should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.
- 1841.—**EQUATOR.**—A treaty similar to that concluded between Great Britain and Spain in 1835 was concluded with Equatorial Government.
- 1842.—**TUNIS.**—Forbade the exportation of slaves from her possessions, and suppressed her slave market.
- 1842.—**CHILI.**—An additional article to the treaty of 1839 concluded, explaining within what limits the right of search was conceded.
- 1842.—**AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA.**—Concluded a treaty with Great Britain for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, extending the right of search, authorizing the condemnation of vessels on the ground of equipment; and on the part of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain declaring slave trade to be piracy.
- 1842.—**PORTUGAL.**—Concluded a treaty with Great Britain giving British cruisers a right of search, authorizing the condemnation of slave vessels on the ground of equipment, establishing mixed commissions, declaring slave trade piracy on the part of Portugal, regulating the number of slaves to be carried by Portuguese subjects to and from Portuguese possessions, and providing that negroes liberated should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.—October 22.—An additional article concluded, regulating the treatment of negroes in British colonies where mixed commissions should be established. (The British Act of Parliament 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 73, repealed as far as relates to Portuguese vessels concerned in slave trade.)
- 1842.—**UNITED STATES.**—In a treaty concluded with Great Britain at Washington, engaged to keep a fleet of a certain number of guns on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade.
- 1842.—**MEXICO.**—Further additional article made to treaty of 1841.
- 1842.—**CHILI.**—Treaty of 1830 and convention of 1841 both ratified. Law made declaring the slave trade piracy.
- 1842.—**URUGUAY.**—Chamber passed Emancipation Decree.
- 1842.—**TUNIS.**—Slave trade abolished in Tunis. Any children born to be declared free.
- 1843.—**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Slave trade in the territories of the East India Company virtually abolished by Act No. 5 of the East Indian Council with the assent of the Governor-General.
- 1843.—**MEXICO.**—Act passed giving effect to treaty of 1841.
- 1843.—**TEXAS.**—Act passed giving effect to treaty of 1841.
- 1843.—**VENEZUELA.**—Government issued laws, decrees, and resolutions relating to manumissions.
- 1843.—**NEW GRANADA.**—Law passed permitting extradition of slaves.
- 1843.—**GERMAN** Governments entirely concurred in slave trade treaty of London, December 20, 1841.

- 1847.—**ARAB** Chiefs in Persian Gulf.—The Independent Chiefs on Arabian Coast and Persian Gulf made slave trade treaties with British Government.
- 1847.—**NEW GRANADA.**—Government sanctioned law prohibiting import and export of slaves.
- 1848.—**FRANCE.**—Decree in French *Moniteur* for total abolition of slave trade in French colonies and possessions.
- 1848.—**LIBERIA.**—Contracted engagements with British Government for suppression of slave trade.
- 1848.—**NETHERLANDS.**—Dutch Government signed additional articles to treaties of 1818.
- 1848.—**PERUAN** Government prohibits importation of slaves by sea.
- 1848.—**PORTUGAL.**—Commission appointed for inquiring into means of abolishing slave trade in Portuguese colonies.
- 1848.—**TURKEY.**—Porte forbids all public functionaries from taking part in slave trade.
- 1848.—**VENEZUELA.**—Importation to Venezuela prohibited.
- 1848.—**BELGIUM.**—Acceded to treaty of 1841 between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia for suppression of African slave trade.
- 1850.—**PORTUGAL.**—Portuguese ships going from Brazil to Africa required to give bond.
- 1850.—**SPAIN.**—Commission of Inquiry as to administration sent to Cuba was further directed to inquire relating to putting down slave trade.
- 1850.—**TURKEY.**—Porte prohibits embarkation of slaves in Turkish navy.
- 1850.—**MUSCAT.**—Leave given to Her Majesty's ships to act within Imaum's territorial waters.
- 1851.—**BRAZIL.**—Slave depôts south of Rio closed.
- 1851.—**NEW GRANADA.**—Concluded treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, and passed law for total abolition of slavery in New Granada.
- 1851.—**MEXICO.**—Passed law declaring slave trade piracy.
- 1851.—**PERSIA.**—Convention for search of Persian vessels by British and India Company's cruisers.
- 1851.—**PERU and BRAZIL.**—Article inserted in treaty forbidding introduction of negroes by land.
- 1851.—**PORTUGAL.**—Portaria sent to Governor-General of Cape Verd with reference to colonial authorities checking the slave trade.
- 1851.—**SARDINIAN** Government issued notification to merchant navy Penal Law of 1827, inflicting fifteen years' hard labour, and fine of 24,000 lire, on conviction of slave-trading.
- 1851.—**PORTUGAL.**—Portaria sent to Governor-General of Cape Verd limiting number of domestic slaves in each household, and enjoining him to put down slave trade.
- 1853.—**BRAZIL.**—Issued a decree for emancipation of liberated Africans after fourteen years' service.
- 1853.—**URUGUAY.**—Legislative Chambers passed law proclaiming slave trade piracy.
- 1853.—**SPAIN.**—Ordinance of Captain-General of Cuba granting freedom to certain emancipados.
- 1853.—**SPAIN.**—Decree at Havana that slaves should have pass tickets.
- 1854.—**SPAIN.**—Decree of March 22, relating to slavery in Cuba.
- 1854.—**BRAZIL.**—Law passed for more effectual suppression of slave trade.
- 1854.—**PERU.**—Decree of President forming a corps of reserve through which slaves may receive freedom.
- 1854.—**PORTUGAL.**—Decree for registration of slaves in colonial possessions.
- 1854.—**VENEZUELA.**—Law passed abolishing slave trade.
- 1854.—**BRAZIL.**—Recognise Liberian State, and send thither rescued slaves.
- 1854.—**COMORO ISLANDS.**—Treaties concluded between Great Britain and Comoro Islands, including article against slave trade.
- 1854.—**CIRASSIA and GEORGIA.**—Firman prohibiting slave trade. Vizirial letters to Governors of Batoum and Trebisond.
- 1854.—**VENEZUELA.**—Law entirely abolishing slave trade in Venezuela.
- 1854.—**BRAZIL.**—Decree imposing fine and imprisonment on captains and masters conveying slaves from one province to another without passports.
- 1855.—**Egypt.**—Importation of slaves from Abyssinia prohibited.
- 1855.—Great Britain pressed Turkish Government to issue a general edict against slave trade in Turkey.
- 1856.—**PORTUGAL.**—Law passed for eventual abolition of slave trade in Ambriz, Cabenda, and Molemebo, on the West Coast of Africa.—Law also passed granting freedom to all slaves arriving in Portugal or Portuguese colonies.—Portaria to Governor-General of Portuguese possessions in India to declare slavery in those possessions extinct.—Portaria to the Government of the Cape Verd.—Law passed for abolition of slave trade in Macao dependencies.
- 1857.—**PORTUGAL.**—Portaria abolishing slave trade at St. Vincent.
- 1857.—**TURKEY.**—Exportation of slaves from Tripoli abolished.—Sultan sanctioned the abolition of negro slavery.—Firman for entire suppression of slave trade from Turkish provinces were issued.—Vizirial letter to Governor of Jeddah to abolish slave trade.
- 1857.—**PERSIA.**—Renewed engagements for suppression of slave trade.
- 1858.—**BRAZIL.**—Stated she would prevent export of slaves from one Brazilian province to another.
- 1858.—**PORTUGAL.**—Decree abolishing slavery in Portuguese transmarine provinces in twenty years.—Portaria prohibiting transfer of slaves to San Antao and San Nicolau, Cape Verd.
- 1858.—**SPAIN.**—Great Britain pressed Spanish Government to amend penal law relating to Cuban slave trade.
- 1858.—**TURKEY.**—Vizirial letters prohibiting slave trade in Jeddah, Tripoli, and Bengazi.
- 1859.—**BRAZIL.**—Extradition treaty between Brazil and Argentine Confederation ratified.
- 1858.—**UNITED STATES.**—Mr. Seward introduced Bill for more effectual suppression of slave trade by United States Government.
- 1859.—**SPAIN.**—Issued orders against slave trade at Fernando Po.
- 1860.—**TURKEY.**—Vizirial letter to Pasha of Jeddah prohibiting import and export of slaves.—Vizirial letters to Governor of Tripoli and Pasha of Salonica to take more effectual measures for suppression of slave trade.
- 1861.—**COMORO ISLANDS.**—Agreement between Great Britain and Sultan Amadi, Chief of Muroni, for the abolition of slave trade.
- 1862.—**UNITED STATES.**—Signed a treaty with Great Britain on the 7th of April for the suppression of the slave trade.
- 1863.—**UNITED STATES.**—Additional articles to the treaty of 1862, extending the right of search to coast of Madagascar, were signed.
- 1863.—**FRANCE.**—Declaration proposed by Great Britain to be made by France relating to the fraudulent use of the French flag.
- 1862.—**ZANZIBAR.**—Sultan prohibited the transport of slaves coastwise during the seasons that the Northern Arabs visit the Zanzibar coast.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Merchants and traders are again requested to be more punctual in making out entries for produce and other articles shipped by them; the omission in some instances to do so causes much inconvenience, as well as renders the defaulters liable to the penalties mentioned in the "Merchant Shipping Act."—By command,

W. J. MAXWELL, Deputy Collector of Customs. Custom House, Lagos, 31st July, 1873.

The following copy of a letter having been received by His Excellency the Acting Administrator from the Chairman of the Court of Equity in Benin River, is published for general information.—By command,

W. J. MAXWELL, Acting Collector of Customs. Colonial Office, Lagos, 23rd August, 1873.

(Copy.)

Benin River, August 2, 1873.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.
Sir.—In consequence of the hostile disposition evinced by the Natives of the Joe-man country towards steamers passing through their creeks to the Niger River, and from the closing of the Warree trade, I deem it expedient to inform you that that route will be unsafe, and that I cannot hold myself responsible for any injury that may occur to any steamer or other craft in future taking that way to the Niger, or going through these creeks to or beyond Warree.

You will please communicate this information to the Consul, and the Governor of Lagos.

his
CHANOMI, ✕
mark.
Witnesses to signature,
F. S. NUTTALL,
his
BECKE, ✕ Headman,
mark.

Governor of Benin.

Secretary's Office, Lagos, January 12, 1874.
The following notice to masters relating to signals or pilots is hereby published for general information.—By command,

JOHN SHAW,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE TO MASTERS.
MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1873.
Signals for Pilots.

The Board of Trade give notice that, on and after the 1st of November, 1873, if a vessel require the services of a pilot, the signals to be used and displayed shall, in accordance with the 10th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, be the following, viz.:—

In the Day-time.—The following signals, numbered 1 and 2, when used or displayed separately or together, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot in the day-time, viz.:—

1. To be hoisted at the fore, the Jack or other national colour usually worn by merchant ships, having round it a white border, one-fifth of the breadth of the flag; or

2. The International Code pilotage signal, indicated by P.T.

At Night.—The following signals, numbered 12, and when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot at night, viz.:—

1. The pyrotechnic light, commonly known as a blue light, every fifteen minutes; or

2. A bright white light, flashed or shown at short or frequent intervals just above the bulwarks, for about a minute at a time.

And "any master of a vessel who uses or displays, or causes or permits any person under his authority to use or display any of the said signals for any other purpose than that of summoning a pilot, or uses or causes or permits any person under his authority to use any other signal for a pilot, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds."

C. CECIL TREVOR,
Assistant Secretary of Harbour Department
of the Board of Trade.

No. 3.
Secretary's Office, Lagos, 27th February, 1874.
His Excellency the Administrator having received the following copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, addressed to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with a copy of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1873, directs that the same be published for general information.—By command,

JOHN SHAW,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

BOARD OF TRADE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
8th September, 1873.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.—Registry.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit a copy of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, and to request that you will call the attention of the Earl of Kimberley to the 3rd section, by which every British ship is required to be marked to the satisfaction of the Board with certain particulars, including a scale of feet denoting her draught of water.

An offence against this section is punishable by a penalty of one hundred pounds.

I am also to call attention to Sections 16 and 17, relating to the duties of masters in cases of collision, and to state that the Board of Trade, being strongly impressed with the importance of carrying into effect these provisions as far as possible at home and abroad, direct me to request that you will move his Lordship to bring them to the notice of the Governors or Administrators of the various British possessions, with instructions to take such steps as may be practicable for their general publication, and for the detection and punishment of offences against them.

With regard to the 12th and 13th sections, relating to the survey of unseaworthy ships, I am to request you to suggest to his Lordship that it is very advisable that Acts or Ordinances should be passed in the various colonies, giving similar power to the Governors, Administrators, or other authorities, to that which is by these sections given to the Board of Trade.

A draft circular to registrars and other officers in the British possessions abroad is enclosed for the approval of Earl Kimberley, and the Board of Trade would be glad to know the number which will be required for distribution.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS GRAY.
The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS AMENDMENT, 36 & 37
VICT., CH. 85.

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts.

[5th August, 1873.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

2. This Act shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, and the said Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873.

Registry (Part II. of Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.)

3. Every British ship registered after the passing of this Act shall, before registry, and every British ship registered before the passing of this Act shall, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, be permanently and conspicuously marked to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, as follows:

Her name shall be marked on each of her bows, and her name and the name of her port registry shall be marked on her stern, on a dark ground in white or yellow letters, or on a light ground in black letters, such letters to be of a length not less than four inches, and of proportionate breadth:

Her official number and the number denoting her registered tonnage shall be cut in on her main beam.

A scale of feet denoting her draught of water shall be marked on each side of her stem and of her stern-post in Roman capital letters or in figures, not less than six inches in length, the lower line of such letters or figures to coincide with the draught line denoted thereby. Such letters

ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1882.

Masters and Seamen (Part III. of Merchant Shipping Act, 1854).

or figures shall be marked by being cut in and painted white or yellow on a dark ground, or in such other way as the Board of Trade may from time to time approve.

The Board of Trade may, however, exempt any class of ships from the requirements of this section, or any of them.

If the scale of feet showing the ship's draught of water is in any respect inaccurate, so as to be likely to mislead, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

The marks required by this section shall be permanently continued, and no alteration shall be made therein, except in the event of any of the particulars thereby denoted being altered in the manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873.

Any owner or master of a British ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as aforesaid, or to keep her so marked, and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces, or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface, or obliterate any of the said marks, except in the event aforesaid, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds; and any officer of customs, on receipt of a certificate from a surveyor or inspector of the Board of Trade that a ship is insufficiently or inaccurately marked, may detain the same until the insufficiency or inaccuracy has been remedied.

Provided that no fishing vessel duly registered, lettered, and numbered, in pursuance of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, shall be required to have her name and port of registry marked under this section.

Provided also that if any registered British ship is not within a port of the United Kingdom at any time before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, she shall be marked, as by this section required, within one month after her next return to a British port of registry subsequent to that date.

4. The record of the draught of water of any sea-going ship required under Section 5 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, shall, in addition to the particulars thereby required, specify the extent of her clear side in feet and inches.

The term "clear side" means the height from the water to the upper side of the plank of the deck from which the depth of hold as stated in the register is measured, and the measurement of the clear side is to be taken at the lowest part of the side.

Every master of a sea-going ship shall, upon the request of any person appointed to record the ship's draught of water, permit such person to enter the ship and to make such inspections and take such measurements as may be requisite for the purpose of such record, and any master who fails so to do, or impedes or suffers any one under his control to impede any person so appointed in the execution of his duty, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

5. Where a foreign ship, not having at any previous time been registered as a British ship, becomes a British ship, no person shall apply to register, and no registrar shall knowingly register such ship, except by the name which she bore as a foreign ship immediately before becoming a British ship, unless with the permission of the Board of Trade granted in manner directed by Section 6 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871.

Any person who acts or suffers any person under his control to act in contravention of this section, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

6. Where a ship has ceased to be registered as a British ship by reason of having been wrecked or abandoned, or for any reason other than capture by the enemy or transfer to a person not qualified to own a British ship, such ship shall not be re-registered until she has, at the expense of the applicant for registration, been surveyed by one of the surveyors appointed by the Board of Trade and certified by him to be seaworthy.

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time, by Order in Council, to add to, alter, or repeal any order made under this Section.

Safety and Prevention of Accidents (Part. IV. of Merchant Shipping Act, 1854).

12. Where the Board of Trade have received a complaint, or have reason to believe that any British ship, by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious

danger to human life, they may, if they think fit, appoint some competent person or persons to survey such ship, and the equipments, machinery, and cargo thereof, and to report thereon to the Board.

Any person so appointed may, for the purposes of such survey, require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast, or tackle, and shall have all the powers of an inspector appointed under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Any person who (having notice of the intention to hold such survey) wilfully does or causes to be done any act by which the person appointed to make such survey is prevented from or obstructed in ascertaining the condition of the ship, her equipments, machinery, and cargo, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

The Board of Trade may, if they think fit, order that any ship be detained for the purpose of being surveyed under this section; and therupon any officer of Customs may detain such ship until her release be ordered either by the Board of Trade or by any Court to which an appeal is given under this Act.

Upon the receipt of the report of the person making any such survey, the Board may, if in their opinion the ship cannot proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, make such further order as they may think requisite as to the detention of the ship or as to her release, either absolutely or upon the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Board may impose. They may also from time to time vary or add to such order.

A copy of any such order and of the report upon which it was founded, and also of any variation of or addition to such order, shall be delivered as soon as possible to the owner of master of the ship to which it relates.

When a ship has been detained under this section she shall not be released by reason of her British register having been closed.

If upon the survey of a ship under this Act she is reported to have been at the time of the survey, having regard to the nature of the service for which she was then intended, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, the expenses incurred by the Board of Trade, in respect of the survey, shall be paid by the owner of the ship to the Board of Trade, and shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable by them in the same manner as salvage is recoverable.

If upon such survey the ship is not reported to have been unfit to proceed to sea, having regard to the nature of the service for which she was intended, the Board of Trade shall be liable to pay compensation to any person for any loss or damage which he may have sustained by reason of the detention of the ship for the purpose of survey, or otherwise in respect of such survey.

Where a complaint has been made to the Board of Trade that a ship is not fit to proceed to sea, they may, if they think fit, before ordering a survey of the ship, require the complainant to give or provide such security as they may think sufficient for the payment of the costs and expenses which they may incur in respect of the survey of the ship, and of the compensation which they may be rendered liable to pay for loss or damage caused by her detention for the purpose of such survey, or otherwise in respect of such survey.

Where a ship has been surveyed under this Act in consequence of a complaint made to the Board of Trade, if upon such survey being made, it appear that such complaint was made without reasonable cause, the expenses incurred by the Board in respect of the survey of the ship and the amount, if any, which the Board may have been rendered liable to pay in respect of any loss or damage caused by her detention, shall be recoverable by the Board from such complainant.

All moneys payable by the Board of Trade in respect or by reason of the survey or detention of a ship under this Act shall, subject to the right by this section provided of recovering such moneys from the complainant, be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

14. If the owner of any ship surveyed under this Act is dissatisfied with any order of the Board of Trade made upon such survey, he may apply to any of the following Courts having jurisdiction in the place where such ship was surveyed, that is to say:—

In England, to any Court having Admiralty jurisdiction; In Ireland, to any Court having jurisdiction under the Court of Admiralty (Ireland) Act, 1867;

In Scotland, to the Court of the sheriff of the county. The Court may, upon such application, if they think fit, appoint one or more competent persons to survey the ship anew; and any surveyor so appointed shall have all the powers of the person by whom the original survey was made. Such survey anew shall, if so required by the Board of Trade or the shipowner, be made in the presence of any person or persons appointed by them respectively to attend at the survey.

The Court to which such application is made may make such order as to the detention or release of the ship, as to the payment of any costs and damages which may have been occasioned by her detention, as to the payment of the expenses of the original survey, and of the survey anew, and otherwise as to the payment of any costs of, and incident to, the application, as to the Court may seem just.

Where an application is made under this section to a County Court, or in Ireland to a Local Court, the matter of the application shall be deemed to be an Admiralty cause within the meaning of the County Courts Admiralty Jurisdiction Act, 1868, and the Court of Admiralty (Ireland) Act, 1867.

15. In the case of any ship surveyed under the fourth part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the Board of Trade may, at the request of the owner, authorize the reduction of the number and the variation of the dimensions of the boats required for the ship by Section 292 of that Act, and also the substitution of rafts or other appliances for saving life for any such boats, so, nevertheless, that the boats so reduced or varied, and the rafts or other appliances so substituted, be sufficient for the persons carried on board the ship.

Section 293 of the said Act shall extend to any such rafts or appliances in the same manner as if they were boats.

16. In every case of collision between two vessels it shall be the duty of the master or person in charge of each vessel, if and so far as he can do so without danger to his own vessel, crew, and passengers (if any), to stay by the other vessel until he has ascertained that she has no need of further assistance, and to render to the other vessel, her master, crew, and passengers (if any), such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in order to save them from any danger caused by the collision; and also to give to the master and person in charge of the other vessel the name of his own vessel, and of her port of registry, of the port or place to which she belongs, and also the names of the ports and places from which and to which she is bound.

If he fails so to do, and no reasonable cause for such failure is shown, the collision shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have been caused by his wrongful act, neglect, or default.

Every master or person in charge of a British vessel who fails, without reasonable cause, to render such assistance or give such information as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and if he is a certified officer, an inquiry into his conduct may be held, and his certificate may be cancelled or suspended.

17. If in any case of collision it is proved to the Court before which the case is tried, that any of the regulations for preventing collision contained in or made under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, has been infringed, the ship by which such regulation has been infringed shall be deemed to be in fault, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the circumstances of the case made departure from the regulation necessary.

18. The signals specified in the first schedule to this Act shall be deemed to be signals of distress.

Any master of a vessel who uses or displays, or causes or permits any person under his authority to use or display any of the said signals, except in the case of a vessel being in distress, shall be liable to pay compensation for any labour undertaken, risk incurred, or loss sustained in consequence of such signal having been supposed to be a signal of distress, and such compensation may, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recovered in the same manner in which salvage is recoverable.

19. If a vessel requires the services of a pilot, the signals to be used and displayed shall be those specified in the second schedule to this Act.

Any master of a vessel who uses or displays, or causes or permits any person under his authority to use or display, any of the said signals for any other purpose than that of summoning a pilot, or uses, or causes, or permits any person under his authority to use any other signal for a pilot, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

20. Her Majesty may, from time to time, by Order in Council, repeal or alter the rules as to signals contained in the schedules to this Act, or make new rules in addition thereto, or in substitution therefor, and any alterations or additions to such rules made in manner aforesaid shall be of the same force as the rules in the said schedules.

21. Any shipowner who is desirous of using for the purposes of a private code any rockets, lights, or other similar signals, may register such signal with the Board of Trade, and the Board shall give public notice of the signals so registered in such manner as they may think requisite for preventing such signals from being mistaken for signals of distress or signals for pilots.

The Board may refuse to register any signals which, in their opinion, cannot easily be distinguished from signals of distress or signals for pilots.

When any signal has been so registered, the use or display thereof by any person acting under the authority of the shipowner in whose name it is registered shall not subject any person to any of the penalties or liabilities by this Act imposed upon persons using or displaying signals improperly.

22. If the managing owner, or, in the event of there being no managing owner, the ship's husband of any British ship have reason, owing to the non-appearance of such ship or to any other circumstances, to apprehend that such ship has been wholly lost, he shall, as soon as conveniently may be, send to the Board of Trade notice in writing of such loss and of the probable occasion thereof, stating the name of the ship and her official number (if any), and the port to which she belongs; and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

23. If any person sends, or attempts to send by, or not being the master or owner of the vessel, carries or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods—that is to say, aquafortis, vitriol, naphtha, benzine, gunpowder, lucifer matches, nitro-glycerine, petroleum, or any other goods of a dangerous nature, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, and giving written notice of the nature of such goods and of the name and address of the sender or carrier thereof to the master or owner of the vessel at or before the time of sending the same to be shipped, or taking the same on board the vessel, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds:

Provided that if such person show that he was merely an agent in the shipment of any such goods as aforesaid, and was not aware, and did not suspect, and had no reason to suspect, that the goods shipped by him were of a dangerous nature, the penalty which he incurs shall not exceed ten pounds.

24. If any person knowingly sends or attempts to send by, or carries, or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods or goods of a dangerous nature, under a false description, or falsely describes the sender or carrier thereof, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds.

25. The master or owner of any vessel, British or foreign,

may refuse to take on board any package or parcel which he suspects to contain goods of a dangerous nature, and may require it to be opened to ascertain the fact.

26. Where any dangerous goods as defined in this Act, or any goods which, in the judgment of the master or owner of the vessel, are of a dangerous nature, have been sent or brought aboard any vessel, British or foreign, without being marked as aforesaid, or without any notice having been given as aforesaid, the master or owner of the vessel may cause such goods to be thrown overboard, together with any package or receptacle in which they were contained; and neither the master nor the owner of the vessel shall, in respect of such throwing overboard, be subject to any liability, civil or criminal, in any Court.

27. Where any dangerous goods have been sent or carried, or attempted to be sent or carried, on board any vessel, British or foreign, without being marked as aforesaid, or without such notice having been given as aforesaid, or attempted to be sent or carried, under a false description, or the sender or carrier thereof has been falsely described, it shall be lawful for any Court having Admiralty jurisdiction to declare such goods, and any package or receptacle in which they are contained, to be, and they shall thereupon be forfeited, and when forfeited shall be disposed of as the Court directs.

The Court shall have and may exercise the aforesaid powers of forfeiture and disposal, notwithstanding that the owner of the goods have not committed any offence under the provisions of this Act relating to dangerous goods, and be not before the Court, and have not notice of the proceedings, and notwithstanding that there be no evidence to show to whom the goods belong; nevertheless the Court may, in its discretion, require such notice as it may direct to be given to the owner or shipper of the goods before the same are forfeited.

28. The provisions of this Act relating to the carriage of dangerous goods shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in substitution for or in restraint of any other enactment for the like object, so nevertheless that nothing in the said provisions shall be deemed to authorize that any person be sued or prosecuted twice in the matter.

Miscellaneous and Repeat.

29. Where, in accordance with the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, Her Majesty exercises jurisdiction within any port out of Her Majesty's dominions, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare such port a port of registry (in this Act referred to as a foreign port of registry), and by the same or any subsequent Order in Council to declare the description of persons who are to be registrars of British ships at such foreign ports of registry, and to make regulations with respect to the registry of British ships thereat.

Upon such Order coming into operation it shall have effect as if it were enacted in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, and shall, subject to any exceptions and regulations contained in the Order, apply in the same manner, or as near as may be, as if the port mentioned in the Order were an ordinary port of registry.

30. There shall be paid, in respect of the several measurements, inspections, and surveys mentioned in the third schedule hereto, such fees, not exceeding those specified in that behalf in the said schedule, as the Board of Trade may from time to time determine.

31. In any legal proceedings under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, the Board of Trade may take proceedings in the name of any of their officers.

32. The following sections of this Act—that is to say, Sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28—shall not come into operation until the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

33. Section 29 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and Sections 4 and 10 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, are hereby repealed; and on and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, Sections 327 and 329 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, Sections 33 and 38 of the

may refuse to take on board any package or parcel which he suspects to contain goods of a dangerous nature, and may require it to be opened to ascertain the fact.

26. Where any dangerous goods as defined in this Act, or any goods which, in the judgment of the master or owner of the vessel, are of a dangerous nature, have been sent or brought aboard any vessel, British or foreign, without being marked as aforesaid, or without such notice having been given as aforesaid, the master or owner of the vessel may cause such goods to be thrown overboard, together with any package or receptacle in which they were contained; and neither the master nor the owner of the vessel shall, in respect of such throwing overboard, be subject to any liability, civil or criminal, in any Court.

27. Where any dangerous goods have been sent or carried, or attempted to be sent or carried, on board any vessel, British or foreign, without being marked as aforesaid, or without such notice having been given as aforesaid, and where any such goods have been sent or carried, or attempted to be sent or carried, under a false description, or the sender or carrier thereof has been falsely described, it shall be lawful for any Court having Admiralty jurisdiction to declare such goods, and any package or receptacle in which they are contained, to be, and they shall thereupon be forfeited, and when forfeited shall be disposed of as the Court directs.

The Court shall have and may exercise the aforesaid powers of forfeiture and disposal, notwithstanding that the owner of the goods have not committed any offence under the provisions of this Act relating to dangerous goods, and be not before the Court, and have not notice of the proceedings, and notwithstanding that there be no evidence to show to whom the goods belong; nevertheless the Court may, in its discretion, require such notice as it may direct to be given to the owner or shipper of the goods before the same are forfeited.

28. The provisions of this Act relating to the carriage of dangerous goods shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in substitution for or in restraint of any other enactment for the like object, so nevertheless that nothing in the said provisions shall be deemed to authorize that any person be sued or prosecuted twice in the matter.

Miscellaneous and Repeal.

29. Where, in accordance with the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, Her Majesty exercises jurisdiction within any port out of Her Majesty's dominions, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare such port a port of registry (in this Act referred to as a foreign port of registry), and by the same or any subsequent Order in Council to declare the description of persons who are to be registrars of British ships at such foreign ports of registry, and to make regulations with respect to the registry of British ships therat.

Upon such Order coming into operation it shall have effect as if it were enacted in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, and shall, subject to any exceptions and regulations contained in the Order, apply in the same manner, or as near as may be, as if the port mentioned in the Order were an ordinary port of registry.

30. There shall be paid, in respect of the several measurements, inspections, and surveys mentioned in the third schedule hereto, such fees, not exceeding those specified in that behalf in the said schedule, as the Board of Trade may from time to time determine.

31. In any legal proceedings under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, the Board of Trade may take proceedings in the name of any of their officers.

32. The following sections of this Act—that is to say, Sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28—shall not come into operation until the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

33. Section 29 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and Sections 4 and 10 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, are hereby repealed; and on and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, Sections 327 and 329 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, Sections 33 and 38 of the

Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and Section 9 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, shall be repealed; but this repeal shall not affect—

1. Any thing duly done before this Act comes into operation;
2. Any right acquired or liability accrued before this Act comes into operation;
3. Any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed before this Act comes into operation; or,
4. The institution of any legal proceeding or any other remedy for ascertaining, enforcing, or recovering any such liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE I.—Signals of Distress.

In the Daytime.—The following signals, numbered 1, 2, and 3, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals of distress in the daytime:—

1. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute;
 2. The International Code signal of distress indicated by N.C.;
 3. The distant signal, consisting of a square flag having either above or below it a ball, or anything resembling a ball.
- At Night.*—The following signals, numbered 1, 2, and 3, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals of distress at night:—
1. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute;
 2. Flames on the ship (as from a burning tar barrel, oil barrel, &c.);
 3. Rockets or shells, of any colour or description, fired one at a time, at short intervals.

SCHEDULE II.

Signals to be made by Ships wanting a Pilot.

In the Daytime.—The following signals, numbered 1 and 2, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot in the daytime:—

1. To be hoisted at the fore, the Jack or other national colour usually worn by merchant ships, having round it a white border, one-fifth of the breadth of the flag; or,
2. The International Code pilotage signal indicated by P.T.

At Night.—The following signals, numbered 1 and 2, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot at night:—

1. The pyrotechnic light, commonly known as a blue light, every fifteen minutes; or
2. A bright white light, flashed or shown at short or frequent intervals just above the bulwarks, for about a minute at a time.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Maximum Fees to be paid for the Measurement, Survey, and Inspection of Merchant Ships.

1. For Measurement of Tonnage.

| | |
|---|--------|
| For a ship under 50 tons register tonnage | £1 0 0 |
| from 50 to 100 tons | 1 10 0 |
| " 100, " 200, " | 2 0 0 |
| " 200, " 500, " | 3 0 0 |
| " 500, " 800, " | 4 0 0 |
| " 800, " 1200, " | 5 0 0 |
| " 1200, " 2000, " | 6 0 0 |
| " 2000, " 3000, " | 7 0 0 |
| " 3000, " 4000, " | 8 0 0 |
| " 4000, " 5000, " | 9 0 0 |
| " 5000 and upwards | 10 0 0 |

2. For the Inspection of the Berthing or Sleeping Accommodation of the Crew.

For each visit to the ship

Provided as follows:—

1. The aggregate amount of the fees for any such inspection shall not exceed one pound (£1), whatever be the number of separate visits.

2. When the accommodation is inspected at the same

time with the measurement of the tonnage, no separate fee shall be charged for such inspection.

3. For the Survey of Emigrant Ships.

| | |
|--|--------|
| a. For an ordinary survey of the ship and of her equipments, accommodation, stores, light, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, and medical stores..... | 10 0 0 |
| b. For a special survey..... | 15 0 0 |
| c. In respect of the medical examination of passengers and crew, for every hundred persons or fraction of a hundred persons examined | 1 0 0 |

4. For the Inspection of Lights and Fog Signals.

For each visit made to a ship on the application of the owner, and for each visit made where the lights or fittings are found defective

0 10 0

Provided that the aggregate amount of fees for any such inspection shall not exceed one pound (£1), whatever be the number of separate visits.

Treasury, Lagos, 24th December, 1875.

The Acting Administrator of the Government has directed the publication, for general information, of the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade with accompanying copy of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1875."

By Command,

C. PIKE, Acting Asst. Collector and Treasurer.

(Circular 2.)

Downing Street, 22nd October, 1875.

Sir,—With reference to my predecessor's Circular Despatch of the 3rd December, 1873, I transmit herewith for your information and for general publication in the colony under your government, a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade enclosing a copy of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1875."

I request that, in accordance with the desire expressed by the Board of Trade, you will furnish me with an immediate report of any case in which grain, etc., is shipped in British vessels in contravention of the Act, and in such a manner as to endanger human life.

3. I shall be obliged if you will favour me with any observations which may occur to you with reference to the application of the several provisions of this Act to the colony under your government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
CARNARVON.
The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.

THE BOARD OF TRADE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.
(Copy.) Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,

11th August, 1875.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to enclose a copy of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1875," and to request your attention to the 3rd Section of this Act relating to the carriage of grain and other seeds or nuts in British ships.

I am to suggest that a copy of this Act should be sent to the Governors of all colonies from which grain is shipped.

I am further to suggest that instructions may be given to cause an immediate report to be sent to the Board of Trade of any case in which grain, etc., is shipped in British vessels in contravention of the Act, and in such a manner as to endanger human life.—I have, etc.,

(Signed) THOMAS GRAY.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

[38 & 39 VICT., Ch. 88, 1875.]

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause 1.—Appointment and powers of officers having authority to detain unseaworthy ships.

Clause 2.—Ship to be detained on complaint of crew.
Clause 3.—Cargo of grain, etc.

Clause 4.—Penalties on sending unseaworthy ships to sea.
Clause 5.—Marking of deck-lines.

Clause 6.—Statement of load-line.

Clause 7.—Penalty for offences in relation to marks on ships.

Clause 8.—Proceedings may be taken against the Board of Trade by action against the principal Secretary.

Clause 9.—Liability of shipowner to crew.

Clause 10.—Short title.

Clause 11.—Duration of Act.

CHAPTER 88. An Act to make provision for giving further powers to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy ships.

[13th August, 1875.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Board of Trade may forthwith and from time to time by special order appoint a sufficient number of fit and proper persons from their own staff or otherwise to be officers having authority to detain unseaworthy ships, and may from time to time revoke any such appointment.

If any officer so appointed has reason to believe upon inspection or otherwise that any British ship is by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, he may order that the ship be detained for the purpose of being surveyed.

Any such order shall have the same effect as if it were an order of the Board of Trade under Section 12 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether a British ship is fit to proceed to sea, any officer so appointed may go on board the ship and inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats, equipments, or other articles on board thereof, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on her voyage; and any person who wilfully impedes him in the execution of his duty shall be liable to the same penalties, and may be dealt with in the same manner, as if the officer were an inspector appointed by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1874.

When any officer so appointed orders a ship to be detained, he shall forthwith report his proceedings to the Board of Trade.

An officer so appointed shall receive such remuneration for his services under this Act as the Treasury from time to time direct, and such remuneration shall be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

2. Whenever a complaint is made to the Board of Trade or to any officer so appointed, by one-fourth of the seamen belonging to any British ship, that the ship is by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, it shall be the duty of the Board or officer, as the case may be, if the complaint is made within time sufficient for that purpose before the sailing of the ship, without requiring any security for the payment of costs and expenses, to take proper steps for ascertaining whether the ship ought to be detained for the purpose of being surveyed under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

3. From and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, no cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels, shall be carried on board any British ship, unless such grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels be contained in bags, sacks, or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise. This section shall not apply to any grain shipped previous to the first October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

4. Section 11 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1871," shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof it shall be enacted:—
(1.) Every person who sends a ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, and the managing owner of any British ship so sent to sea from any port in the United Kingdom, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, unless he prove that he used all reasonable means to ensure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or prove that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable; and, for the purpose of giving such proof, such person may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

(2.) Every person who attempts, or is party to any attempt, to send to sea any ship in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, unless he give such proof as aforesaid; and for the purpose of giving such proof, such person may give evidence as aforesaid.

(3.) Every master of a British ship who knowingly takes the same to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, unless he prove that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable; and for the purpose of giving such proof, such person may give evidence as aforesaid.

(4.) The owner of every British ship shall from time to time register at the Custom House of the port to the United Kingdom at which such ship is registered the name of the managing owner of such ship; and if there be no managing owner, then of the person whom the management of the ship is entrusted by and on behalf of the owner; and in case the owner fail or neglect to register the name of such managing owner or manager as aforesaid, he shall be liable, or if there be more owners than one, each owner shall be liable in proportion to his interest in the ship, to a penalty not exceeding in the whole five hundred pounds each time that the said ship leaves any port in the United Kingdom, after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without the name being duly registered as aforesaid.

(5.) The term "managing owner" in Sub-section 1 shall include every person so registered as managing owner or as having the management of the ship for and on behalf of the owner.

(6.) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by or with the consent of the Board of Trade.

(7.) No misdemeanour under this section shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

Provided that the repeal enacted by this section shall not affect any punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence against the enactment hereby repealed, or any legal proceeding in respect of any such punishment, and any such legal proceeding may be carried on as if this Act had not passed.

5. Every British ship registered on or after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, shall before registry, and every British ship registered before that day, shall, on or before that day, be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth, painted longitudinally on each side amidships, or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

The upper edge of each of these lines, shall be leve

with the upper side of the deck-plank next the waterway at the place of marking.

The lines shall be white or yellow on dark ground, or black on a light ground.

Provided that—

(1.) This section shall not apply to ships employed in the coasting trade or in fishing, nor to pleasure yachts; and

(2.) If a registered British ship is not within a British port of registry at any time before the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, she shall be marked as by this section required within one month after her next return to a British port of registry subsequent to that date.

6. With respect to the marking of a load-line on British ships, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1.) From and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the owner of every British ship shall, before entering his ship outwards from any port in the United Kingdom, upon any voyage for which he is required so to enter her, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark upon each of her sides amidships, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc, twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line, eighteen inches in length, drawn through its centre.

(2.) The centre of this disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which the owner intends to load the ship for that voyage.

(3.) He shall also, upon so entering her, insert in the form of entry delivered to the Collector or other principal officer of Customs, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of this disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre.

(4.) If default is made in delivering this statement in the case of any ship, any officer of Customs may refuse to enter the ship outwards.

(5.) The master of the ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew, and no superintendent of any mercantile marine office shall proceed with the engagement of the crew until this entry is made.

(6.) The master of the ship shall also enter a copy of this statement in the official log book.

(7.) When a ship has been marked as by this section required, she shall be kept so marked until her next return to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom.

7. Any owner or master of a British ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this Act required, or to keep her so marked, and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces, or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface, or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

If any of the marks required by this Act is in any respect inaccurate, so as to be likely to mislead, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

8. Where a claim of compensation, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, is made against the Board of Trade, and liability to pay compensation, or the amount thereof is in dispute, proceedings may be taken against the Board of Trade by action against the principal Secretary thereof as nominal defendant.

9. In every contract of service, expressed or implied, between the owner of a ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the part of the owner of the ship to the master, seaman, or apprentice, that the owner of the ship, his agents and servants, shall use all reasonable efforts to ensure the seaworthiness of the ship for the voyage at the commencement thereof, and to keep her in a seaworthy condition during the voyage.

Provided that nothing in this section shall make the owner of a ship liable for the death of, or any injury to, a master, seaman, or apprentice belonging to any ship when caused by the wrongful act, neglect, or default of a seaman or apprentice belonging to the same ship, in any case where he would not otherwise be so liable.

10. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, and the said Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1875.

11. This Act shall continue in force until the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

ANNUAL RAIDS OF THE DAHOMEIANS.

Few people know the full extent of the sufferings endured by the population of the lower and western part of the Yoruba country, from year to year, and caused by the annual raids made by the Dahomians.

From the boundary of their territory to the town of Abeokuta the distance is, as the crow flies, about 85 miles of land, which is inhabited by the Yoruba tribes of the Ketus and Egbados. Towards the south lies the territory of Porto Novo, Ado, Ota, Badagry; the whole extending north to south about 45 miles. This gives an area of about 3,000 square miles of land inhabited by industrious farm-labourers; it is the region from which we draw our supply of animal and vegetable provisions, the country to a large degree supplies the trade of Lagos; the Ijebu country in the east being as yet only open on its coast line. Now what is the result of the annual inroads of the Dahomians into this territory? Let it be understood that the inhabitants of these 3,000 square miles do not, for one third of the year, feel themselves safe from attack, and that this third of the year is the most important part of the year to the farmers—the planting time. It has happened during the last few years that the poor farmers have been lingering about their farms preparing them for the planting of yams, Indian corn, and other things, when the enemy has fallen upon them and carried them away, so that the authorities of Abeokuta have now forbidden them to remain in their farm-villages during this season of danger. But what is the consequence of all this? People fear the breaking out of famine in Abeokuta—in a large town inhabited by 100,000

farmers. What an anomaly in a country so thinly populated, and deprived, as it has been so largely, of its able-bodied labourers, by a century of the slave-trade, and yet so it is. This very year the Dahoman hordes hunted the country up and down, making towns and villages unsafe, kidnapping on a large scale—refugees from Ota came even here to Lagos—until they finally pounced upon two villages in the Ketu country, which they completely sacked, and returned loaded with plunder. Under such circumstances, how can trade flourish, when people are unable to obtain the necessities of life, and when their town is threatened with famine? It is but little likely that he who is in anxiety about the needful harvest will take much trouble to gather in palm-nuts, which ripen during the same first four months of the year, or to gather in the

cotton which at the same time whitens his fields. Both must rot or be destroyed by birds and insects. It is not easy to imagine how great the amount of produce would be that might be obtained from this extensive region if those yearly raids were put a stop to. One strange feature in the case is, that this happens so near to Lagos—only some twenty miles from the lagoon, which is navigable nearly the whole of the before-mentioned eighty-five miles of territory. The loss arising from these raids is not by any means confined to the people who are the first to suffer; but the trade of Lagos, whether as regards that done in the direction of Abeokuta, Badagry, or Porto Novo, suffers most seriously. It is to be hoped that England will not overlook this matter when the time for settlement with the King of Dahomey comes. If he can be restrained, both humanity and commerce will gain greatly by it.

TREATY WITH DAHOMEY.

The following is a copy of the TREATY concluded by Captain G. L. SULLIVAN, of Her Majesty's ship Sirius, and the KING OF DAHOMEY, at Whydah, on the 12th of May, 1877:—

Article 1.—It is agreed that there shall be henceforth peace and friendship between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and His Majesty Gelele, of Dahomey, in Africa, and their heirs and successors.

Article 2.—There shall be to the subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, complete liberty of commerce, and they shall have entire right and liberty to come with their ships and cargoes to all places and ports on the dominions of His Majesty Gelele, to reside and trade in any part of the said dominions, to hire, occupy, and possess any houses or warehouses for the purpose of commerce, and enjoy the most complete protection and security from His Majesty the King of Dahomey, the Governors and people of his dominions.

Article 3.—The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty being or residing in the country of Dahomey shall receive special protection from all annoyance and inconvenience in their various occupations or trades from any and all of the subjects of His Majesty Gelele, and from foreigners residing in that country, and they shall be permitted to hoist on their houses and factories a flag of the kingdom of Dahomey alone, or in concert with the flag of England; and the King Gelele engages herewith to issue a proclamation to His Majesty's subjects, and to all foreigners in his dominions, never again to molest, interfere with, or

threaten the lives or persons of British subjects, on pain of severe punishment.

Article 4.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is forever abolished in the territories of the King of Dahomey, and the law made and proclaimed in accordance with a former treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of England and King Gezo of Dahomey, dated January 13th, 1852, shall continue in force for ever.

Article 5.—No British subject shall henceforth be compelled to attend any of the customs of the country of Dahomey where any human sacrifices are held.

Article 6.—Whereas, in consequence of insult and violence towards one of Her Majesty's subjects in the country of Dahomey, a fine has been imposed of 500 puncheons of oil on that kingdom, and a blockade established to enforce payment of the same, it is herein agreed, on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty, that the fine shall be reduced to 400 puncheons of oil and the blockade immediately raised, under the following conditions: that 200 puncheons of oil are paid at once, and the remainder within twelve months from this date; and His Majesty King Gelele agrees to these conditions, and promises herewith to complete the payment of the 400 puncheons of oil by the time given.

Signed at the Pacooteh Whydah, at Whydah, this 12th day of May, 1877.

FISHERIES.

DESCRIPTION OF FISH AND PRICE VALUE AT LAGOS.—
—Malantea, 55s. to £3 3s. each; Tapon, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Sawfish, 9s. to 12s.; Baracouta, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; Sand Mackerel, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Mackerel, 9d. to 1s.; Grouper, 9d.; Ten Pounder, 9d.; Shynose, 6d.; Skate, 6d.; Crocus, 6d.; The, 1s.; Mullets, 3d.; Sole, 3d.; Catfish, 3d.; Blackfish, 1d. per string; Sprats, 3d. per heap; Shrimps, ad. per quart; Oysters, 3d.; Crabs, 3d.; Lobsters, 3d. ch.; Minnows, 1d. per heap.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A WILL.

A will cannot be made in language too simple or concise; must be written with ink, on paper or parchment, and, if contained on one sheet, must be signed at the end by the testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses; and if written on more than one sheet, the testator and the witnesses had better sign each sheet. The signature of the testator must be acknowledged by him in the presence of the witnesses; and he must (after having signed the will) take it in his hand and say, "I acknowledge this to be my last will and testament," and request you to witness it.

TABLE OF INTEREST.

From £1 to £100, at Five per Cent., from One Month to Twelve.

| | 1 Mon. | 2 Mon. | 3 Mon. | 4 Mon. | 5 Mon. | 6 Mon. | 7 Mon. | 8 Mon. | 9 Mon. | 10 Mon. | 11 Mon. | 12 Mon. |
|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1 | 0 0 1 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 7 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 11 | 0 1 0 |
| 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 12 | 0 0 14 | 0 0 16 | 0 0 18 | 0 0 20 | 0 0 22 | 0 1 1 |
| 3 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 12 | 0 0 15 | 0 0 18 | 0 0 21 | 0 0 24 | 0 0 27 | 0 0 30 | 0 0 33 | 0 1 2 |
| 4 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 12 | 0 0 16 | 0 0 20 | 0 0 24 | 0 0 28 | 0 0 32 | 0 0 36 | 0 0 40 | 0 0 44 | 0 1 3 |
| 5 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 15 | 0 0 21 | 0 0 27 | 0 0 34 | 0 0 41 | 0 0 49 | 0 0 57 | 0 0 65 | 0 0 73 | 0 1 5 |
| 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 12 | 0 0 18 | 0 0 25 | 0 0 33 | 0 0 42 | 0 0 51 | 0 0 60 | 0 0 69 | 0 0 78 | 0 0 87 | 0 1 9 |
| 7 | 0 0 7 | 0 0 14 | 0 0 21 | 0 0 29 | 0 0 38 | 0 0 47 | 0 0 56 | 0 0 65 | 0 0 74 | 0 0 83 | 0 0 92 | 0 2 0 |
| 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 16 | 0 0 24 | 0 0 33 | 0 0 42 | 0 0 51 | 0 0 60 | 0 0 69 | 0 0 78 | 0 0 87 | 0 0 96 | 0 2 9 |
| 9 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 18 | 0 0 27 | 0 0 36 | 0 0 45 | 0 0 54 | 0 0 63 | 0 0 72 | 0 0 81 | 0 0 90 | 0 0 99 | 0 3 8 |
| 10 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 20 | 0 0 29 | 0 0 38 | 0 0 47 | 0 0 56 | 0 0 65 | 0 0 74 | 0 0 83 | 0 0 92 | 0 0 101 | 0 3 17 |
| 20 | 0 1 8 | 0 3 4 | 0 5 5 | 0 7 6 | 0 9 7 | 0 11 8 | 0 13 9 | 0 15 10 | 0 17 11 | 0 19 12 | 0 21 13 | 0 2 10 |
| 30 | 0 2 6 | 0 5 0 | 0 7 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 11 0 | 0 12 6 | 0 14 2 | 0 15 8 | 0 17 4 | 0 19 1 | 0 2 1 | 0 3 0 |
| 40 | 0 3 4 | 0 6 8 | 0 10 0 | 0 13 4 | 0 16 8 | 0 19 2 | 0 21 3 | 0 24 4 | 0 27 5 | 0 3 1 | 0 3 10 | 0 4 0 |
| 50 | 0 4 2 | 0 8 4 | 0 12 0 | 0 16 8 | 0 20 10 | 0 24 1 | 0 28 2 | 0 32 3 | 0 36 4 | 0 4 1 | 0 4 10 | 0 5 0 |
| 60 | 0 5 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 15 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 15 | 0 0 20 | 0 0 25 | 0 0 30 | 0 0 35 | 0 0 40 |
| 70 | 0 5 10 | 0 11 8 | 0 17 0 | 0 23 1 | 0 3 4 1 | 0 9 2 | 0 1 15 | 0 1 16 | 0 1 17 | 0 1 18 | 0 1 19 | 0 1 20 |
| 80 | 0 6 8 | 0 13 4 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 13 | 0 0 14 | 0 0 15 | 0 0 16 | 0 0 17 | 0 0 18 | 0 0 19 |
| 90 | 0 7 6 | 0 15 1 | 0 1 2 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 17 | 0 0 16 | 0 0 15 | 0 0 14 | 0 0 13 | 0 0 12 | 0 0 11 |
| 100 | 0 8 4 | 0 16 8 | 0 1 5 | 0 0 13 | 0 0 14 | 0 0 21 | 0 0 22 | 0 0 23 | 0 0 24 | 0 0 25 | 0 0 26 | 0 0 27 |

GOLD COAST SETTLEMENTS.

COMPRISING ELMINA, CAPE COAST, ACCRA, QUITTAH, AND LAGOS.

GOLD COAST.

Gold Coast is a name generally given to a portion of Upper Guinea, between 5° – 4° $20'$ E. long., stretching along the Gulf of Guinea from the River Assini on the west, to the River Volta on the east. The Settlement of the Gold Coast extends over a territory of 6,000 square miles. In 1750 the African Company was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The forts and settlements constructed by and vested in this Company under parliamentary grant were in 1821 transferred to the Crown. The produce of the Settlements of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold, one of the chief exports, is found in small grains, mixed with red loam, gravel, and sometimes in quartz. It is also fished up from the beds of streams, and is used as a currency by the natives, who even hoard it up in coffins and under the floors of their houses. Ivory and gum are also chief articles of export. The skins of the monkeys, who tenant the woods in thousands, form another important item of export to England. The southern coast is of all others the region of the oil-palm, where it grows in great profusion. The amount of population was estimated in 1868 at about 252,000.

ELMINA.

Governor Ferguson, the last Dutch Governor, and representative of the King of Holland, transferred all the Netherlands Settlements on the Coast of Guinea to Governor Pope Hennessy, as the representative of the British Crown, on April 6th, 1872. This increases the Gold Coast Colony from about 6,000 square miles to 14,000 square miles. Total population, 400,070. The richest gold regions in Western Africa and some valuable rivers were gained by this transfer, as well as the following forts: St. George d'Elmina, the fortress of St. Jago, Chuma, Secondes, Dixcove, and Axim. Owing to the superiority of Accra over Cape Coast, it is contemplated to change the seat of Government to the town of Accra, where healthy stations could be found.*

July 24, 1874.

The Queen has been pleased to cause letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos into a separate colony, to be called the Gold Coast Colony, under a Governor and Commander-in-chief, a Lieutenant-Governor, with an Administrator at Lagos. There is one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two Settlements. It is intended that there shall be one Superior Court, to administer justice amongst the inhabitants of the Settlements, the Gold Coast Colony to have at command steam craft sufficient to keep up communication and maintain the police of the Volta and the Lagoons. By an Order in Council, dated 6th August, 1874, Her Majesty has empowered the new Legislature to regulate by ordinance or ordinances all such powers as she may enjoy in the protected territories adjacent to the British Settlements.

At its first meeting, the Legislative Council, exercising the powers in relation to the protection conferred by Her

Majesty's Order in Council of the 6th August, 1874, passed two Ordinances abolishing slavery on the 17th December, 1874, intituled—

1. An Ordinance to provide for the Abolition of Slave-dealing.
2. An Ordinance to provide for the Emancipation of Persons held in Slavery.

GOLD COAST REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|------|------------------|------------------|
| 1869 | £24,127 | £18,836 |
| 1870 | 30,851 | 35,609 |
| 1871 | 28,609 | 29,004 |
| 1872 | 40,165 | 42,785 |
| 1873 | 65,706* | 61,207 |
| 1875 | 67,368 | 71,644† |
| 1878 | 105,091 | 68,410 |
| 1875 | Imports £364,672 | Exports £327,012 |
| 1878 | " 394,152 | " 393,457 |

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

EXECUTIVE.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
His Excellency the Administrator of Lagos.
Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
Hon. the Queen's Advocate.
Hon. the Collector of Customs and Treasurer.
Hon. the Officer Commanding the Troops.

LEGISLATIVE.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
The Administrator of Lagos.
His Honour the Chief Justice.
Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
Hon. the Queen's Advocate.
Hon. the Collector of Customs and Treasurer.
Hon. the Officer Commanding the Troops.

SHIPPING.

| | Tonnage. |
|---|-------------|
| Sailing vessels cleared during the year 1878, | 106; 29,732 |
| " entered | 106; 29,732 |
| Steam vessels | 62; 61,066 |
| " cleared | 62; 61,066 |

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir S. Rowe... £3,000
(And £500 Allowance.)

Lieut.-Governor—William Branford Griffith, C.M.G. 1,500
(And £250 Table Allowance.)

Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp—Captain R. K. Barrow

First Clerk—James A. Williams..... 300

Second Clerk—A. J. Quansah..... 180

Third Clerk, and Interpreter—C. W. Badger..... 100

Messenger—Quamina Agill..... 24

Clerk to the Legislative Council..... 50

COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Colonial Secretary—C. Alfred Moloney..... 1,000

Assistant Colonial Secretary—J. S. Hay..... 700

Chief Clerk—J. B. Davies..... 200

(And £30 Rent Allowance.)

Second Clerk—J. F. Ribeiro..... 120

Third Clerk—J. P. Huydecoper..... 100

Messenger—James Brown..... 18

* Exclusive of £40,000 voted by Parliament.

† Includes expenditure on account of new works, Parliamentary grant.

CUSTOMS AND TREASURY.

| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|---|-----|
| Collector and Treasurer—G. T. Carter..... | £700 | " " | P. D. O'Brien..... | 350 |
| Assistant Collector—S. Bannerman..... | 450 | " " | F. M. G. Hackett..... | 350 |
| Chief Examining Officer—Joseph Worall..... | 400 | " " | R. W. Bastow..... | 350 |
| Chief Clerk and Bookkeeper—C. C. Brown..... | 250 | " " | J. R. H. Wilton..... | 350 |
| (And £50 Allowance.) | | | W. A. Cuscaden..... | 350 |
| Warehouse Keeper—G. H. Brooks..... | 100 | " " | A. W. W. Forbes..... | 350 |
| Second Clerk—W. G. Hesse..... | 100 | " " | R. H. Campbell..... | 350 |
| Third Clerk—T. T. C. Fleischer..... | 60 | " " | R. E. Firminger..... | 350 |
| Fourth Clerk—R. W. Richter..... | 50 | " " | D. A. Lysaght..... | 350 |
| Gold Taker—C. Ackromah..... | 50 | " " | C. S. Cade..... | 350 |
| Messenger—T. Napier..... | 24 | " " | A. T. Robson..... | 350 |
| Port and Examining Officer—J. S. Wood..... | 75 | " " | E. G. Woolhouse..... | 350 |
| First Assistant Examining Officer—Robert Dodoo..... | 50 | " " | Pay and Quartermaster—Charles Wharton..... | 350 |
| Second Assistant Examining Officer—Vacant..... | 50 | " " | GAOLS. | |
| Out-door Officer—W. S. Saunders..... | 50 | " " | Sheriff—Alexander Grant..... | |
| " C. V. E. Graves..... | 36 | " " | Deputy Sheriff—C. de Green, L. A. Brydon..... | 50 |
| " T. B. Bernasko..... | 36 | " " | Gaoler (Accra)—J. R. Smith..... | 50 |

AUDIT OFFICE.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Auditor—W. Manford..... | 700 |
| First Clerk—J. A. T. Buckle..... | 700 |
| Second Clerk—E. W. Bruce..... | 60 |
| Messenger—Jones Blebbo..... | 12 |

POST OFFICE.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Postmaster (Accra)—E. Rowland Cole..... | 200 |
| Clerk and Sorter—N. S. Thompson..... | 75 |
| Messenger—H. vander Puye..... | 12 |
| Letter Carrier to Christiansborg—M. M. Thomas..... | |
| (Is. 6d. per diem.) | |
| Postmaster (C. Coast)—E. J. da Costa..... | 80 |
| Clerk and Sorter—R. Blankson..... | 40 |
| Assistant Clerk and Sorter— | 20 |

PRINTING OFFICE.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Chief Printer—S. S. Cole..... | 180 |
| Second " —G. A. Thompson..... | 80 |
| Third " —Vacant..... | 50 |
| First Pressman—J. T. Clegg..... | 50 |
| Second Pressman—H. H. vander Puye..... | |
| Apprentice—Enoch Meyer..... | 12 |
| " —Vacant..... | 12 |

SUPREME COURT.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Chief Justice—J. Marshall..... | 1,500 |
| Puisne Judge..... | 900 |
| Chief Registrar—A. W. Thompson..... | 170 |
| Deputy Registrar—T. Blankson..... | 100 |
| Interpreter and Clerk—J. Robertson..... | 75 |
| Messenger and Caretaker (Central Province) — J. Williams..... | |
| Do. sternP.avin: —W. Martin..... | 24 |

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Queen's Advocate—Thomas Woodcock..... | 1,000 |
| Clerk—W. Z. Coker..... | 60 |

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Surveyor General—John Pagan..... | 800 |
| Assistant Surveyor—Matthew Jones..... | 350 |
| Foremen of Works (Accra)—John Snowley..... | 250 |
| Do. do. (Elmina)—Vacant..... | 250 |
| Clerk—M. D. Thorpe..... | 60 |
| Storekeeper and Accountant—W. L. Morgan..... | 40 |
| Foreman of Works—Thomas Djapia..... | 60 |

CONSTABULARY.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Inspector-General—Alexander Grant..... | 700 |
| Inspector—G. C. Childs..... | 450 |
| Do. —Cecil Dudley..... | 450 |
| Artillery Inspector—E. A. W. Newenham..... | 400 |
| Adjutant and Musketry Instructor—Vacant..... | 400 |
| Assistant Inspectors—H. H. Graves..... | 350 |
| " " —L. A. Brydon..... | 350 |
| " " —Louis Wyatt..... | 350 |

OUT-STATIONS.

| | |
|---|-----|
| ACCRA. | |
| District Commissioner—C. de F. Green..... | |
| Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—J. H. Bannerman..... | £50 |
| WINNEBAH. | |
| District Commissioner—C. H. Bartels..... | 50 |
| Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—R. J. Blankson.... | 10 |

* This was accomplished on the 19th March, 1877.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Sub-Collector—J. F. Loo | £75 |
| Assistant Examining Officer—Robert Kwofie | 50 |
| Outdoor Officers—J. W. E. Biney and R. R. Aikens, each | 36 |
| ADDAH. | |
| District Commissioner—J. S. Parker | 250 |
| Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—P. C. Obeng | 50 |
| First Assistant Examining Officer—G. J. Stooe | 50 |
| Second " " —J. W. Meyers | 50 |
| Out-door Officer—G. A. Robertson | 36 |
| " (Atititch)—C. H. Hesse | 36 |
| RIVER VOLTA DISTRICT. | |
| District Commissioner—R. M. Rumsey | 600 |
| Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—..... | PRAM PRAM. |
| District Commissioner—H. Vroom | 200 |
| Deputy Registrar and Interpreter..... | 50 |
| Sub-Collector—A. A. Ruhle | 75 |
| Outdoor Officer—..... | 36 |
| QUITTAH. | |
| District Commissioner—H. H. Graves | 50 |
| Deputy Registrar—J. F. Thompson | 50 |
| Interpreter—J. A. Malm | 50 |
| Sub-Collector & Examining Officer—Isaac Brown | 75 |
| Out-door Officer—S. P. Arkorful | 50 |
| " T. Hemans | 36 |
| Assist. Examining Officer (Addah)—S. D. Turkson | 50 |
| " " (Jellah Coffee)—Vacant | 50 |
| " " (Elmina Chica)—J. B. O. Cromwell | 36 |
| " " (Dancoe)—George P. Coleran | 36 |
| Outdoor Officer (Dancoe)—E. M. Solomon | 50 |
| " " —J. B. Schradrachson | 36 |
| SALT POND. | |
| District Commissioner—John Smith | 350 |
| Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—J. Hughes | 60 |
| Sub-Collector & Examining Officer—J. L. Minnow | 75 |
| Assistant Examining Officer—J. M. Stoph | 50 |
| Out-door Officer—E. E. Quist | 36 |
| " " —H. W. O. Davies | 36 |
| CAPE COAST. | |
| District Commissioner—Edward Watt | 700 |
| Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—J. E. Cateline | 50 |
| Messenger to Interior—James Davis | 60 |
| Sub-Collector—D. B. Yorke | 175 |
| Clerk—Alfred Mensah | 80 |
| Geld Taker—Cudjoe Korsan | 50 |
| Port and Examining Officer—Barend Annan | 100 |
| Examining Officer—J. Welzing | 75 |
| Assistant Examining Officer—Ernest Aikens | 50 |
| Out-door Officer—W. E. F. Niezer | 36 |
| " " —W. Smith | 36 |
| ANAMABOE. | |
| Assistant Examining Officer—A. Teschemaker | 50 |
| Outdoor Officer—R. H. Woolley | 36 |
| ELMINA. | |
| District Commissioner—L. A. Brydon (Acting) | 40 |
| Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—F. J. Bartels | 40 |
| Clerk and Examining Officer—W. A. Lutterodt | 80 |
| Assistant Examining Officer—Joseph Aacht | 50 |
| Out-door Officer—Joseph Essilifie | 30 |
| " " —Joseph Niezer | 36 |
| Assistant Examining Officer (Commendah)—F. W. Stooe | 50 |
| SECONDEE. | |
| District Commissioner—Jacob Simons | 250 |
| Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—Isaac G. Jones | 50 |
| Clerk and Examining Officer—J. A. F. Ulzen | 60 |
| Out-door Officer—J. E. Andor | 36 |
| Sub-Collector (Chamah)—J. D. Gardiner | 100 |
| Asst. Examining Officer (Chamah)—J. Loo | 50 |
| Sub-Collector (Adjauah)—Albert Viala | 100 |
| Out-door Officer " —Charles Davidson | 36 |
| DIXCOVE. | |
| District Commissioner—George Smith | £200 |
| Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—H. Brew | 50 |
| Clerk and Examining Officer—John A. Wilson | 60 |
| Out-door Officer—H. A. Bernasko | 36 |
| AXIM. | |
| District Commissioner—F. M. F. G. Hackett (Acting) | 50 |
| Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—H. P. Brown | 60 |
| Clerk and Examining Officer—W. E. Anfom | 36 |
| Out-door Officer—E. S. Essilifie | 50 |
| Assist. Examining Officer (Appollonia)—J. Atinquaqua B. Wilson | 50 |
| LIGHTHOUSES. | |
| First Lighthouse Keeper (Cape Coast)—John Paul | 36 |
| Second " " —J. Classpeter | 24 |
| First " " (Accra)—Quon Thompson | 36 |
| Second " " —A. Thompson | 24 |
| First " " (Cape Three Points) J. Hansen | 36 |
| Second " " —J. P. Z. Hoen | 24 |
| SANITARY. | |
| Inspector of Nuisances (Cape Coast)—P. L. Bartels | 40 |
| " " (Accra)—T. A. Mills | 30 |
| " " (Elmina)—J. S. Anderson | 45 |
| " " (Christiansborg)—A. Limberg | 40 |
| SOLICITORS OF THE SUPREME COURT. | |
| The Honourable Thomas Woodcock, B.L., Queen's Advocate of the Gold Coast Colony, practises in all the places, and at Lagos as occasion requires. | |
| J. Renner Maxwell, B.A., B.L., practises at Accra, Cape Coast, and other places as occasion requires. | |
| Accra—James Bannerman, Edmund Bannerman, Cape Coast—John Fyle. | |
| Elmina—George Emissang. | |
| MILITARY STAFF. | |
| Officer Commanding the Troops, Gold Coast—Major F. L. Mathews, 2nd W. I. Regiment, Cape Coast Castle. Regimental Pay, £292; Staff Pay, £91; Allowances, £207; Total, £590. | |
| For Adjutant—Lieut. W. C. H. Macintosh, 2nd W. I. Regiment. Regimental Pay, £118; Staff Pay, £87; Allowances, £132; Total, £337. | |
| Acting Royal Engineer—Lieut. Charles B. Lyster, 2nd W. I. Regiment. Regimental Pay, £118; Engineer Pay, £100; Allowances, £132; Total, £350. | |
| District Commissary—Deputy Commissary F. Egerton Bennett. Pay, £338; Allowances, £162; Total, £500. | |
| Commissary (Ordnance)—Assistant Commissary James C. Gore. Pay, £210; Allowances, £150; Total, £360. | |
| Army Medical Staff—Surgeon Majors J. A. B. Horton, M.D.; and W. B. Davies, M.D. | |
| Senior Medical Officer—Surgeon-Major Thomas Wright. Pay £365; Allowances, £185; Total, £550. | |
| Acting Garrison Chaplain—Rev. T. Maxwell. £100. | |
| The above Officers, excepting the Chaplain, are also entitled to Free Quarters or to Lodging Allowance, according to Rank. | |
| CAPE COAST GOLDSMITHS. | |
| Peter Brown. \| Cobina Ekrah. | |
| Samuel Simon. \| Cobina Ewusi. | |
| FREEMASONRY. | |
| GOLD COAST LODGE, No. 773. | |
| Worshipful Master—Bro. William F. Hutchison. | |
| Immediate Past Master—W. Bro. F. Egerton Bennett. | |
| Past Masters—Worshipful Bros. Samuel Bannerman, G. T. H. Lyall, and U. A. E. Mullen. | |

Wardens—Bro. Percival Hughes and Bro. S. M. Gabidon.

Treasurer—Bro. Daniel B. Yorke.

Secretary—Bro. Charles Bartels.

The above are the *ex officio* members of the Committee. Entrance-fee, £7 7s.; subscription, £2; joining-fee, 10s.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES. CAPE COAST.

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| F. and A. Swanzey—Agent, F. C. Grant. | J. W. Sey. |
| Lintott, Spink, and Co.—Agent, W. H. Selby. | W. E. Davis. |
| Walter Griffiths and Co.—Agent, G. T. H. Lyall. | Thomas Hutton. |
| Alex. Miller Bros. and Co.—Agent, W. F. McLaren. | McIver, Campbell, and Co. |
| F. C. Grant. | George Blansford. |
| John Sarbah. | Mrs. Mary Barnes. |
| John Christian. | Mrs. E. A. Kendall. |
| John Boham. | Madame Abenabah Baidee. |
| | J. E. Davidson. |
| | Samuel Davis. |
| | R. A. Harrison. |
| | J. M. K. Davis. |

CHIEFS OF CAPE COAST.

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Quasi Attah. | Coffee Essel. |
| Coffee Aminah. | Cobina Aminah. |
| Coffee Sackey. | Coffee Amunah. |
| Coffee Gaypee. | Coffee Yamin. |
| Quawa Kutah. | |

CHIEFS OF ELMINA.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Quamina Esservich. | Ecra Quacco. |
| Quaco Andoh. | Quocco Qortah. |
| Quow Mensah (No. 7). | Quamina Aukwannah. |

FOREIGN CONSUL, ELMINA.

NETHERLANDS—P. S. Hamel, Esq. (on leave). —Arthur Brun (acting).

NATIVE MERCHANTS, ELMINA.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| William Smith. | Chief Crad Coa. |
| Jacob S. Molenaar. | Chief Esifri. |
| Henry Entswa. | J. A. de Veer. |
| George E. Emissang. | Wm. des Bordes. |
| Chief Andoh. | |

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Intercolonial Money Order business having been established between the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone (Cape Coast and Freetown Post Offices being the offices of issue and payment), it is hereby published for general information that from and after the 1st day of July next, Orders will be granted at each of these offices on the other, under the same regulations as those in force with respect to offices in the United Kingdom with which Money Order business is transacted, on payment of the following amount of commissions—viz.:—

On an Order not exceeding £2, a commission of 1s.

" " " 5 " 2s.

" " " 7 " 3s.

" " " 10 " 4s.

No single Order can be granted for more than £10.

By order, ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.

Money Order Office, Cape Coast, 16th June, 1873.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the time hitherto allowed for presenting Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom, as well as Money Orders drawn in the United Kingdom and payable in this Colony, has, from the 1st day of January last, been extended from six to twelve months.

By order, ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Cape Coast, May 28, 1875.

ACCRA.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| F. & A. Swanzey—Agent, F. J. Mr. Luttedist Cricker. | Mr. Rottman—Agent, Basel Mission. |
| Alex. Miller Bros. and Co.—Agent, R. C. H. Price | Mr. Feuron. |
| J. F. Amissah. | J. F. Bruce. |

HOTEL.

Mrs. Addo, James Town.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Christiansborg, Accra, May 31st, 1877.

The following notification is made for general information: Revenue for the year 1876 has been £64,788 3 7 Expenditure for do. 83,944 1 11 Value of Imports do. 446,088 4 11 Do. Exports do. 465,268 8 0

SHIPPING.

The number of steamers which were entered and cleared during the year 1876 have been 67 Do. of sailing vessels

Tons.

The aggregate tonnage of the steamers was 66,544 Do. sailing vessels 29,938

By His Excellency's command,

ALFRED MOLONEY, Capt., Acting Col. Sec.

ANAMABOE.

J. M. Insalito. | J. Duker.

Jacob Sey. | J. B. Amissah.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

EPISCOPAL.

Lord Bishop of the Diocese—Right Rev. Dr. Cheetham. Colonial Chaplain—Rev. T. Maxwell.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

Europeans—General Superintendent and Chairman of the District, Rev. Mr. Fletcher.

Natives—Timothy Laing, James A. Solomon, John Plange, Edward Josiah Flynn, Frederick France, and T. B. Freeman.

CENSUS OF THE BASEL MISSION ON THE GOLD COAST, ON JULY 1, 1881.

Commenced 1828.

Local Committee—Rev. D. Eisenschmid, in Akropong, General Superintendent.

Rev. C. Schoenfeld, in Christiansborg, Secretary and Treasurer.

Rev. P. Steiner, in Christiansborg, Inspector of Schools. Nine principal Stations, with 41 Out-stations.

I.—ACCRA—ADANGME DISTRICT.

CHRISTIANSBORG (Accra, with 4 Out-stations).

Rev. C. Schoenfeld, Congregation, Secretary and Treasurer.

Rev. P. Steiner, Grammar School, Book Depository, Inspector of Schools.

Mr. A. Sixx, Locksmiths' Establishment.

Mr. H. Hildebrandt, Carpenters' Establishment.

Mr. H. L. Rottmann, Basel Mission Factory, Accra.

Mr. Gauger, Native Assistants: 8 Catechists, 2 Teachers, 1 Female Teacher.—Members, 524; scholars, 194.

ABOKORI (with 6 Out-stations).

Rev. M. Seeger, Congregation.

Miss A. Fimmenmann, Girls' Institution.

Rev. C. Reindorf, Native Minister.

Native Assistants: 7 Catechists, 4 Teachers, 5 Female Teachers.—Members, 660; scholars, 151.

ODUMASSE (with 2 Out-stations).

Rev. R. Furrer, Congregation.

Mr. C. Bender, Basel Mission Factory, Akuse.

Native Assistants: 4 Catechists, 2 Teachers, 2 Female Teachers.—Members, 313; scholars, 110.

ADDAH (with 4 Out-stations).

Rev. S. Kopp, Itinerary and Congregation at Addahfoh.

Mr. M. Otto, { Basel Mission Factory, Addahfoh.

Rev. J. Poesle, {

Rev. J. Engmann, Native Minister, Congregation.

Native Assistants: 2 Catechists, 1 Teacher.—Members, 233; scholars, 24.

II.—AKUAPEM—AKEM DISTRICT.

ABURI (with 3 Out-stations).

Rev. J. Mueller, Congregation.

Rev. C. Burkhardt, Itinerary.

Mrs. H. Lodholz, Girls' Boarding School.

Rev. D. Asante, Congregation at Nsakye.

Rev. A. Clerk, Native Minister at Tutu.

Native Assistants: 2 Catechists, 4 Teachers, 4 Female Teachers.—Members, 686; scholars, 220.

AKROPONG (with 8 Out-stations).

Rev. D. Eisenschmid, Congregation.

Rev. G. Schmid, Grammar School.

Rev. J. Schoeller, Theological Seminary.

Mr. J. Weimer, Boys' Boarding School.

Rev. Th. Opoku, Native Minister at Date.

Rev. C. Quish, Assistant Teacher, Theological Seminary.

Native Assistants: 11 Catechists, 8 Teachers, 2 Female Teachers.—Members, 1,403; scholars, 394.

KYEBI (with 11 Out-stations).

Rev. D. Huppenbauer, Congregation.

Mr. Th. Buss, Architect.

Rev. N. Date, Native Minister.

Rev. S. Koranteng, Native Minister.

Native Assistants: 9 Catechists, 3 Teachers.—Members, 643; scholars, 132.

BEGORO (with 3 Out-stations).

Rev. H. Hohr, Congregation.

Rev. G. Munz, Itinerary.

Native Assistants: 3 Catechists.—Members, 110; scholars, 35.

III.—OKWAO.—ASANTE DISTRICT.

ABETIFI.

Rev. F. Ramseyer.

Rev. G. Dilger.

Native Assistants: 1 Catechist, 1 Teacher.—Members, 41; scholars, 32.

Total: European Missionaries, including European ladies, 45; Native Ministers, 7; Catechists, 47; Teachers, 25; Female Teachers, 14; Members (December 31, 1880), 4,612; increase of members in 1880, 431; Schools (December 31, 1880), 4 Infant Schools for Boys, 56 Scholars; 4 Infant Schools for Girls, 56 scholars; 4 Boarding Schools for Boys, 156; 3 Boarding Schools for Girls, 110; 26 Day Schools for Boys, 511; 25 Day Schools for Girls, 200; 2 Grammar Schools, 75; 2 Teachers' Training Schools, 22; 1 Theological Seminary, 19; Sunday and Evening Schools for Adults, 87.

RESUMPTION OF THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Total of the Scholars in all Districts: Accra District, 345; Adangme District, 134; Akwapem District, 614; Akem District, 167; Okwao Asante District, 32. Total, 1,292 Scholars.

Christiansborg, July 12, 1881.

The mission of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society on the Gold Coast was commenced in the year 1828. At that time the eastern part of the Gold Coast belonged to the Danish Crown, and as the King of

Denmark then on the throne was much interested in Christian missions to the heathen, it was expected that the Danish Government would favour and protect the interests of a mission established in their African possessions. In 1828, the King of Denmark having granted permission to commence a mission on the Gold Coast, the first four missionaries were set apart and started for the scene of their future labours, travelling by way of Copenhagen—the Danish capital—and England, and arrived at Christiansborg, the principal port belonging to the Danes on the African Coast, on December 18th, 1828. The Danish governor received them very cordially, and the reception accorded them by the chiefs and people was of a friendly character. The small party was soon attacked by sickness, which to three of the four proved fatal within eight months of their landing. For two and a half years the fourth continued to labour on, acting as chaplain to the Europeans, and preaching to the heathen, besides conducting daily a school of ninety children; and, meanwhile, looking anxiously for the arrival of help from Europe. In March, 1832, three new missionaries arrived, who had looked forward to benefit by his experience, but found that he had been dead several months. Great as this trial was to the Committee and friends of the mission, it was soon followed by others not less heavy. The three new missionaries had been in the country only six weeks when one of them died. And six weeks later another was taken. The sole survivor—Mr. Riis—now had his attention turned to the elevated land in the interior, and came to the conclusion—a conclusion confirmed by a visit he paid to the region—that it would prove more congenial to the European constitution than the low land near the coast. In 1835 he began mission work at Akropong, the principal town in the Akwapem mountains. Here he laboured for upwards of four years, seeing but little fruit of his labours beyond a growing confidence in him and an increasing friendliness on the part of the natives. In 1836 two new missionaries arrived to take part in the work; but within two years both died. At the same time there were political quarrels among the natives, and misunderstandings between the natives and the Danish Government on the Coast, which hindered the work much. Change of climate had become necessary to Mr. Riis on account of his health. His presence at head-quarters was also necessary, to enable the Committee at home to judge as to what their future action should be. He paid a visit to Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, and then returned to Germany.

For a time it was an open question whether the mission should not be given up; but eventually it was decided to continue to carry it on. Mr. Riis, together with Mr. Widmann, went to the West Indies with the view of getting some liberated and Christianized Africans to go with them and settle on the Gold Coast. Early in 1843 they sailed in a chartered vessel from Jamaica, with twenty-four Christian Africans on board, direct for Christiansborg, where they landed on the 17th of April, and at once proceeded to Akropong.

The immigrants were for a time very useful to the mission, but they did not realize the expectations which had been formed of them. Some were the cause of much trouble, and some returned to the West Indies. Few proved faithful. The mission had nevertheless obtained a secure footing in the country. Substantial houses were built, the language was learnt, and the missionaries soon became able to preach in it. In 1847 the first two baptisms took place. In 1846 the mission party was reinforced by the arrival of new missionaries from Europe, and Christiansborg was re-occupied, as it was desirable to have a station on the coast. New missionaries joined the mission in 1847, and again in 1850. Five of the brethren devoted themselves to reducing the languages of the Gold Coast to writing, and to the translation into them of the Holy Scriptures, a work which involved many years of hard and patient labour, but which was successfully completed. Besides this, hymn books, school books, grammars, and vocabularies were

prepared and printed in the languages. Two seminaries for the teaching and training of young men were opened; in 1850 there were at work six European missionaries, three European ladies, and five native assistants; in the schools were 198 children, and the church members numbered 46. In 1853 the native assistants had increased to sixteen, and the baptized natives to 162. Thus the mission was prospering, when in 1854 disturbances of a political character seriously interfered with it. The natives at Christiansborg revolted against British authority, and a man-of-war bombarded the town. The mission premises were much damaged; most of the natives fled into the interior, to a place named Abokobi, situated at the foot of the Akwapem mountains, and about twenty miles from the coast. There they were followed by two missionaries. As the place was about the centre of a number of villages it was made a principal station, whence other places around were visited or occupied. In January, 1881, the Christians connected with this and the out-stations around it numbered 660, of whom 345 were communicants, and 315 children.

An important step connected with the well-being of the Mission was taken in 1857, when the Industrial Department was added to it. This consisted of a carpenter's, a wheel-wright's, and a blacksmith's shop; each was under the management of a European. The anticipated good results of the step have been fully realized, and both natives and Europeans acknowledge the great good to the country which has been done by this department. Previously to the opening of the industrial part of the mission, a model coffee plantation had been started at Akropong to bring the natives to the cultivation of that useful tree.

In 1857 Aburi, a large town on the Akwapem mountains, was re-occupied. The work there was first taken up in 1847, and carried on till 1850, when it was given up for two reasons—the want of success and want of labourers.

On the re-establishment of the mission, a number of young men who had been taught in the school came forward as candidates for baptism, and expressed their determination to become Christians. Since then the work there has prospered. At the end of 1880 the congregation consisted of 686 members—297 adults and 389 children—those of two out-stations being included.

Two years after the reoccupation of Aburi, mission work was established in the Krobo country, at Odumase. The Krobos are the most industrious of the tribes on the eastern part of the Gold Coast, but tenaciously adhering to the depraved customs of their ancestors. There was up-hill work enough during the first twelve to fifteen years, to overcome all the obstacles; but at last the Lord granted a harvest too. The number of communicants there rises now to 184; children, 129, &c.

In 1867, Addah, a pretty large town at the mouth of the River Volta, and the port for the palm-oil trade of Krobo, was occupied by the Society as a mission station, and on the 1st of January, 1881, we numbered 233 Christians. There was a time of great zeal and earnestness among these Christians, and it brought forth the promising blossom. They built an iron-roofed chapel, the costs of which were nearly altogether borne by them, and made great efforts towards self-support and self-government. But, during the last years, an evil spirit tried to hinder, not unsuccessfully, the work, by rising misunderstandings between some leading members. Matters were arranged, however, in the spirit of peaceful arbitration; and we know that our meek and humble Saviour is able to drive out all highmindedness, pride, and ambition.

In 1869, one of the Society's stations (Anum) was attacked by the Ashantees. The Missionary, Mr. F. Ramseyer, his wife and child, and a European merchant connected with the Basel Mission factory, Mr. Kuchne, were taken captives, dragged to Coomassie, and treated most cruelly. (Compare the book "Four years in Ashantee," Basel Mission Book Depository, Christiansborg.) They remained in captivity till Sir Garnet Wolseley reached

the neighbourhood of Coomassie, when the King of Ashantee gave them liberty to leave his town.

In the Christian way of retaliation, an Ashante mission was begun by the same Mr. Ramseyer whom the Ashantees had so ill-treated, after his return from Europe, at a town near Coomassie called Abetifi. It is the capital of Okwao, formerly tributary to, but now independent of Ashantee. The work itself has a very promising beginning; there is already a small congregation of forty-one souls (1st Jan., 1881) and a school is opened too.

This station will be the stepping-stone to Ashante proper, as soon as the prospects in that dark region are a little more promising.

As in the natural Kingdom, we find also in the Kingdom of God that to everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven. The old stations of the Society have had their peculiar times of spiritual blessings, and the labourers of the Society earnestly work and pray to have those times renewed: they know, too, that our gracious Lord will grant them in His own good time. This belief is strengthened when they look on the progress of the work in Akem. For many a year the missionaries toiled there without any marked success. Everything seemed against them. The horrid climate drove one after the other away, or brought them to an early grave; the primeval forest, and the heavy rains put all kinds of obstacles to an effective itinerary preaching of the Gospel; the despotism of King Ata hindered the conversion of his subjects. But the Lord had thoughts of peace and not of evil towards these back woods. First he broke the bondage of slavery through the agency of a philanthropical Government. That acted like a shower of rain to a parched land; for those poor slaves, kept down by threats and flogging by their oppressors till now, feeling themselves free in their actions, embraced with gladness the good tidings of a still superior freedom in the blood of Christ Jesus.

The work of the missions is often sneered at, the results either doubted, or by all means slandered. Never mind, we do not want praise, but we will try to do our duty in obedience to the command of Him who loved us unto death, of Him who said: "All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, teach them to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." But let us see in Akem, what the Lord has done there in spite of all mockers. In 1877 the Basel mission had 2 stations in that vast district after 17 years of patient work, Kyebi, with 25, and Kukurantumi, with 28 members; altogether 53 members. On 1st January, 1881, 4 years later, the returns were as follows: Kyebi, 238; Kukurantumi, 98; Abomoso, 83; Asunafo, 43; Asiakwa, 86; Apam, 51; Begoro, 61; six smaller stations with 92; 2 principal and 11 out-stations with 752 members; 4 years ago 2 stations only with 53 members. The work is increasing still. One of the missionaries writes that the number of candidates grows every day. The native assistants are doing their work in a very commendable spirit. This German mission gives much attention to education; Besides Elementary Schools in all the stations, there are Boarding Schools for Girls in Abokobi, Aburi, and Odumase, there is a Grammar School and Boarding School, both at Christiansborg and Akropong, where there is also the Theological Seminary for the education and training of Catechists and Ministers. In the Akem and Asante districts there are Boarding Schools for Boys at Kyebi and Abetifi. In different schools, 908 male, and 384 female scholars; altogether 1,292 pupils are under instruction, ranging between the first elementary class and the Theological Seminary. The Basel Mission is thankful for the valuable assistance rendered by her native assistants (there may be a few menpleasers and hirelings among them, but the devotion to, and the zeal in the service of others are unquestionable), who, in the steady faithful discharge of their duties will have their praise, if not of men, yet of God. In district conferences held at Akropong and Christiansborg,

in February and August, 1880, the European missionaries earnestly deliberated about the practicability of giving over to the native assistants more of the work hitherto done by Europeans, and resolved to embrace every opportunity to do so (provided the tried trustworthiness of the agents). Another topic which was discussed, both in the district conferences and the district synods (the latter assembly convoked for the first time during 1880, and consisting of all the Presbyters of a district), was the increase of self-support, and corresponding with it, the self-government of the Native Churches. The more the Basel Mission has, perhaps a little too much in time past, made the mistake of fostering a spirit of dependence in the young churches by helping them in their temporal affairs, the more earnestly she has now to inculcate on them the duty of giving, not only for the support of their poor and needy, but also for the support of their own pastors, teachers, chapels, school-houses, leachers' dwellings, schooling of their children, &c., &c. The Committee hopes and prays that the Native brethren will recognize more and more the vast importance of the subject. Had they more fully recognized their duty of becoming entirely self-supporting churches, according to the New Testament pattern, their subscriptions and donations would flow forth in quite a different style. The Committee have fixed their mind to urge this subject with all possible means, praying for the help from above. The Rev. O. Schott, principal of the Society, has purposely set out for India to promote this necessary plan in our Indian Mission, and has sent out directions to the missionaries here, how to come to the best arrangements. God willing, we may have the pleasure of seeing him again among us too.

The missionaries finally express their sincere thanks to all their friends who, by their sympathy and liberality, have cheered them and supported the work of their hands. May all who have thus served the Lord with their substance more and more find their rich reward in the happy experience of being honoured by Him, whom they honoured. And may we all realize that on earth there is no higher honour, no sweeter privilege than to be workers together with Him, in making known the name that is above every name, at which yet every knee shall bow, and when every tongue shall confess, the sweet and blessed name of our glorious Lord and King, Jesus Christ.

HER MAJESTY'S ORDER IN COUNCIL.

By His Excellency GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, Captain Royal Artillery, Governor of the Gold Coast Colony.

[L.S.]

GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN,

Captain Royal Artillery, Governor.

Whereas the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty has been pleased to make an order in Her Majesty's Privy Council conferring on the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, the powers which are in the said order mentioned, of which order the tenor is as follows:—

"At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 6th day of August, 1874. Present—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. Disraeli.

"Whereas by an Act made and passed in the Session of Parliament helden in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual,' it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty then had or might at any time hereafter have within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory. And whereas by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing

date at Westminster, the 24th day of July, 1874, in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos were constituted and erected into one Colony, under the title of the Gold Coast Colony, and a Legislative Council was appointed for the said Colony with certain powers and authority to legislate for the said Colony as by the said Letters Patent, reference being had thereto will more fully appear. And whereas Her Majesty hath acquired power and jurisdiction within divers countries on the West Coast of Africa near or adjacent to Her Majesty's said Gold Coast Colony, and it is expedient to determine the mode of exercising such power and jurisdiction. Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, with the advice and consent of her Privy Council, as follows:—

1. "It shall be lawful for the Legislative Council for the time being of the said Gold Coast Colony, by Ordinance or Ordinances, to exercise and provide for giving effect to all such powers and jurisdiction as Her Majesty may, at any time before or after the passing of this Order in Council, have acquired in the said territories adjacent to the Gold Coast Colony.

2. "The Governor for the time being of the said Colony shall have a negative voice in the passing of all such Ordinances as aforesaid. And the right is hereby reserved to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, to disallow any such Ordinances as aforesaid, in whole or in part, such disallowances being signified to the said Governor through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and also to make and establish from time to time, with the advice and consent of Parliament, or with the advice of her or their Privy Council, all such laws or Ordinances as may to her or them appear necessary for the exercise of such powers and jurisdiction as aforesaid as fully as if this Order in Council had not been made.

3. "In the making and establishing all such Ordinances the said Legislative Council shall conform to and observe all such rules and regulations as may from time to time be appointed by any instruction or instructions issued by Her Majesty with the advice of her Privy Council; and until further directed, the instructions in force for the time being as to Ordinances passed by the said Legislative Council for the peace, order, and good government of the said Gold Coast Colony shall, so far as they may be applicable, be taken and deemed to be in force in respect of Ordinances passed by the said Council by virtue of this Order in Council.

4. "In construction of this Order in Council the term 'Governor' shall include the officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Gold Coast Colony.

"And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

"ARTHUR HELPS."

Now I do hereby proclaim, publish, and promulgate the said Order in Council to all whom it may concern.

Given at Government House, Cape Coast Castle, this 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of Her Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth.

By His Excellency's command,

FOSTER FOSTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen!

PROCLAMATIONS.

By His Excellency GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, Captain Royal Artillery, Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

[L.S.]

GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN,

Captain Royal Artillery, Administrator.

Whereas it is expedient to prohibit the importation into the Settlement and protected territories on the Gold Coast, of arms and munitions of war:

Now, therefore, be it known to all whom it may concern that, by virtue of the powers in us vested, we have prohibited and do hereby prohibit all persons whosoever, from importing into the said Settlement and protected territories, as also from selling, bartering, giving, or transferring in any manner of way on the waters, rivers and estuaries thereof, all arms, ammunition and warlike stores, of every and whatsoever description, excepting only such arms, ammunition or warlike stores as may be specially authorized to be imported for the use of Her Majesty's Forces or of the Colonial Government.

And all officers of Customs and other officers of the Government of the Gold Coast are to observe and enforce this Proclamation.

Given under my hand and public seal at Government House, Cape Coast, this 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of Her Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth.

By command,

FOSTER FOSTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen!

By His Excellency GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, Captain Royal Artillery, Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Whereas doubts may have arisen, or may arise, whether or how far lead bars are or should be considered or dealt with as ammunition or munitions of war; and it is proper that such doubts should be removed:

Now, therefore, all persons are hereby notified that lead bars are and shall be deemed and taken to be ammunition and munitions of war, and that the importation thereof into the Settlement and protected territories on the Gold Coast has been, and is prohibited, excepting such limited quantities as may be allowed to be imported for industrial purposes under special permit for the importation thereof, first obtained from the collector of Customs at Cape Coast.

And all officers of Customs and other officers of the Government of the Gold Coast, are to observe and enforce this Proclamation.

Given under my hand and public seal at Government House, Cape Coast, this 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of Her Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth.

By command,

FOSTER FOSTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen!

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST.

PROCLAMATION OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR STRAHAN.

Whereas the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty has resolved to abolish slave-dealing in the Protectorate of the Gold Coast, and the importation thereto of slaves and persons intended to be dealt with as slaves, and also to provide for the emancipation of persons helden as slaves within the same Protectorate; and whereas the Governor and Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony have, by Her Majesty's command, enacted an Ordinance, bearing date December 7, 1874, by which all buying, selling, or dealing in slaves is declared unlawful, and is absolutely and for ever abolished, prohibited, and made penal; and another Ordinance also, bearing date December 17, 1874, providing for the emancipation of persons helden in

slavery: Now I do hereby proclaim, publish, and make known the said Ordinance to all persons whom it may concern. And further, in order, and to the intent that all the kings, chiefs, headmen, and other persons throughout the aforesaid Protectorate and elsewhere, may the more readily understand and obey the laws now made and enacted, I hereby require every person to take notice and observe that, now and from henceforth, it is unlawful to sell, or purchase, or transfer, or take any person as a slave. It is unlawful to sell, or purchase, or transfer, or take any such person so as to make such person a slave. It is unlawful to put or take any person in pawn for or on account of any debt. It is unlawful to bring any person, whether slave or free, into the Protectorate territories from Ashanti or elsewhere, in order that such person should be dealt with as a slave or pawn. It is unlawful to take or send any person out of the Protectorate territories in order that such person should be sold or dealt with as a slave or pawn. It is unlawful to make any contract or agreement for buying, selling, or pawning any person, or for bringing any person into or out of the Protectorate territories to be dealt with as a slave or pawn. It is unlawful that any king, chief, headman, or other person should in any palaver, or by any means whatever, force or constrain any person for the purpose of compelling him to remain in any place or serve any master contrary to the will of such person. Whosoever offends against any of these laws shall be punished with imprisonment and hard labour, and may also be fined. If in any contract hereafter made it should be agreed that any person shall be put in pawn or bought or sold or transferred, the whole contract shall be null and void. And further, let it be noted that it is not intended by any of the aforesaid laws or otherwise to offer inducements to any persons to leave any master in whose service they may be desirous of remaining, or to forsake the kroom where they have been accustomed to inhabit, and that it is intended to permit the family and tribal relations to continue in all respects according as used and wont, except only that of slavery, and such customs as arise therefrom, and are thereon necessarily dependent.

Given at Government House this seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in Her Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth.

January 14, 1875.

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.

Government House, Cape Coast.

Dec. 27, 1874.

"The statement in the closing part of Reuter's report of the meeting of Kings and Chiefs at Cape Coast Castle, that it was decided that no slave could leave his master unless there was proof of cruelty or maltreatment, is wholly erroneous. The final result precisely corresponded with what is set forth in my statement—namely, that every slave was free, and might assert his freedom by leaving his master, if he chose, without assigning cause, although the Government did not intend to compel any one to leave who was happy and content to remain with his master.

"The statement regarding pawns is also incorrect. The Chiefs made inquiry as to whether the right to recover outstanding debts where a pawn had been given in security was lost by reason of the freedom of the pawns. It was explained to them that, although the pawns were at once free, the debt was recoverable as before. Subsequent events have proved that the above was thoroughly understood by all classes.

"GEO. C. STRAHAN, Governor."

SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST.
MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Cape Coast Castle, Nov. 7.

A meeting of all Kings and Chiefs of the western and central portions of the Gold Coast was held at the Castle of Cape Coast, in the Palaver Hall, on the 3rd of November, 1874, when His Excellency Governor Strahan spoke as follows:—

"Kings and Chiefs,—I am pleased to meet you. Most of you present have been old allies of the Queen, and some were allies of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. In times past there were disputes between you. If I speak of those, it is to tell you that all these disputes must cease for ever, and be at an end. Now all of you are under one flag—the flag of England. The Queen desires me to inform you of her wishes and those of her people in England; but before doing so I will first speak of what has transpired in your history, and which has brought about the relations at present existing between you and her Government. Few of you probably can remember how your country was disturbed by Ashanti before Sir Charles Mc'Carthy's time. King Osai Totoo Quamina made war on you; your armies were defeated, your women and children taken captive to Ashanti, and you had to pay much gold as tribute. You know that then Sir Charles Mc'Carthy was sent from England; you also know how he pitied your condition, and gave you arms and ammunition, and supported you in every conceivable manner; yet though he lost his life, in the end the Ashantees were defeated, and were forced to retire from your country, and Osai Totoo Quamina was forced to make peace, and you had peace during the remaining years of his reign. I will not say much of what occurred during Quacoo Duah's reign, though you still stood in fear of Ashanti and its might. But at the beginning of last year an army of 40,000 Ashantees invaded your country, under a general who was a member of the Royal family. This army defeated and scattered your forces, and devastated the country around with fire and with sword. This army attempted to attack the English forts on the coast. Of course, it would have been easy for Her Majesty's land and sea forces here to have driven back the enemy, but your country would have still been at their mercy. As your forefathers were scattered and troubled by the Ashantees, so were you by Coffe Kalcali. Then the Queen sent out a general with officers, and an army composed of some of her land and sea forces, to deliver you from ruin. The general attacked Ashanti on one side, and another captain on the other. The Queen's general and army fought your battles for you. This once drove the enemy out of your country, followed them into theirs, beat them in three large battles, took Coomassie and burnt it, and forced the King to sign a treaty. In this way you were relieved from defeat and misery. The Queen accomplished all this without your assistance. Her Majesty sent out these men in ships from England, at a cost ten times greater than all the gold there is in Ashanti, Akim, and Wassaw. Some of these officers and men died in battle, and others from disease. Now why do I tell you all this? Is it to tell you that the Queen wants you to pay back any portion of the money she has expended for you? Is it to tell you that you must pay for your freedom from Ashanti? Is it to tell you that as she has done so much for you, you must do what you can for yourselves, as she can do no more? Is it to tell you that as she has saved you from your late danger, you are to expect no farther protection from her? No. All she requires and expects from you is obedience to her wishes and those of her people in England. In return for these benefits the Queen requests your aid in putting an end to a thing she and her people abhor. This thing is against a law which no King or Queen of England can ever change. I have pointed out to some of you that the English buy people, buy sheep, fowls, and other live stock, but not men, women, and children. The Queen is determined to put a stop at once to the buying and selling of slaves, either within or

without the Protectorate, in any shape, degree, or form, and she will allow no person to be taken as a pawn for debt. (This last passage was repeated, with considerable emphasis.) The Queen desires to make you as happy as her own people. This buying, selling, and pawning of men and women and children is wrong, and no country where it exists can be happy. The Queen does not desire to take any of your people from you; those of them who like to work for, and with, and to assist you, can remain with you. If they are happy, and continue to live with you on the same terms as now, no change will be forced upon you; but any person who does not desire to live with you on those terms can leave, and will not be compelled by any Court, British or Native, to return to you. The Queen hopes to make you happy in many ways—as happy as those in her other dominions. It is right that I should tell you distinctly that if you desire her protection, you must do as she wishes—as she orders. This is the Queen's message. When the Queen speaks in this way it is not a matter for palaver, question, hesitation, or doubt, but she expects obedience and assent. I will only say that, without the Queen's money and troops, you would have been slaves of a bloodthirsty people. The Queen has paid a great price for your freedom. You, and those near and dear to you, would have been dragged hence to form a portion of the thousands who are decapitated and sacrificed by this savage race for their customs. Your homes would have been homes full of misery. I see you to-day enjoying peace, and I call on you all to join with me in the prayer, 'God save the Queen.' My message is delivered."

The Governor ceased speaking, and for a short time the Chiefs were consulting among themselves what answer to give. At last King Edoo, of Mankessim, solicited permission from his Excellency to retire till the next day, so that they (the Kings) might consult together as to the answer they could give. This, however, the Governor refused, and referred them to that portion of his speech or message wherein he had stated that when the Queen expressed her wishes, it remained only for them to obey; but if they wished it, he would retire for a short time, and leave them to their deliberations. His Excellency then left the Palaver Hall, and upon his return in about one hour the Kings and Chiefs informed him that they were willing to cease from buying or selling slaves, but raised objection to the slaves being permitted to go free if they chose without there being any cause shown, and likewise to pawns not being allowed. After some discussion, that no slave could leave his or her master or mistress unless there was proof of cruelty or maltreatment, when such slave would be entitled to his or her freedom; and the question of pawns was settled by the debtor being held liable for the amount that the pawn had been given as security for, and that the amount should be recovered on the pawn leaving. This concluded the meeting in the Castle; but his Excellency invited all the Kings and Chiefs to go over to Government House to drink "Long Life to Her Majesty."

With reference to the above, Lord Carnarvon has sent the following for publication:—

"Lord Carnarvon, with a view to prevent any misapprehension of the precise position of the measures now being adopted for the abolition of slavery on the Gold Coast, thinks it right that it should be known that, according to Governor Strahan's report by the last mail, the Kings and Chiefs, after asking and receiving explanations, were fully satisfied with the announcement that any slave who may not wish to continue to live with his master shall not hereafter be compelled to return to him by any Court, English or Native."

"It is, therefore, unnecessary that cruelty or any other cause should be established; and Lord Carnarvon entertains no doubt that under this declaration, slaves will be entirely free to stay with or to leave their masters, and that any attempt to interfere with this freedom will be effectively punished."

"The proceedings, however, now reported must be looked

upon as the first step of a policy which must of necessity be gradual in its development.

"December 4, 1874."

To the Editor of the "Daily News."

Sir,—I see in your issue of to-day that Governor Strahan told the Natives on the Gold Coast that they must give up all such slaves as wished to be free, and that "when the Queen speaks all must obey." Very good; this is the language Natives understand. It appears, however, that the Natives objected to losing their slaves, so a compromise was made by which slavery may be perpetuated for generations. Surely the conduct of these abject creatures has not been forgotten! After sacrificing valuable lives and a million of treasure, are we silly enough to sanction slavery under our flag because the wretched people who were too cowardly to fight, and too lazy to carry loads for our soldiers, object to part with their human goods and chattels? The natives of the Protectorate deserve nothing at our hands, and we have no right to tolerate for an instant within our dominions slavery in any form. Yours faithfully,

ONE WHO SERVED THROUGHOUT THE
LATE CAMPAIGN.
Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall, S.W.
December 3.

PROCLAMATIONS.

By his Excellency GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, Captain Royal Artillery, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

[L.S.]

GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN,
Captain Royal Artillery, Governor.

Whereas Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to signify her gracious confirmation and allowance of the following Ordinances passed on the 17th day of December, 1874, viz.:—

1. "An Ordinance to provide for the abolition of slave dealing."

2. "An Ordinance to provide for the emancipation of persons held in slavery."

These are to publish and make known the said confirmation and allowance for the information of all concerned.

Given at Government House, Cape Coast, this sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of Her Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth.

By command,
JOHN D. A. DUMARESQ,
Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen!

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
March 16, 1875.

With reference to certain petitions which His Excellency the Governor received purporting to be signed, or in most cases to be certified by the marks of Kings, Chiefs, Headmen, ladies, and others, in which it is urged that the Ordinances passed on the 17th day of December last, should be annulled, or alternatively that compensation should be paid to the petitioners for losses which they allege that they have sustained or will sustain through the operation of these Ordinances, His Excellency is pleased to notify for the information of the persons interested that these petitions having been duly forwarded, the reply which Her Majesty's Secretary of State has directed him to give, is as follows:—

"That Her Majesty's Government having instructed the Governor by the command of Her Majesty to take prompt steps for the eradication of a shameful institution from the Protectorate, Her Majesty's Government cannot for a moment listen to any arguments in favour of compromise or further delay."

The Governor is further desired to make it known, that the Queen has received the petition addressed to Her

Majesty with pain and surprise; that Her Majesty again commands the Governor to advance steadily and firmly in the course upon which he has entered, and that she relies confidently upon the good feeling of the Kings and Chiefs and upon their cheerful consent on behalf of their people to such sacrifices as may be involved in the liberation of as many slaves and pawns as do not desire to remain in their present service.

By command of His Excellency,
JOHN D. A. DUMARESQ, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
April 29, 1875.

The waste land between Accra and Christiansborg whose boundaries are defined below, is taken up by Government.

Boundaries:—On the north, by a line drawn parallel to the Accra and Christiansborg road, and 400 yards north of it.

On the east, by a line drawn north and south through the junction of roads at the entrance of Christiansborg, about 150 yards west of the grave-yard.

On the south, by the sea-beach.

On the west, by a line drawn north and south through the junction of roads about 330 yards N.E. of the Accra Basle Mission Factory.

Also it is notified, that it is prohibited to erect any house or building or to enclose any land near Christiansborg Castle that is within the following limits:—

From the western wall of the Basle Mission Factory to the Basle Mission Chapel, from thence to the Martello Tower, from thence to the house at present in the occupation of Mr. Buhl of the Basle Mission, from thence to the large, masonry enclosed tank, and so by the eastern bank of the Lagoon to the sea.

JOHN D. A. DUMARESQ, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast.
May 1, 1875.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that from and after this date, the hours of attendance of public officers at their respective offices throughout the Colony, shall be from 10 o'clock a.m., to 3 o'clock p.m., during every day in the week, Sundays and public holidays excepted.

By command,
JOHN D. A. DUMARESQ,
Colonial Secretary.

Post Office, Cape Coast,
May 28, 1875.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the time hitherto allowed for presenting money orders payable in the United Kingdom, as well as money orders drawn in the United Kingdom and payable in this colony, has, from the first day of January last, been extended from six to twelve months.

By order,
ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
May 28, 1875.

A copy of the Articles of War (1875) which have been made and established by Her Majesty under the authority of what is commonly called the Mutiny Act, has been transmitted to this colony.

JOHN D. A. DUMARESQ,
Colonial Secretary.

The Treasury, Cape Coast,
May 31, 1875.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after this date, payments will be made at the Treasury on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.

MALCOLM J. BROWN,
Collector of Customs and Treasurer.

The Treasury, Cape Coast,
June 2, 1875.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that in future the manifests of vessels arriving at this port may be inspected upon application at this office.

In order to avoid the necessity and inconvenience of opening every package by the Customs officers, it is desirable that merchants should be prepared to produce their invoices when required.

MALCOLM J. BROWN,
Collector of Customs and Treasurer.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
June 21, 1875.

Some misapprehension having existed as to the charges made for the deposit of goods in the bonded warehouse under Smith's Hall, His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct that the following regulations shall be published for general information.

1. That the warehouse is only to be used for the temporary deposit of goods landed on Sundays, or before or after the usual office hours on week days.

2. Seven days to be the maximum period for which goods are to be allowed to remain in that warehouse.

3. That a charge of twopence per package and four-pence per barrel shall be charged for each day or part of a day during which they may have been stored after the first twenty-four hours, for which no charge will be made.

MALCOLM J. BROWN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
July 8, 1875.

Notice is hereby given, that cattle found wandering on the public highway, without any person in charge, will be placed in the yard of the Police Barracks, and the owner will be charged two shillings for each beast before he will be permitted to remove it, in addition to one shilling for each day it has been so detained.

By his Excellency's command,
MALCOLM J. BROWN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Post Office, Cape Coast,
July 12, 1875.

Notice is hereby given, that postage stamps of the value of one penny, fourpence, and sixpence respectively, can now be obtained on application at the Post Office.

By order,
ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
July 14, 1875.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO LEAVE.
Some misapprehension having existed as to whether an officer proceeding on leave of absence is entitled to receive an advance on account of salary, it is hereby notified for general information that no such advances will be made in future.

By his Excellency's command,
MALCOLM J. BROWN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
July 14, 1875.

In a Despatch, No. 26, dated June 15, 1875, to his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, is conveyed Her Majesty's gracious confirmation and allowance of Ordinance, No. 2 of 1875, entitled "An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1874."

And in a Despatch No. 91, dated June 18, 1875, is conveyed Her Majesty's gracious confirmation and allowance

of Ordinance No. 1 of 1875, entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Gold Coast Emancipation Ordinance, 1874." The same is notified for general information.

By his Excellency's command,
MALCOLM J. BROWN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
July 16, 1875.

District commissioners having in some cases accepted bills from merchants in payment of duties, notice is hereby given that the practice is in future to be discontinued.

By his Excellency's command,
MALCOLM J. BROWN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A lighthouse to show a fixed white light of the third order at an elevation of 75 feet above the sea is being erected on the middle point of Cape Three Points, West Coast of Africa, in latitude 4° 45' 0" north, and longitude 2° 5' 45" west.

The lantern and ironwork of the lighthouse to be painted red on a white masonry base, nine feet high. It is intended to show the light on and after 1st July next.

JOHN D. A. DUMARESQ,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast.
March 15, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

SHIPS ENTERING SPANISH PORTS IN DISTRESS.

It has come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government that cases have occurred where British vessels, having been compelled through accident or stress of weather to put into Spanish ports, have, although not trading with any of these ports, been subjected to heavy fines and confiscation of cargo on the part of the Spanish Customs authorities, on account of inaccuracies, however trifling or accidental, in the ship's manifest, the production of which has been demanded by the Custom House officers immediately upon the vessels reaching port.

As it appears that proceedings of this nature are sanctioned by the letter of the Spanish law, shipmasters are hereby warned of the difficulties to which they may be exposed when putting into Spanish ports under circumstances of the nature above-mentioned, should any inaccuracy whatever be discovered in connection with the ship's cargo or papers contrary to the laws of Spain.

THOMAS GRAY.
Marine Department, Board of Trade.
September, 1874.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
April 8, 1876.

The following copy of an Order of the Queen in Council of the 12th February, providing for the apprehension of Deserters from Merchant Ships belonging to the Kingdom of Greece, under the "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," is published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
MALCOLM J. BROWN,
Acting Colonial Secretary

At the Court at Windsor, February 12, 1876.

Present—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," it is enacted, that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of Tonnage of Merchant Ships for the time being in force under the principal Act have been adopted by the Government of any Foreign Country and are in force in that country, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council, to direct that the Ships of such Foreign Country shall be deemed to be of the Tonnage denoted in their Certificates of Registry or other national papers, and thereupon it shall no longer be necessary for such Ships to be remeasured in any port or place in Her

facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen not being slaves who desert from Merchant Ships belonging to such power when within Her Majesty's Dominions shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such Order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British Merchant Ships in the Territories of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes; Now therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the "London Gazette," seamen, not being slaves, and not being British subjects who, within Her Majesty's Dominions desert from Merchant Ships belonging to the Kingdom of Greece, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships: Provided always, that if any such Deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's Dominions he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent Court and until his sentence (if any) has been fully carried into effect.

And the Secretaries of State for India in Council, the Home Department, and the Colonies are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
June 5, 1876.

The following copy of an Order of the Queen in Council, dated the 17th day of March, 1875, extending to Swedish Vessels the advantages held out by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, to Ships of Foreign Countries, adopting the rules for the measurement of Tonnage which obtain in England, is published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALFRED MOLONEY, Captain,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing-street, May 2, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you for your information, and for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of an Order of the Queen in Council, dated the 17th March, 1875, extending to Swedish Vessels the advantages held out by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, to Ships of Foreign Countries, adopting the rules for the measurement of Tonnage which obtain in this country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government of the Gold Coast Colony.

At the Court at Windsor, March 17, 1875.

Present—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," it is enacted, that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of Tonnage of Merchant Ships for the time being in force under the principal Act have been adopted by the Government of any Foreign Country and are in force in that country, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council, to direct that the Ships of such Foreign Country shall be deemed to be of the Tonnage denoted in their Certificates of Registry or other national

Ships is to be deemed the Tonnage of such Ships: Majesty's Dominions, but such Ships shall be deemed to be of the Tonnage denoted in their Certificates of Registry or other papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes in, to, and for which the Tonnage denoted in the Certificates of Registry of British Ships is to be deemed the Tonnage of such Ships:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of Tonnage of Merchant Ships now in force under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," have been adopted in Sweden by the Government of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and are to come into force in Sweden on the 1st day of April, 1875:

Her Majesty is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the Ships of Sweden, the certificates of Swedish nationality and registry, or the certificates of measurement of which are dated on or after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, shall be deemed to be of the Tonnage denoted in the said certificates of Swedish nationality and registry, or certificates of measurement.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
June 15, 1876.

The following Circular Despatches dated respectively the 22nd and 27th of April, 1876, First—Respecting the cropping of women's hair in Prison as a punishment, or as a feature of Prison discipline; and Second—On the subject of Prison Regulations, as regards the treatment of persons in custody, charged with a criminal offence, but still unconvicted, and detained for safe custody only; are published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALFRED MOLONEY, Captain,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Downing Street, April 22, 1876.

SIR,—My attention has been called to my predecessor's Circular Despatch of the 12th of September, 1872, on the cropping of women's hair in prison as a punishment, or as a feature of prison discipline.

2. In that despatch, Lord Kimberley, after advertizing to the fact that in this country the cropping of women's hair is forbidden except on grounds either of health or cleanliness, expressed himself as unwilling to interfere with the discretion of Colonial Governments, although, at the same time, laying down Rules which would have the effect of restricting the practice of cropping as a punishment within extremely narrow limits.

3. The evident reluctance displayed in this despatch to sanction even a limited continuance of the practice, renders me less unwilling to acquaint you that it is my desire that in as far as it has been resorted to as a punishment, or as a feature of prison discipline, it should cease for the present at all events.

4. I have duly considered the effect and weight of the evidence in its favour, collected in the Colonial Office Memorandum, which formed the enclosure to my predecessor's despatch, and I am willing to acknowledge its efficacy; but I share in the general feeling of repugnance which is entertained against the infliction of this punishment on women, and if the public interest will allow it, I am anxious that the practice should be abandoned.

5. At present, however, its cessation must be regarded as temporary and experimental, and if, as I hope, no injurious effects should result therefrom, its permanent abandonment can be finally determined on. If, however, as regards habitual female offenders it should be found that the deterring effects of this punishment are such that its discontinuance has occasioned an increase of female crime, especially as regards the offences of drunkenness, indecency, and the use of obscene language, and especially these two last offences, when committed within the prison and consequently leading to general insubordination, then it will be necessary to consider whether the practice must be resumed, at all events in these cases.

6. If cropping, otherwise than for reasons of health or cleanliness, therefore, has been in practice in the Colony under your Government, I have to instruct you to use your authority by law, or if you do not possess such authority by law, your influence, to effect the discontinuance of the practice, watching carefully the effect of such discontinuance, and after a sufficient time has elapsed, informing me of the result.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

The Officer Administering the Government
of the Gold Coast Colony.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, April 27, 1876.

SIR.—I have had under my consideration the subject of Prison Regulations, as regards the treatment of persons in custody, charged with a Criminal Offence, but still unconvicted, and detained for safe custody only, and I desire to draw your attention to the following points.

2. I am of opinion that in cases where such prisoners, as I have referred to, are desirous and able to hire a person to clean and sweep their cells, and discharge other menial duties during the period of such detention, they should be allowed to do so: otherwise they may fairly be required to perform all such necessary offices in person.

3. I am also of opinion that the relations and immediate friends of such prisoners, and their legal advisers, should, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, have access to them daily within reasonable hours, and that such interviews should be as private as the arrangements of the prison will allow.

4. If the prison rules in the Colony under your Government are at variance with these views, I have to request that you will use your influence and authority to procure their being brought into conformity with them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

CARNARVON.
The Officer Administering the Government
of the Gold Coast Colony.

(5)

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg,
Accra, 30th April, 1879.

The following Circular Despatch, and its enclosures, are published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,
J. S. HAY, Act. Colonial Secretary.

Circular.) Downing Street, 12th March, 1879.

Sir,—In connection with my predecessor's Circular Despatch of 17th November, 1876 (of which a copy is enclosed for convenience of reference), I have the honour to forward to you herewith copies of two letters from Her Majesty's Treasury, in which you will find a statement of the rules that have been adopted for the treatment as to retiring allowances of civil servants who do not give their whole time to the Public Service.

It is my intention, as regards Colonial Pensions, &c., to continue to follow the practice defined in these letters, except in cases in which, on special grounds, deviations from that practice may have been duly sanctioned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

The Officer Administering the Government
of the Gold Coast.

(Circular.)

Downing Street, 17th November, 1876.

Sir,—With reference to the statement given in Appendix II. to the Colonial Regulations of "Particulars required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for Retiring Allowances," I have

"Whether the duties of the several officers or situations held by the applicant entered the Civil Service, have been such as to require that in preparing such papers of particulars in future, the heading given in the margin (which is taken from the Form used in the Imperial Service) may be inserted after the heading of "Dates of Commencement and Termination" of Appoint-

ments.

I have at the same time to state that every paper of "particulars" transmitted for my consideration should contain a calculation (to be made and signed by the Colonial Auditor or other officer acting in that capacity) of the amount of the pension, &c., according to the Regulations or the practice existing in the Colony.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CARNARVON.
The Officer Administering the Government
of the Gold Coast.

The Treasury to the Colonial Office.

Treasury Chambers, 8th April, 1873.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that their Lordships' attention has been called to the question of granting compensation

Treasury Minute, 14th June, 1859.
Treasury Minute, 17th December, 1864.

Form of Particulars required for Superannuation.

allowances under the 7th Clause of the Superannuation Act of 1859, to persons holding situations in the Civil Service of the State of an established character, the duties of which are not such as to require that the holder should give his

whole time to the public service.

2. The grant of superannuation allowances under that Act to persons retiring from age or ill-health is limited to persons in the Permanent Civil Service of the State, as defined by the 17th Section of the Act, and is subject to the power conferred on this board by the proviso at the end of the 2nd Section of the Act, of deciding finally on the claim of any person or class of persons for superannuation under that clause.

3. In the exercise of the discretion thus conferred upon them, this Board have, since the passing of the Act in question, uniformly declined to recognize any claim to superannuation under the 2nd Section of the Act on the part of persons holding situations in the Civil Service of the State, the duties of which are not such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the public service, due regard being had to the claims of any such persons who might have already acquired a claim to superannuation before the passing of the Act. My Lords do not intend to make any change in their practice in this respect.

4. By the terms of the 7th section of the Act, which provides for the grant of compensation allowances to "any persons retiring or removed from the Public Service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the department to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected," appear to my Lords to justify them in extending its benefits to persons whose position in the Civil Service gives them no claim to superannuation under the 2nd section.

5. My Lords, however, are at the same time of opinion that a marked distinction should be made in the amount awarded as compensation for abolition or reorganization of office to a civil servant who would have no claim to superannuation in the event of his retiring from the service

on account of age or ill-health and the amount of compensation which would have been awarded to the same civil servant if his position in the Civil Service had been such as to give him a claim to superannuation under the 2nd section of the Act.

6. Accordingly, my Lords intend to observe the following rule:—When a person holding a situation in the Civil Service of the State of an established character, the duties of which are not such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the Public service, leaves the service under the circumstances defined by the 7th section of the Superannuation Act of 1859, my Lords will fix his compensation allowance under that section at an amount equal to three-fourths of the compensation allowance which would have been awarded to the same person under the same section if his position in the service had been one which gave him a claim to superannuation under the 2nd section of the Act.

7. It is hardly necessary to observe that the grant of compensation allowances under the 7th section of the Act to persons who are in a position to claim superannuation under the 2nd section of the Act, is regulated by the Treasury Minutes of the 11th June, 1859 (paragraph 4), and the 17th December, 1864, copies of which were circulated at the time among the several public departments. Duplicate copies of this Minute are, however, enclosed herewith for convenience of reference.

8. My lords request that the above regulations may be made known to all persons serving in your Department, and in the Departments (if any) which are subordinate to your own, for which purpose such number of copies of this Circular, and of the two Minutes above-mentioned, as you may require, can be had from the Treasury application.

9. In order to enable this Board to apply correctly the regulations stated above to the several cases which are submitted to them either for superannuation or for compensation, my Lords have caused a new form to be prepared "of particulars required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for superannuation, compensation or compassionate allowances, or gratuities on retirement," in which, *inter alia*, a heading has been inserted, requiring the Department which forwards the case to state whether the person retiring from the Service has held a situation, the duties of which are such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the Public Service. Some minor improvements have also been made in the wording of this form.

10. My Lords request that for the future the particulars of all cases which are submitted to them for the grant of any superannuation, compensation, or compassionate allowance, or gratuity on retirement, may be furnished in the first instance on a form similar to the one now enclosed, copies of which may be had on application to the Stationery Office. This form will supersede the "Form of Particulars" now in use.

11. My Lords take this opportunity of calling your attention to the Minute of this Board, dated 14th of March, 1870, as to the importance of filling in the "date of cessation of salary," in the spaces reserved for that purpose in the form.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., Colonial Office.

The Treasury to the Colonial Office.

(Copy, 16667-78.)

Treasury Chambers, 23rd October, 1878.

Sir,—In replying to Mr. Meade's letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the retiring allowance (whether superannuation or compensation) of an officer who entered the Public Service before the passing of the Superannuation Act of 1859, and whose duties have not required that his whole time should be given to the

Public Service, but who had acquired a right to superannuation before the passing of the Act of 1859, would be reckoned on the scale of that Act.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES W. STRONGE.
R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., Colonial Office.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg,
Accra, 30th April, 1879.

The following letter and its enclosure are published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,
J. S. HAY, Act. Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Town,
Cape of Good Hope, 4th March, 1879.

Sir,—I am directed to forward the accompanying copies [1] of Notice to Mariners, issued by the Government of this Colony, and to request you to be so good as to cause publicity to be given thereto.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES MILLS.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Gold Coast Colony.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE (No. 197, 1872).

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape of Good
Hope, 20th February, 1879.

The subjoined Notice received from the Secretary to Commodore Sullivan, H.M.S. Active is hereby published for the information of mariners.

J. GORDON SPRIGG, Colonial Secretary.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTE—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.
H.M.S. Active, 3rd January, 1879, No. 2.

| Place and Subject of Correction. | Position, & Giving Latitude & Longitude with Angles or Bearings & Distances. | Correction is required to | | |
|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
| | | Admiralty Charts No. | Sailing Directions (Title & Page) | Light List (Title & Page) |
| Africa, South Coast, West of Durnford Point. | Lat. 28° 59' S. Long. 31° 55' 5. E. | 2089, Africa South Coast Sheet VIII. | African Pilot for South and East Coasts p. 88. | ... ... |

Remarks to embrace all details regarding the correction, the authority, whether by personal examination, from reliable information, &c., —

A dangerous reef of coralline rock, extending apparently three miles from the shore, has been discovered to the westward of Durnford Point. Its south western edge, which is steep to, lies W 45°, 6½ miles from the point. The least water obtained in this part at L Wups was 12 feet, but the bottom appears very uneven over the reef.

As there are no marks on the adjacent shore by which the position may be fixed, and as it does not show except in heavy weather by breakers, vessels should not approach the coast in the vicinity nearer than four miles, nor bring Point Durnford to bear to the eastward of E.N.E., nor stand into less than ten fathoms.

An occasional current has been found setting to the eastward three or four miles from the shore.

C. R. H. ROBERTSON, Navigating Officer.

Approved,
F. W. SULLIVAN, Commodore.

11.—July 20, 1878.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1878.

12.—November 15, 1878.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1877.

13.—November 15, 1878.—The Administration of the Government Indemnity Ordinance, Lagos, 1878.

14.—November 15, 1878.—The Supply Ordinance, 1878.

1879.

1.—April 14, 1879.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1878.

2.—April 14, 1879.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Lagos, 1878.

5.—July 7, 1879.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1880.

6.—July 7, 1879.—The Supply Ordinance, Lagos, 1880.

7.—July 7, 1879.—An Ordinance to regulate and amend the scale of Fees payable to Government Medical Officers for services rendered at Inquests on persons dying in Gaol.

1880.

2.—April 29, 1880.—An Ordinance providing for the demonetization of Certain Coins now in Circulation and received in payment in this Colony.

3.—April 29, 1880.—An Ordinance to give validity to Certain Proceedings in the Supreme Court of the Colony.

No. 7 GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE THIRTY-NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

George Cumine Strahan, Governor.

[31st December, 1875.]

An Ordinance for regulating the sale of Spirits.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws regulating the sale of Spirits:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

I. This Ordinance shall commence and come into operation upon the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and may be cited as the Spirit License Ordinance, 1875.

II. In this Ordinance the word "store" includes house, shop, and every other building; the word "spirit" includes rum, brandy, gin, whisky, absinthe, liquors, and all other distilled liquors; the word "sell" includes disposal by barter, exchange or in any other manner for valuable consideration; the expression "two gallons" includes one dozen reputed quart bottles in the case of spirits contained in bottles.

III. This Ordinance, from and after the commencement thereof, shall extend and apply to the following places; the towns of Cape Coast, Elmina, Commendah, Secondee, Dixcove, Axim, Anamaboe, Salt Pond, Winnebah, Accra, Prampram, Addah, and Quittah, and to all places whatsoever within the protected territories being within one mile in a direct line from high water mark on the sea shore, to the town and Island of Lagos, the towns of Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie, the Island of Iddo, and the district of Ebute Metta, such district being taken to mean all places within a radius of one mile from the landing place of Ebute Metta: provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor at any time and from time to time by Proclamation made by and with the consent of the Legislative Council to order that this Ordinance, as respects the whole or any of its provisions, shall apply to any place or places not herein before specified or referred to, or to suspend its operation in any

place or places to which it has been by this Ordinance, or may be by any Proclamation declared to apply, and thereupon the said Ordinance shall be applied and in force or be suspended in whole or in part, as the case may be, in every place included in such Proclamation.

IV. From and after the commencement of this Ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person within the limits to which this Ordinance is hereby, or from time to time afterwards shall be extended and applied, either by himself or any one in his service or on his behalf, to sell any spirits either in any building or in the open air, except in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance, and unless he shall have first obtained a license in one of the Forms of the Second Schedule to this Ordinance.

V. Every sale of spirits by any person without a license authorising such sale shall be taken to be a sale for profit, and evidence of any sale shall be *prima facie*, and unless contradicted, conclusive evidence of a sale for profit, and it shall lie upon the defendant in any proceeding for any penalty or offence under this Ordinance to show that the sale in question was not a sale for profit; and every act of selling any spirits without such license as aforesaid, whether in any building or in the open air, or in any quantity exceeding or less than the quantity authorised by the license, or in a building other than that named in the license, or to which the same may have been transferred, shall constitute an offence against this Ordinance by the person at any time so selling any spirits; and, in case of such person being a servant or agent, shall constitute an offence also by the master or employer of such person. Whosoever commits any of the offences above described shall incur a penalty which shall not be less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

VI. Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent the executor or administrator of any person licensed under this Ordinance who may die, or the assignee or trustee of any licensed person becoming insolvent or bankrupt, before the expiration of any such license, from selling any spirits coming to them in any of the characters aforesaid in the house specified in such license, or the executor or administrator of any person not licensed who shall die leaving among his assets or estate a private stock of spirits from selling such spirits, or any departing from the Gold Coast Colony, or any officer or person authorised by any Court from selling any spirits seized or taken in execution under process of law.

VII. All applications for licenses shall be made to the Collector of Customs or to the Sub-Collector of Customs of the district in which the applicant intends to carry on business, and every person applying for a license shall at the same time pay to the Collector or Sub-Collector of Customs the amount by this Ordinance fixed to be paid in respect of such license, which amount in case such application be refused, such Collector or Sub-Collector of Customs shall forthwith on demand repay to the person who paid the same without any deduction whatsoever.

VIII. The several sums specified in the first Schedule to this Ordinance shall be the duties payable for every license to sell spirits by wholesale and by retail respectively within each of the places and for the periods set forth in the said Schedule.

IX. Every license shall be in one of the Forms set forth in the Schedule to this Ordinance, and shall be granted for any store in the Settlement on the Gold Coast or of Lagos by the Collector of Customs and Treasurer or the Assistant Collector of Customs respectively, or, subject to any instruction by the Collector of Customs and Treasurer, by any District Commissioner of the district in which the store is situated.

X. Before granting any such license the officers hereby authorised to grant licenses shall make such inquiries as they consider requisite for ascertaining that the party applying for the same is a fit and proper person to be so licensed, and that the store proposed to be licensed is a

fit and proper one and suitably situated for the sale of spirits, and may refuse to grant any license without assigning any reason to the applicant.

XI. Every license shall, unless forfeited, continue in force from the period of the granting thereof until the thirtieth day of June, or thirty-first day of December, in the case of half-yearly or yearly licenses respectively, of the year in which any such license shall have been granted.

XII. A license to sell spirits by wholesale shall not authorise the person to whom it is granted to sell spirits in quantities less than two gallons, nor shall a license to retail spirits authorise the person to whom the same is granted to sell spirits in quantities exceeding two gallons. But nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from taking out licenses to sell spirits by wholesale and also by retail either for the same or different stores, and as many licenses for the sale of spirits at as many stores as he may desire.

XIII. No person shall sell spirits at any other store than that for which his license is granted: provided that it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs and Treasurer or the Assistant Collector of Customs at Lagos in the case of licenses granted for any store in the Settlement of Lagos, or for any District Commissioner in the case of licenses granted for any store in his district, on the request of any person licensed to transfer the license of such person from the store for which it may have been granted to any other store.

XIV. Every person upon obtaining any retail license shall personally engage and subscribe to the due and faithful observance of the following regulations which shall be endorsed upon every such license:—

- (1) He shall not sell any spirits on the Lord's day or before the hour of five o'clock in the morning or after the hour of eight o'clock of the evening of any day;
- (2) He shall not sell any spirits to any drunken person, or permit any disorderly or improper conduct in the house kept by him or in any part of the premises attached thereto;
- (3) He shall not permit any unlawful games to be played or any gaming whatever for money or valuable stakes to take place in the house kept by him or in any part of the premises attached thereto;
- (4) He shall not at any time obstruct or prevent from entering the house or premises kept by him any officer or member of the constabulary by this Ordinance authorised to enter the same.

Whosoever shall contravene any of these prohibitions shall for every offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and upon being convicted a second time of any such offence, shall be liable to suffer forfeiture of his license, in which case he shall not be permitted to take out another such license for a period which shall not be less than three months nor more than twelve months.

XV. Every store licensed for the retail of spirits shall be under the supervision of the constabulary force, and may be entered at any time by any member of the said force in the execution of his duty.

XVI. If any person shall credit or trust any non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, or petty officer, or seaman of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, or any merchant seaman, or any non-commissioned officer or constable of the constabulary in any larger or further sum than five shillings for spirits sold or supplied to him, such person shall not be entitled to any legal remedy for the recovery of any part of the sum so credited.

XVII. If any person licensed under this Ordinance shall by himself or his servant or other person employed by him knowingly harbour or entertain any member of the constabulary in the store used by him for the sale of spirits, or in any part of the premises connected therewith, during the time for such member of constabulary being on duty, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

XVIII. All offences against this Ordinance may and

shall be prosecuted at any time within six months after the offence shall have been committed, and not afterwards.

XIX. All penalties imposed by this Ordinance shall be recovered upon summary trial, and if not forthcoming, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in default of sufficient distress, or without proceeding by way of distress in the case the Court pronouncing sentence shall so order, it shall be lawful to commit the offender to prison with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months unless such penalty be sooner paid.

XX. The informer who shall prosecute to conviction shall, subject to the discretion of the Court making the conviction, receive out of every penalty recoved under this Ordinance a sum not exceeding one moiety thereof, and the remaining portion thereof shall be appropriated to the service of the Government of the Gold Coast Colony: provided that the Governor shall have power to remit the whole or any part of any penalty notwithstanding the interest of any informer therein.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

DUTIES PAYABLE FOR LICENSES.

I. In the Settlement and Protected Territories on the Gold Coast.

Every Wholesale License:—

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| For one year | £ 10 0 0 |
| For half a year | 6 0 0 |

Every Retail License:—

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| For one year | £ 2 0 0 |
| For half a year | 1 5 0 |

II. In the Settlement of Lagos:—

Every Wholesale License:—

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| For one year | £ 25 0 0 |
| For half a year | 15 0 0 |

Every Retail License:—

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------|
| (a) For any store in the Island of Lagos. | For one year | £ 25 0 0 |
| | For half a year | 15 0 0 |
| (b) For any store not in the Island of Lagos. | For one year | £ 5 0 0 |
| | For half a year | 2 10 0 |

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Forms of License.

I. WHOLESALE LICENSE.

Gold Coast [or Lagos.] License is hereby granted to (name and residence of person licensed) to sell Spirits in quantities not less than two gallons in any one sale at (name of town or place) within one store (describe store by its name, situation, or other particulars of identity), until the day of 18 : Such Spirits are not to be consumed on the premises.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signature of Collector or Assistant Collector of Customs or District Commissioner.)

Note.—This License expires on the day of 18 .

II. RETAIL LICENSE.

Gold Coast [or Lagos.] License is hereby granted to (name and residence of person licensed) to sell Spirits in quantities not exceeding two gallons in any one sale at (name of town or place) within one store (describe store by its name, situation, or other particulars of identity), until the day of 18 : Such Spirits are not to be consumed on the premises.

(Signature of Collector or Assistant Collector of Customs, or District Commissioner.)

Duty paid £ Note.—This License expires on the day of 18 .

The four rules stated in Section XIV. are to be printed on the back of this License.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found by me to be a true and correct printed copy of the said Bill.

ALFRED MOLONEY,

Clerk to the Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.

GEO. C STRAHAN, Governor.

No. 7.

GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE THIRTY-NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.

[19th April, 1876.]

An Ordinance to re-enact certain Duties of Customs. Whereas it is expedient to re-enact certain Duties of Customs;

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. From and after the passing of this Ordinance, in lieu and instead of all Duties of Customs due and payable under any Ordinance passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of the Settlement on the Gold Coast, there shall be raised, levied and collected, and paid unto Her Majesty for the use of the Government of the Gold Coast Colony, the Duties specified in the Schedule to this Ordinance on the importation or removal from Bond of the Articles therein mentioned into any part of the Settlement on the Gold Coast, or Protected Territories: Provided that no Duties shall be payable upon Wines or Spirituous Liquors or Tobacco removed from Bond for exportation by Sea beyond the said limits.

II. The Revenue which shall accrue from the said Duties shall be paid and applied towards the Service of the Government of the Gold Coast Colony, in relation to the Settlement on the Gold Coast and Protected Territories.

III. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Customs Tariff Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1876."

THE SCHEDULE.

| TABLE OF DUTIES PAYABLE. | L s. d. |
|--|---------|
| On Wines, Ale, Porter, or Liqueurs per Old Wine Gallon | 0 0 6 |
| On Spirits, per Old Wine Gallon | 0 2 6 |
| On Cigars, Snuff, or Tobacco in any shape, per pound | 0 0 6 |
| On Gunpowder, per pound | 0 0 6 |
| On Guns, each | 0 2 0 |

This Printed Impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

ALFRED MOLONEY,

Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.

C. C. LEES, Lieutenant-Governor.

PUBLIC LANDS ORDINANCE, 1876.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

1. Short Title.
2. Application of Ordinance.
3. Lands required for Public Service, may be purchased or taken; Shall be vested in Colonial Secretary, in trust for Her Majesty.
4. Parties enabled to sell and convey lands although under disabilities.
5. Notices to be given when lands required for public purposes.

6. Service and publication of notices.
7. Arrangement of cases of disputed compensation or interest.
8. Postponement of payment: parties not notified may appear and claim.
9. Form of Conveyances.
10. Certificate of title; its effects.
11. Parties in possession as owners deemed entitled to lands.
12. Colonial Secretary exonerated upon payment.
13. Lands may be entered for surveys.

No. 8.

GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE THIRTY-NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.

[19th April, 1876.]

An Ordinance regulating the acquisition and vesting of Lands for the Public Service.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the acquisition of Lands required for the Service of the Gold Coast Colony and the method of holding such Lands;

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Public Lands Ordinance, 1876."

II. This Ordinance shall extend to the whole of the Gold Coast Colony and Protected Territories and Protectorate of Lagos.

III. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary to agree with the Owners of any Lands required for the service of the Gold Coast Colony and with all parties having any estate or interest in such Lands for the absolute purchase for a consideration in money of such Lands or such parts thereof as he shall think proper, and of all estates and interests in such lands of what kind soever and also to take and acquire any Lands required for such service, paying such reasonable compensation therefor as may be due to the Owners thereof, or parties having interest therein, and all Lands so purchased or taken shall be conveyed or surrendered to and become vested in and held by the Colonial Secretary for the time being in trust for Her Majesty. Upon the death, resignation, or removal of any Colonial Secretary, all such lands shall become vested in and held by the succeeding Colonial Secretary in trust as aforesaid.

IV. It shall be lawful for all parties being seized, possessed of, or entitled to any such Lands or any estate or interest therein to sell and grant and convey such land or estate or interest to the Colonial Secretary, and the power so to sell and convey may be exercised by such parties not only on behalf of themselves and their respective Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Successors, but also for and on behalf of every person entitled in reversion, remainder or expectancy after them or in defeasance of the estates of such parties, and by persons seized or possessed of such Lands upon any species of trust to the use of persons under disability or otherwise for and on behalf of their Cestuique trusts to the same extent as such Cestuique trusts respectively could have done if they had been under no disability. In case such parties shall deliver a valid written title to such Land to the satisfaction of the Colonial Secretary, then upon execution of a conveyance thereof, the purchase money agreed upon as the price of the said Lands shall be paid, but in case such title be not produced, the payment of the price shall be postponed for one year, and in the event of any party appearing and claiming right thereto, the disposal of the price shall be subject to the like conditions as in cases of disputed compensation.

V. When the Colonial Secretary shall require to purchase or to take any Lands which by this Ordinance he is authorized to purchase or take, he shall give notice to the persons entitled to sell or interested in such Lands, or such of them as shall after diligent inquiry be known (which notice may be in the Form A in the Schedule to this Ordinance or to the like effect). The notice shall require such parties to state the particulars and evidence of their estate and interest in such lands, and of the claims made by them in respect thereof, and shall express that the Colonial Secretary is willing to treat for the purchase of such Land.

VI. Every such notice as aforesaid shall be served personally on the person or persons entitled to sell or interested in any such lands, or if he or they cannot be found, shall be left at his or their last usual place or places of abode or business with some inmate thereof, to be given to such person or persons, and in case no such party can be ascertained or found, shall be left with the occupier of such lands, or if there be no such occupier, shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of such lands, and in such last case, shall also be affixed to the door of the Court House of the district wherein such lands are situated, and every such notice shall be inserted once at least in the *Gazette*.

VII. If for twenty-one days after the service and publication as aforesaid of such notice, no claim shall be lodged with the Colonial Secretary, in respect of such lands, or if the party who may have lodged any claim, and the Colonial Secretary shall not agree as to the amount of the compensation to be paid for the interest in such lands or of the buildings thereon belonging to such party, or if separate and conflicting claims are made in respect of the same lands, the amount of compensation due, if any, and every such case of disputed interest or title, shall be settled in accordance with the following provisions:—

(1.) Any of Her Majesty's Courts having jurisdiction to determine as to the ownership of such Lands, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine in all such cases as aforesaid.

(2.) Notice in writing shall be served upon every person who may have claimed any interest in respect of such Lands, not less than seven or more than fourteen days before the time appointed for hearing and determining such claims, calling upon such persons to come in and prove their claims to the Lands or the interest therein to which they may consider themselves entitled and the value thereof; where the owner of any Lands cannot be found, such notice shall be served upon his agent or representative, and if neither the owner nor any agent or representative can be found, the notice shall be affixed to a conspicuous part of the Lands and to the door of the Court House of the district.

(3.) When the owner or any person claiming to be owner or to represent the owner of such Lands or to possess or represent the possessor of any interest therein, shall not appear at the time appointed for the hearing, a decision may be given *ex parte* upon hearing the evidence adduced on the part of the Colonial Secretary, and such decision shall be as effectual as it given after hearing and in the presence of all parties.

(4.) The evidence as to ownership of Lands may be such as in proceedings before the assessor to the native chiefs would be admissible and relevant evidence as to such ownership.

(5.) The written report of the Colonial Surveyor or any Assistant Colonial Surveyor, as to the value of such Lands, or of any buildings thereon, shall be evidence thereof, but shall not exclude any other evidence of such value. Such report may be proved by a copy thereof under the hand of the Colonial Surveyor or Assistant Colonial Surveyor, but either of them may be called to give

evidence by any party having interest. Proof of the signature of such copy shall not be required unless the Court sees reason to doubt the genuineness thereof.

(6.) Compensation shall not be awarded to any party in respect of unoccupied Lands. Any Lands shall be deemed unoccupied where it is not proved that beneficial use thereof for cultivation or inhabitation or for collecting or storing water or for any industrial purpose, is or has been had during the lives of any person claiming interest therein or of the last immediate ancestor or predecessor of such person.

(7.) Any final judgment in any such case as aforesaid shall be subject to the like appeal to which other final judgments of the Court making the same are subject.

(8.) The party who may desire to appeal against such judgment, shall give notice to the other party and to the Court of his intention to appeal and proceed in other respects to perfect his appeal according to the Rules of Court for the time being regulating appeals, and if such notice is not given, and the appeal perfected within the period prescribed, the judgment of the Court shall be final.

VIII. The decision of the Court respecting compensation, or in case of disputed interest or title as aforesaid or of the Appeal Court, where appeal has been taken, shall be final and conclusive as respects all persons upon whom notices as aforesaid have been served or who have appeared and claimed on or whose behalf any person having authority to that effect has claimed any Lands or any interest therein; but it shall be lawful for persons upon whom notices have not been served, and who have not appeared or claimed or on whose behalf no claim has been made as aforesaid, to do so at any time within one year after the date of the final decision, and in all cases where any compensation has been awarded, (except where a valid written title to the Land shall be delivered,) payment thereof shall be postponed until the said period of one year shall have elapsed from the date of the judgment, or judgment on appeal; upon which it may be paid over to the person who shall then appear by the judgment of the Court to have the best right thereto, and such payment shall, as concerns the Colonial Secretary, operate as a complete discharge and acquittance of such compensation and of all claims in respect of such Lands or any interest therein, but shall not hinder any subsequent proceedings at the instance of any person having or alleging better right thereto as against the person to whom such payment may have been made.

IX. Conveyances of Lands purchased under this Ordinance may be in the Form B of the Schedule, or as near thereto as may be, or by Deed in any other form which the Colonial Secretary may think fit; and every Conveyance made according to the form in the Schedule, or as near thereto as may be, shall be effectual to vest the Lands thereby conveyed in the Colonial Secretary, and shall operate to bar and to destroy all other estates, rights, titlés, remainders, reversions, limitations, trusts, and interests whatsoever of and in the Lands comprised in such Conveyance.

X. The Colonial Secretary shall, at any time on production in the Supreme Court of a Conveyance to any Lands, or at any time after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of the service and publication of the notice mentioned in the fifth and sixth Sections of this Ordinance, upon proof of such service and publication, be entitled to receive a Certificate of Title to the Lands described in the said Conveyance, or notice, which Certificate may be in the Form C of the Schedule to this Ordinance, and shall have the following effects and qualities:

(1.) The Certificate shall not be questioned or defensible by reason of any irregularity or error or defect in the notice, or the want of notice, or of any other irregularity, error, or defect in the proceedings previous to the obtaining of such Certificate.

(2.) The Certificate shall be admissible and relevant evidence as to the ownership of the Lands.

| Date. | Title. | Date. | Title. |
|----------------|---|----------------|--|
| April 4, 1856 | Ordinance relative to Import Duties at James Town, Accra, and otherwise to amend the Gold Coast Customs Ordinance, 1845. | June 11, 1860 | No. 4. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1862. |
| June 18, 1856 | Ordinance to extend to this Government generally certain Provisions of the Gold Coast Customs Ordinance, 1856. | June 11, 1860 | No. 5. Ordinance to sanction and confirm the Appropriation of a sum not exceeding £3,900, from the proceeds of the Poll Tax, for the service of the Districts of Cape Coast, Anamaboe, and Accra respectively. |
| June 21, 1856 | Ordinance to simplify the Practice in the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, and to explain doubts in reference thereto, under the Ordinance of the Twenty-sixth day of April, 1853. | Oct. 18, 1860 | No. 6. Ordinance for the better Regulation of Prisons. |
| Sept. 22, 1856 | Ordinance to remove doubts as to authority in Her Majesty's Courts on the Gold Coast to delay for a certain period the execution of Decrees thereby. | Jan. 7, 1861 | No. 1. Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance passed on the Tenth day of May, 1858, to provide for the Establishment of Municipalities in the Coast Towns of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast. |
| Sept. 23, 1856 | Ordinance to amend the Ordinance of the 26th April, 1853, with reference to place and time for holding the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast. | April 19, 1861 | No. 2. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1861. |
| Sept. 29, 1856 | Ordinance to carry into effect the Provisions of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, bearing date the 4th day of April, 1856, so far as the same relates to the Administration in the Gold Coast of the Property therein of deceased Persons. | April 8, 1862 | No. 1. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1863. |
| Feb. 3, 1857 | Ordinance to confer Equity jurisdiction on the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast. | April 11, 1862 | No. 2. Ordinance for increasing the Fees payable in the Courts of Justice in Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast. |
| March 2, 1858 | Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1858. | Dec. 12, 1862 | No. 3. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1863. |
| March 2, 1858 | Ordinance to sanction and confirm the Appropriation of a Sum not exceeding £4,795, 19s. 4d., from the proceeds of the Poll Tax for the Service of the Districts of Cape Coast, Anamaboe and Accra, respectively. | Nov. 12, 1863 | No. 1. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1864. |
| May 10, 1858 | Ordinance to establish District Assemblies. | Dec. 10, 1863 | No. 2. Ordinance to embody and constitute a Volunteer corps for service in Her Majesty's Possessions on the Gold Coast. |
| June 10, 1858 | Ordinance to continue to the tenth day of April, One thousand, eight hundred and sixty, "The Gold Coast extended Customs Ordinance, 1856." | Feb. 23, 1864 | No. 1. Ordinance to embody and constitute a Native levy for urgent Service in Her Majesty's Possessions on the Gold Coast. |
| Aug. 12, 1858 | Ordinance to make provision for making Rules of Court for the Regulation of Courts of Justice in Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, and in the protected territories adjacent thereto. | May 9, 1864 | No. 2. Ordinance to repeal a certain clause contained in an Ordinance passed at the Gold Coast on the 10th day of December, 1863, and a certain clause contained in an Ordinance passed at the Gold Coast on the 23rd day of February, 1864. |
| Jan. 19, 1859 | Ordinance to make provision for the Determination of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast. | Dec. 10, 1864 | No. 4. Ordinance to provide for the more easy recovery of Debts of Her Majesty's Subjects trading to, or residing on, the Gold Coast. |
| May 17, 1859 | No. 2. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1859. | Dec. 10, 1864 | No. 5. Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intituled "An Ordinance for the Establishment of a Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, within Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast." |
| May 17, 1859 | No. 3. Ordinance to sanction and confirm the Appropriation of a sum not exceeding £5,534, from the proceeds of the Poll Tax, for the service of the Districts of Cape Coast, Anamaboe, and Accra, respectively. | Nov. 12, 1864 | No. 6. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1865. |
| May 7, 1860 | No. 3. Ordinance to continue until further provision the Reduction of Import Duties from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent., and to extend further provisions as to articles brought from Foreign to English Settlements. | Oct. 10, 1865 | No. 1. Ordinance to amend an Ordinance passed on the 12th day of November, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1865." |

III.—Ordinances enacted by the Legislature of the Settlement on the Gold Coast, constituted under Letters Patent, dated 19th February, 1866.

| Date. | Title. | Date. | Title. |
|----------------|---|----------------|---|
| Mar. 27, 1866 | No. 2. Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled, "The Gold Coast Customs' Ordinance, 1856." | Feb. 1, 1870 | No. 2. An Ordinance to repeal so much of the Gold Coast Smuggling Act, 1868, as has been construed to remit the duties on Stores imported for the personal use and consumption of Her Majesty's Land Forces stationed in this Settlement, and to provide an allowance to the troops in the stead thereof. |
| Aug. 2, 1866 | No. 4. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1867. | Sept. 15, 1870 | No. 4. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1871. |
| Aug. 24, 1866 | No. 5. An Ordinance to legalise Ordinances made and passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of the Forts and Settlements of the Gold Coast subsequently to the receipt on the aforesaid Coast of the Royal Commission and Instructions addressed to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of West Africa Settlements, dated the 19th and 20th of February, 1866, up to the passage of this present Ordinance. | Dec. 17, 1870 | No. 6. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1870. |
| Nov. 21, 1866 | No. 6. An Ordinance to Exempt from Duty of Customs Goods transhipped for exportation. | Oct. 12, 1871 | No. 3. An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872. |
| Nov. 21, 1866 | No. 7. An Ordinance to make better provisions for the administration of Justice within the Settlement on the Gold Coast and its Dependencies. | Jan. 25, 1872 | No. 1. An Ordinance to sanction the application of certain moneys to the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872. |
| Aug. 23, 1867 | No. 2. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1868. | March 11, 1872 | No. 2. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872. |
| Dec. 5, 1867 | No. 3. An Ordinance to regulate the Duties of Customs in Her Majesty's Forts and Possessions on the Gold Coast. | April 12, 1872 | No. 3. An Ordinance to amend the Customs Tariff. |
| Dec. 12, 1867 | No. 6. An Ordinance for the better Prevention of Smuggling within the Settlements on the Gold Coast, and for amending the Rules and Regulations of the Customs Department. | April 12, 1872 | No. 4. An Ordinance to empower the Administrator to fix the number and situation of Ports of Entry. |
| June 13, 1868 | No. 1. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast. | April 13, 1872 | No. 6. An Ordinance to amend the Gold Coast Smuggling Ordinance No. 6, of 1867. |
| Sept. 16, 1868 | No. 3. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1869. | April 13, 1872 | No. 7. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872. |
| June 3, 1869 | No. 1. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance No. 1, 1860. | April 13, 1872 | No. 8. An Ordinance to abolish the fees payable on Native Passports, and to empower the Administrator to modify in certain Districts the Retail Spirit License dues. |
| June 3, 1869 | No. 3. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance No. 3, 1852, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the collection of certain Anchorage and Light Dues from Merchant Vessels anchoring in the Roads of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast." | Aug. 15, 1872 | No. 9. An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Spirit Licenses and the dealing in Wines and spirituous liquors. |
| June 3, 1869 | No. 4. An Ordinance to abolish the present application of Penalties and Forfeitures under the Gold Coast Smuggling Act, 1868, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof. | Aug. 15, 1872 | No. 10. An Ordinance to alter the appropriation of a sum of £3,170, already voted, and to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872. |
| Sept. 3, 1869 | No. 5. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1869. | Dec. 13, 1872 | An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1873. |
| Jan. 7, 1870 | No. 1. An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to promissory Oaths. | April 18, 1873 | No. 1. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement during the current year. |
| Jan. 12, 1870 | No. 2. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Golp Coast for the year 1870. | April 30, 1873 | No. 2. An Ordinance to empower the Administrator to regulate or to prohibit the Importation and Sale of Munitions of war. |
| | | July 21, 1873 | No. 4. An Ordinance to amend the Customs Tariff Ordinance No. 1, of 1873. |
| | | July 23, 1873 | No. 5. An Ordinance to amend the "Arms Traffic Ordinance," No. 2 of 1873. |
| | | July 26, 1873 | No. 6. An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator-in-Chief to raise by way of loan a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds. |

| Date. | Title. |
|---------------|---|
| Dec. 18, 1873 | No. 9. An Ordinance to further amend the Customs Tariff Ordinance, No. 1 of 1873. |
| Dec. 18, 1873 | No. 10. An Ordinance to suspend the operation of Ordinance No. 3, 1870, during the present War. |
| Dec. 18, 1873 | No. 12. An Ordinance to repeal the granting of Quarterly Credits to Importers by the Administrator. |

IV.—Ordinances enacted by the Legislature of the Settlement of Lagos constituted under Letters Patent dated March 13, 1862.

| Date. | Title. |
|---------------|---|
| Aug. 5, 1862 | No. 4. An Ordinance to regulate the currency in Lagos. |
| Mar. 4, 1863 | No. 5. An Ordinance enacting that compensation be made to Major Henry Astbury Leveson, Colonial Secretary of Lagos, he having been severely wounded at Epé on the 17th February, 1863, whilst in the performance of his public duties. |
| April 9, 1863 | No. 9. An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful owners of land within the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Oct. 28, 1863 | No. 19. An Ordinance to compel owners of Swamp Lands to fill up same. |
| Dec. 9, 1863 | No. 23. An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. |
| Feb. 9, 1864 | No. 1. An Ordinance to provide for the better administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos. |
| Feb. 26, 1864 | No. 3. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance relating to the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Feb. 26, 1864 | No. 4. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars within the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Feb. 26, 1864 | No. 5. An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinances now in force relative to the Import Duties payable in the Ports of the Settlement of Lagos, to establish a Tariff of Duties, and to provide for the collection of the same. |
| April 6, 1864 | No. 6. An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance of the 8th day of September, 1863, and to establish a Petty Debt Court. |
| April 6, 1864 | No. 7. An Ordinance to make provision for the prevention of Smuggling within the Settlement of Lagos. |
| April 6, 1864 | No. 8. An Ordinance to facilitate the Export of Goods, and Merchandise imported into the Settlement of Lagos to allow the bonding of the same, and in certain cases to allow a Drawback on the Duties paid on imported Goods as Merchanlside. |
| July 6, 1864 | No. An Ordinance to provide for the Better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos. |

| Date. | Title. |
|---------------|--|
| July 6, 1864 | No. 10. An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful Owners of Land within the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Aug. 8, 1864 | No. 12. An Ordinance to provide for the Laying Out of the Town of Lagos in road Streets, Roads, and Highways. |
| Jan. 7, 1865 | No. 1. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance dated 6th April, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to make provision for the Prevention of Smuggling within the Settlement of Lagos." |
| March 9, 1865 | No. 3. Ordinance to regulate the Employment of and to protect Kroomen. |
| April 7, 1865 | No. 4. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the 6th April, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to facilitate the Export of Goods and Merchandise imported into the Settlement of Lagos, and to allow the Bonding of the same, and in certain cases to allow a Drawback on Duties paid on Imported Goods and Merchandise." |
| July 5, 1865 | No. 5. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, No. IX. of 6th July, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the Better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos." |
| July 5, 1865 | No. 6. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the 9th day of March, 1865, intituled "An Ordinance to regulate the Employment of and to protect Kroomen." |
| July 7, 1865 | No. 7. An Ordinance to legalise the Loan of Three thousand pounds to meet the current expenses of the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Aug. 1, 1865 | No. 8. An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance of the 26th day of February, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinances now in force relative to the Import Duties payable in the Ports of the Settlement of Lagos, to establish a Tariff of Duties, and to provide for the collection of the same." |
| Aug. 2, 1865 | No. 9. An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful owners of Lands within the Settlement of Lagos. |
| Dec. 5, 1865 | No. 13. An Ordinance to make provision relating to the Sale by retail of Wine, Spirits, and Malt Liquors. |
| Jan. 10, 1866 | No. 1. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance No. XI., dated 13th September, 1865, intituled "An Ordinance to declare unlawful and to prevent the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos." |
| Jan. 10, 1866 | No. 2. An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance No. X., dated 13th September, 1865, intituled "An Ordinance to authorise the levy of an Export Duty of Two-and-a-half per cent. on all Goods and Merchandise exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba Territory, and to authorise the levy of certain export Duties on Goods and Merchandise exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba Territory, and to provide for the collection of the same." |

| Date. | Title. | Date. | Title. |
|----------------|---|----------------|---|
| Mar. 17, 1866 | No. 4. An Ordinance to repeal the Duties payable on the Exportation of Goods from Lagos to the Egba Territory, and to remove all restrictions on the free intercourse between Lagos and the Egba Territory. | Feb. 1, 1870 | No. 4. An Ordinance to repeal so much of an Ordinance No. V. of One Thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, passed on the Twenty-fourth day of February, One-thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as reliefs Import and other duties on Provisions and Stores imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land forces, and to provide an allowance to the Troops in the stead thereof. |
| June 2, 1870 | No. 6. An Ordinance to amend the Laws relative to Jurors and Juries. | Aug. 17, 1870 | No. 7. An Ordinance to amend the Laws relative to the easy and speedy recovery of small debts. |
| Sept. 13, 1870 | No. 8. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year 1870. | Sept. 13, 1870 | No. 9. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year 1870. |
| Dec. 31, 1870 | No. 11. An Ordinance to provide for an increased Salary to the Administrator from the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos. | Mar. 11, 1871 | No. 1. An Ordinance subjecting Real Estate in the Settlement of Lagos to the payment of Debts, and directing the Sheriff in his proceedings thereon. |
| Sept. 11, 1871 | No. 9. An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to prohibit the export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos, in certain cases. | Aug. 3, 1871 | No. 11. An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. |
| June 28, 1872 | No. 2. An Ordinance for constituting a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial causes in the Settlement of Lagos. | June 29, 1872 | No. 3. An Ordinance to amend the Customs Tariff. |
| June 29, 1872 | No. 4. An Ordinance to make further Provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. | July 2, 1872 | An Ordinance to make Provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two. |
| Dec. 12, 1872 | No. 5. An Ordinance to repeal "An Ordinance to authorize the Government of Lagos to levy a tax or toll on all persons fishing for Oysters, or using Stakes or fixed Nets, or other instruments for taking Fish within the waters of this Settlement." | Feb. 17, 1873 | No. 8. An Ordinance to repeal "The Ordinance to authorize the Collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos," dated 18th March, 1869. |
| | No. 9. An Ordinance to settle claims to Lands, Hereditaments, and Tenements within the Settlement of Lagos and its Territories, and to give validity to possessory titles thereto in certain cases. | | No. 1. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance No. 9, passed on the Elventh day of September, 1871, intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to prohibit the export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos in certain cases." |
| | No. 10. An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos. | | |
| | No. 12. An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos. | | |
| | No. 1. An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the Promissory oaths. | | |

| Date. | Title. |
|----------------|--|
| Feb. 17, 1873 | No. 2. An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to raise, by way of Loan, a sum of money not exceeding Twenty-five thousand pounds. |
| Mar. 21, 1873 | No. 4. An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of Unrepresented Estates within the Settlement of Lagos," dated 15th May, 1871. |
| April 15, 1873 | No. 5. An Ordinance to amend "The Ordinance for regulating the amount of duties and dues payable on goods imported into Lagos and entered for exportation by Lagoon to Porto Novo, and to allow drawback on goods exported by Sea from Lagos; to allow the bonding of goods in certain cases, and for granting Tonnage or Roadstead dues on Ships in certain cases." |
| July 7, 1873 | No. 7. An Ordinance to amend the "Revised Tariff Ordinance of 1872." |
| July 7, 1873 | No. 10. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 2, of the Twenty-eighth June, 1872, entitled, "An Ordinance for constituting a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the Settlement of Lagos." |
| July 7, 1873 | No. 12. An Ordinance empowering the Courts of Justice in the Settlement of Lagos to deal with Real Estate by the same Forms of Law, as if it were Personal Estate for satisfaction of Debt. |
| Sept. 10, 1873 | No. 13. An Ordinance to alter the existing provisions and to make others relating to the Sale by Retail of Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors, in lieu of those contained in the Ordinance dated 5th December, 1865. |
| Sept. 23, 1873 | No. 14. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. |
| Jan. 6, 1874 | No. 2. An Ordinance to exempt certain articles from Import Duty. |
| Mar. 31, 1874 | No. 4. An Ordinance to apply the sum of Forty-nine thousand three hundred and five pounds, six shillings and four pence, out of the Colonial Revenue to the Service of the year ending Thirty-first December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. |
| May 15, 1874 | No. 6. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. |

This Printed Impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

W. J. TYDD,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.

S. FREELING, Governor.

LAGOS.

CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES EXHIBITED AT THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1878.

Commissioner—Arthur H. Porter, Esq.

Executive—(By permission of H.R.H. the President) The Secretary to the Royal Commission.

The British Settlements at Lagos were united into a separate Government in March, 1862, and, by a charter in 1874, became an integral part of the Gold Coast Colony. The British Settlements comprising Lagos lie between 2° deg. and 5° deg. E. long., and consist of Badagry on the west, Lagos Island in the centre, and Palma and Leckie on the east. The revenue of Lagos averages about £45,000 a-year. The imports in 1876 were to the value of £476,812, and the exports to £19,260. The exports consist chiefly of palm oil, palm nut kernels, ground nuts, ivory, and other native produce. The population of Lagos is about 62,000.

CLASS III.—SCULPTURE.

(Commission.)

Native Wooden Carvings.—Carving representing a woman with a child on her back, presenting Cola nuts to the King. Carving to the God Ifa, representing a monkey eating corn, fowl, duck, turkey, snake, fish, &c. Ware Board, carved, used to play the most favourite game with the natives in this part of Africa, together with the beans used in the same; Carving representing an Alligator; Idol with cutlass and spear; Idol with fighting club and cutlass; 2 small Devil Idols; Carving of a Fowl. Carving of a Pigeon; 2 Ogboni carved Soup Spoons; 4 carved wooden Masks, used by the natives in a superstition, to represent spirits rising from the dead; Niger brass Calabash with Spoon; Niger wooden Calabash; Lagos Calabashes with Covers; 2 Lagos Calabashes for washing; Chair cut from solid block of wood; Stool cut from solid block of wood; Small Stool; Gourd for packets of snuff; Large Carving from a solid block of wood, representing a Native King, together with his chiefs, wives, drummers, soldiers, and servants, going to war. When the Egba King is about to judge a big palaver he has this carving placed before him.

CLASS XIII.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(Commission.)

Seven War Drums used by the Egbas when at war with the Dahomians; 4 Farm Drums used by Egba farmers for amusement; 1 Native Harp or Guitar.

CLASS XX.—POTTERY.

(Commission.)

Nine assorted Dahomian Clay Pipes; 2 Niger Water Coolers; Niger Lamp for Oil; 6 Niger Glass Armlets; Egba Lamp; Egba Cooler; 2 Mahomedan Water Pots; 2 Egba Nut-oil Pots; 4 Medicine Pots; 2 Small Plates; Large Pot for worshipping; one of the chief of the Egba Idols or Gods.

CLASS XXIX.—LEATHER WORK, FANCY ARTICLES, AND BASKET WORK.

(Commission.)

Niger Mat, Porto Novo Basket, Egba Basket.

CLASS XXXVIII.—COUNTRY CLOTHS, &c.

(Commission.)

Country Ottoman; Check Nupe Tobe; White Tobe with Native Embroidery; 9 Women's Upper Cloths made of Alari or Native Silk, Niger; White Cloth, woman's; 2 Alari Under Cloths; 2 Grass Cloths; 4 Cloths of Grass and Cotton mixed; 1 Girl's Cloth; 2 Head Cloths, Porto Novo; Niger Fan; Pair Niger Slippers; Pair Lagos Sandals; Lagos Umbrella Hat; Niger Hat; Set of Waist Beads, made from shells of Palm nut, worn by women; 3 Ivory Armlets; 5 Brass Armlets and Anklets; 2 Iron Armlets; 2 Silver Armlets; 2 Metal-Snake Models; 3 Iron Fetish Castings; 2 Native Gongos

SIERRA LEONE.

The Settlement of Sierra Leone consists of a peninsula ending in Cape Sierra Leone. The Cape lies in 8° 30' N. lat., 13° 18' W. long. The Settlement is about eighteen miles in length, by twelve miles in breadth, with an area of about 468 square miles. The Settlement was first ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native Chiefs. In 1791 a charter was granted to a company under the appellation of the "Sierra Leone Company." The Company transferred the Settlement back to the Crown in 1807. There are about 126 European residents, among whom may be numbered Messrs. M. Smith, G. A. Kidd, A. Pike, and John Ashwood as the oldest.

In 1862 a large tract of land called "Sherbro" was ceded to this Settlement. A considerable amount of the revenue of Sierra Leone is derived from this place. The exports therefrom in 1869 amounted to £16,087.

GOVERNORS OF SIERRA LEONE AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Captain Day, R.N. | 1803 |
| T. Ludlam | 1803 |
| T. P. Thompson | 1808 |
| Captain Cullumbe, R.N. | 1810 |
| R. Bones | 1811 |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell | 1811 |
| Sir Charles McCarthy | 1814 |
| Captain Grant | 1820 |
| Brigadier-General Sir C. McCarthy | 1823 |
| D. M. Hamilton | 1824 |
| Major-General C. Turner | 1825 |
| Ken. Macaulay | 1826 |
| Sir N. Campbell | 1826 |
| H. Lumley | 1827 |
| H. J. Ricketts | 1829 |
| A. M. Frazer | 1830 |
| A. Findley | 1830 |
| O. Temple | 1833 |
| Colonel R. Doherty | 1837 |
| Sir J. Jeremie | 1840 |
| Dr. Ferguson | 1841 |
| Colonel G. Macdonald | 1842 |
| Norman W. Macdonald | 1846 |
| B. C. C. Pine | 1848 |
| Captain A. E. Kennedy | 1852 |
| Colonel S. J. Hill | 1854 |
| R. Dangan | 1855 |
| Colonel S. J. Hill | 1855 |
| Alexander FitzJames | 1859 |
| Lieutenant-Colonel T. Hardwick Smith | 1861 |
| " William Hill | 1862 |
| Major S. W. Blackall | 1862 |
| Colonel W. J. Chamberlayne | 1866 |
| " S. W. Blackall | 1866 |
| " G. N. Yonge | 1867 |
| Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B. | 1868 |
| J. J. Kendall | 1870 |
| Captain Soeppard | 1871 |
| Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B. | 1871 |
| J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G. | 1872 |
| W. R. Keate | 1873 |
| G. Berkeley, C.M.G. | 1874 |
| George French | 1874 |
| C. H. Kortright | 1875 |
| Samuel Rowe, C.M.G. | 1876 |
| W. W. Streeten | 1880 |
| Captain A. E. Havelock, C.M.G. | 1881 |

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

Comprising Sierra Leone, Sherbro, and the Gambia, with their Dependencies.

Governor-in-Chief—A. E. Havelock, C.M.G. £2,000

(And £500 Allowance.)

The following is a copy of an Autograph Letter addressed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Mr. Arthur H. Porter. The letter was accompanied by a full-length proof engraving of His Royal Highness.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.

December 12, 1878.

Sir,—As the work of the Royal Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition is now drawing to a close, I wish to thank you again for the invaluable services you have been kind enough to render as Executive Commissioner for Lagos, and while expressing my personal obligations for the able manner in which you have striven to render the participation of the Mother Country and her Colonies worthy of the British Empire, beg to offer for your acceptance the accompanying proof of my portrait, as a record of our connexion in the work of the Paris Exhibition, which has been attended with such satisfactory results.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT EDWARD, P.,

President of the Royal Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878.

Arthur H. Porter, Esq., Executive Commissioner for Lagos.

| | |
|---|------|
| Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary—Captain Jackson, R.A. | 150 |
| (With Military Pay and Allowances.) | |
| Assistant Private Secretary—J. W. Lewis | £150 |
| Government Interpreter—T. F. Lawson | 300 |
| Executive Council (styled Honourable)—The Governor (President), Officer Commanding Troops, the Colonial Secretary, and Queen's Advocate. | |
| Clerk of Executive Council—Frederick Evans, Assistant Colonial Secretary. | |
| Legislative Council—The Governor (President), the Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Queen's Advocate Officer Commanding Troops (<i>ex officio</i>), W. Grant, S. Boyle (unofficial), J. B. Broadhurst. | |
| Clerk of Legislative Council—J. W. Lewis | £100 |

COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

| | |
|---|-----|
| GEORGE STREET. | |
| Colonial Secretary—T. Risely Griffiths | 700 |
| Assistant Colonial Secretaries and Treasurers | 400 |
| First Clerk—Joseph Metzger | 200 |
| Second Clerk—James H. Spain | 150 |

TREASURY.

| | |
|---|-----|
| GEORGE STREET. | |
| Colonial Secretary and Treasurer—T. Risely Griffiths. | |
| First Clerk and Cashier—M. A. Potts | 200 |
| Second Clerk—B. M. Brown | 120 |
| Teller—H. N. Davies | 30 |

MILITARY STAFF.

| | |
|---|--|
| Officer Commanding Forces, West Coast of Africa—Col. Niven. Regimental Pay, £365; Staff Pay, £137; Allowances, £209; Total, £711. | |
| Fort-Adjutant, Sierra Leone—Lieut. Henry P. Northcott, 2nd W. I. Regiment. Regimental Pay, £118; Staff Pay, £87; Allowances, £119; Total, £324. | |
| Royal Engineer—Lieutenant J. C. Doyle, 2nd W.I. Regiment (<i>Acting</i>). Regimental Pay, £118; Engineer Pay, £100; Allowances, £119; Total, £337. | |
| District Commissary—Commissary H. F. Blissett, C.M.G. Pay, £502; Allowances, £172; Total, £674. | |
| Commissary (<i>Ordnance</i>)—Assistant Commissary J. J. Crooks. Pay, £210; Allowances, £139; Total, £349. | |
| Senior Medical Officer—Surgeon-Major Joseph Gray. Pay, £655; Allowances, £172; Total, £837. The above officers are also entitled to Free Quarters, or Lodging Allowance, according to rank. | |
| Acting Garrison Chaplain—Rev. J. Quaker. Pay, £75; Hammock Allowance, £55; Total, £130. | |

NAVAL DEPOT.

| | |
|--|------|
| Naval Agent—Commissary H. F. Blissett C.M.G. | £100 |
|--|------|

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|-----|
| WALPOLE STREET. | |
| Auditor-General—The Senior Commissariat Officer | 383 |
| First Clerk—George W. Cole | 100 |
| Second Clerk—C. H. Clive | 30 |

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|-----|
| IN-DOOR BRANCH. | |
| Collector—M. V. D. Stuart | 500 |
| Chief Clerk and Warehouse Keeper—J. F. Brown | 350 |
| Second Clerk and Locker—J. W. Cole | 200 |
| Assistant Clerk—J. S. Frome | 100 |
| Locker—John Spencer | 50 |
| Extra Locker—D. Decker | 50 |
| Warehousemen—W. S. Davies and J. D. Macaulay, each | 50 |
| Acting Deputy Collector of Customs, Isles de Los—C. T. Mannah | 200 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| OUT-DOOR BRANCH. | |
| Landing Surveyor—A. B. Hanson | 300 |
| Second " " —F. J. Davies | 100 |
| Assistant " " —C. T. Mannah | 50 |

| | |
|--|--|
| ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT. | |
| Bishop—H. Cheetham, D.D., £500, and £400 from Bishop's Fund. | |
| Acting Colonial Chaplain—(Vacant). | |

NATIVE MINISTERS.

| | |
|--|--|
| Rev. M. Pearce, Christ Church, Pademba road. | |
| Rev. D. G. Williams, Kissy road. | |
| Rev. G. J. Macaulay, Kissy. | |
| Rev. S. G. Hazleay, Wellington. | |
| Rev. J. E. Taylor, Hastings. | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Rev. M. Taylor, Waterloo. | |
| Rev. T. C. Nylander, Gloucester and Leicester. | |
| Rev. N. J. Cole, Bathurst. | |
| Rev. J. Regent, Regent. | |
| Rev. S. Mousa, Wilberforce. | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Rev. W. Quaker, Kent. | |
| Rev. J. H. Davis, York. | |
| Rev. A. Burtschel, Port Loko. | |
| Rev. N. M. Bull, Quiah, Bishop Newton. | |
| Rev. N. Boston, L.T.H., Bullom. | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Rev. N. S. Davis, B.A., Fourah Bay College. | |
| Rev. J. T. Asgill, Pademba-road. | |
| Rev. Samuel S. Hughes, L.T.H., Isles de Los. | |
| Rev. Obadiah Moore, Bonthe, Sherbro. | |
| Rev. D. Browne, L.T.H., Sierra Leone Church Mission. | |

| | |
|---|--|
| General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missionary Society—Rev. M. Godman. | |
|---|--|

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Chief Justice—W. W. Streeten | £1,500 |
| Crown Solicitor and Master of the Supreme Court—F. F. Pinkett, B.L. | |
| Clerk, A. B. Martyn | 500 |
| Sheriff—J. Meheus | 160 |
| Registrar-General—(Vacant) | 400 |
| Acting " F. F. Pinkett | 300 |
| Clerks of " J. M. Thomas | 80 |
| " J. H. Lacon | 60 |
| Clerk to Crown Solicitor—J. H. Campbell | 100 |
| Queen's Advocate—W. W. Streeten | 1,000 |
| Clerk to " J. H. Campbell | 100 |
| Police Magistrate—Edwin Adolphus | 500 |
| Clerk to " —Daniel Carroll | 200 |
| Commissioner, and Commissioner's Court—The Assistant Judge. | |
| Clerk—The Police. | |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Inspector-General of Police—Captain Jackson, R.A. | 400 |
| (And two Horses' Allowance.) | |
| Inspector—G. S. Neville | 80 |
| Sub-Inspectors—M. E. Betts and T. J. M. Reffell | 50 each. |
| Coroner—J. Ashwood | 100 |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| SIERRA LEONE BAR. | |
| Samuel Lewis, B.L. | |
| Francis Smith, B.L. | |
| Nash Williams, B.L. | |
| J. B. Macarthy, B.L. | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. | |
| GLOUCESTER STREET. | |
| Surveyor and Engineer—J. W. Jenkins | £500 |
| (And three Horses' Allowance.) | |
| Foreman of Works—George Morrison | £00 |
| Supervisor of Roads—W. H. Palmer | 65 |
| Overseer of Roads—S. W. Macrae | 60 |
| Clerk—A. B. Harleston | 50 |
| Storekeeper—T. B. Williams | 36 Ios. |

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|------|
| Director of Public Instruction—The Colonial Chaplain. | |
| Headmaster Model School—T. S. Wilson | £100 |

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|------|
| Colonial Surgeon—Dr. W. Hume Hart | £500 |
| (And two Horses' Allowance.) | |
| Assistant Colonial Surgeon—R. Smith, F.R.C.S. | 300 |
| Compt. and Storekeeper—D. Johnson | 150 |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| (And Quarters.) | |
| Medical Clerk—D. Cole | 100 |

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Inspector of Public Health—(Vacant) | £350 |
| Clerk—W. T. C. Durig | 50 |

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| GEORGE STREET. | |
| Acting Government Printer—S. H. John | 60 |
| Journeymen—T. C. May | 36 |

POST OFFICE.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Postmaster—Vacant | 200 |
| Acting Postmaster—G. A. Banbury | 60 |
| First Clerk—S. T. A. Buckle | 60 |
| Second " —I. S. Johnson | 35 |

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Sorters { S. T. Nicol | 30 |
| { J. W. Labor | 25 |

DISTRICT MANAGERS.

| | |
|--|-----|
| (Allowance for two Horses.) | |
| Manager (First Eastern District)—Edwin Adolphus | 320 |
| and Coroner (for Second Eastern District)—W. Budge | |

| | |
|--|-----|
| (And three Horses' Allowance.) | |
| Clerk—(vacant) | 30 |
| Manager and Coroner (Western District)—J. B. Elliott | 300 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Manager (Mountain District)—Edwin Adolphus | 30 |
| (Allowance for two Horses) | |

GAOL DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Keeper of Freetown Gaol—W. E. Innis | 214 |
| Under Gaoler—Charles S. Sherrington | 100 |
| Matron, Female Prison—E. Taylor | 50 |

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Under Matron—Martha Clarke | 30 |
|----------------------------|----|

CHARITY COMMISSION.

| | |
|--|--|
| Poor Fund Commissioners—T. J. Sawyer and John Meheus | |
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FOREIGN CONSULS.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| FRANCE—L. Neubourg. | |
| SPAIN. | |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| NETHERLANDS { M. Louis Bicaise. | |
| AMERICA—W. H. Randall. | |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| LIBERIA—M. S. Boyle. | |
| ITALY. { M. Dalmas. | |

HARBOUR, &c.

| | |
|--|------|
| Harbour Master—H. H. Spencer (<i>Acting</i>) | £100 |
|--|------|

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Senior Pilot—S. Lemon. | |
| Pilots—W. Johnson and T. Powers. | 60 |

LIBER

PROVINCE OF SHERBRO.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| <i>Civil Commander</i> | T. A. Wall | 500 |
| (And Quarters.) | | |
| <i>Clerk (Vacant)</i> | 100 | |
| <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon</i> | M. L. Jarrett | 250 |
| <i>Deputy Collector of Customs</i> | | |
| <i>Clerk of Customs</i> | W. Melville Laborde (<i>Acting</i>) | 100 |
| <i>First Landing Waiter</i> | Frederick J. Davies | 75 |
| <i>Second Landing Waiter</i> | Frederick A. Jones | 75 |
| <i>Tide Waiter</i> | U. Lawrence | 50 |
| <i>Gaoler</i> | William Macaulay | 45 |
| <i>Bailiff</i> | William Hughes | 36 |

CUSTOMS.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------|
| <i>Deputy Collector</i> | T. A. Wall | £350 |
| (Rent Allowance.) | | |
| <i>Acting Clerk of Customs</i> | B. G. Porter | 150 |
| <i>First Landing Waiter</i> | J. G. Sawyer | 75 |
| <i>Second</i> | " F. A. Jones | 75 |

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|--------------|-----|
| <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon</i> —(vacant) | | 350 |
| (And Allowance.) | | |
| <i>Compounder and Dresser</i> | Fred Thomas | 75 |
| <i>Courier</i> | T. A. Wall | 20 |
| <i>Dispenser</i> | R. W. Elliot | |

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| EPISCOPAL. | |
| Lord (5th) Bishop of Sierra Leone | Right Rev. H. Cheetham, D.D. |
| | £900 |
| Colonial Chaplain—(Vacant) | 500 |
| Assistant-Chaplain—Rev. J. Campbell | 150 |

| | |
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| CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. | |
| Secretaries—Rev. M. Sunter, Rev. A. C. Richardt. | |
| Agent—Mr. C. Burton. | |

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|---|--|
| WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY | |
| General Superintendent and Chairman of the District—Rev. M. Godman. | |
| Freetown Circuit—Rev. E. Bew. York—Rev. C. Marke. | |
| Hastings—Rev. D. W. Thorpe Wellington—(vacant) | |
| Wilberforce—Rev. D. Huddleston. | |

| | |
|--|--|
| U.M. FREE CHURCH MISSION. | |
| Superintendents—Rev. S. Walmsley; Rev. W. H. During; | |
| Rev. W. J. Leigh; Rev. P. Wilson, York. | |

| | |
|---|--|
| LADY HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION | |
| Principals—S. Lemon, R. R. Elliot. S. Williams, Agent of the English Mission. | |

| | |
|---|--|
| BAPTIST. | |
| Pastor of Baptist Church—Rev. George Weeks. | |
| Principal-in-Charge—T. G. Lawson. | |

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| CHURCH OF GOD. | |
| Principal-in-Charge—T. G. Lawson. | |

| | |
|---|--|
| WEST AFRICAN METHODIST. | |
| Superintendent in Charge of Maroon Chapel—T. B. Williams. | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Lay Preachers —T. T. Libert and W. F. Samuel. | |
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|----------------------------------|--|
| ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION. | |
| Superior—Rev. Father Consnieger. | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Assistants—Rev. Father Muhler, Rev. Father Schuster, | |
| Rev. J. B. Samba. | |

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|----------------------------|--|
| CONVENT. | |
| Rev. Mother—Mary Cherasce. | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Assistant Sisters—Marie Margaret de la Crosse. | |
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|---|--|
| ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, FREETOWN. | |
| This Church is the property of the Colonial Government; it stands at the lower extremity of George and Gloucester Streets, within a stone's-throw of the Public Market. | |

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|--|--|
| The form of the building, which is constructed of stone, | |
|--|--|

is oblong. The foundation-stone was laid on January 6, 1817. The Church was allowed to remain unconsecrated for a considerable time, until the arrival of the Right Rev. Owen Emeric Vidal, D.D., deceased, first Bishop of Sierra Leone, whose memory is still fresh in the minds of those who knew his worth. He performed the rite of consecration on March 2, 1853. The Church has a square turreted tower which rises to the height of 88 feet; on the western, northern, and southern faces of it, the dials of the antique City clock are fixed.

The building is lighted and ventilated north and south by eight large windows ornamented with coloured glass. Over the eastern end, where the Communion Table stands, there is a beautiful arched window.

The accommodation provided for the 1,400 or 1,500 persons the Church is supposed to contain, consists of two central rows of pews with benches to the right and the left of them, and leaving a middle and two side aisles; galleries surround three sides of it.

An iron palisade, running parallel with Water street, encloses the northern side of the Church, and gives a graceful appearance to the building. In the interior, on either side of the wall, may be seen, conspicuously fixed, the tablets in memory of deceased governors, naval, military, and civil officials, and many of our respectable countrymen. The bust of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., "the negro's friend," may be seen upon entry, with the head bending forward, an emblem of profound thought, as if he were still interested in the cause of benighted Africa.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE.

(Established February, 1828.)

Affiliated to the University of Durham, May, 1876.

Principal—Rev. Metcalfe Sunter, M.A.,

Professor—Rev. C. Reichardt (University of Tübingen).

Tutors—Rev. N. S. Davis, B.A.
Mr. G. G. M. Nichol, B.A.

The above College, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, was re-opened in the beginning of January, 1876, when the Regulations recently adopted by the Parent Committee came into force.

The aim and object of the Committee is to place within the reach of the population of the West Coast a higher education than any hitherto imparted; and with a view to this, they have taken such steps as will very soon, they trust, affiliate their College to an English University, so that students may, in their own country, proceed to the Degrees granted by such University.

The Committee in doing this, feel that they are endeavouring to meet a long-felt want of the Coast, *i.e.*, to afford an education of a high order based on Christian principles; they therefore trust that their efforts in this direction will meet with the approbation of all interested in the welfare of the African Continent.

All information as to Curriculum of Studies, Scale of Charges, &c., will be supplied by the accompanying copy of regulations. Information as to duration of College Terms, Recesses, and other points will be hereafter duly supplied; it is sufficient to say for the present that the Three Terms constituting a College Session will probably, with short intervening vacations, extend from the beginning of January till the early part of the month of November.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are Scholarships (three in number) open for competition every year, each of the value of £40 per annum, and tenable for two, three, or four years, according to circumstances. Of these Scholarships, two, termed "College Scholarships," are open for competition to members of every Protestant denomination; one termed

the "Niger Scholarship," for such only as, after passing the examinations referred to in the "Regulations" (Title xiii., sec. ii.), engage to proceed to the Mission Field, "whenever the Church Missionary Society may direct."

EXAMINATIONS, 1880.

I. An Examination for "College Scholarships" will (D.V.) be held the first week in February, 1880. The subjects for this examination have been previously specified.

II. An Examination for the "Niger Scholarship" will be held at the College the last week in the Epiphany Term (April) or, if deemed more expedient, the last week in the Easter Term (June) 1880. Subjects for this Examination as under:—

1. Latin Grammar, with translation of Latin sentences.
2. The Gospel according to St. Mark and St. John, in Greek.

3. Scripture History to the end of the Old Testament.

4. Cicero, *De Officiis*, lib. I. (desirable, though not compulsory).

III. An Examination for "College Scholarships" will also (D.V.) be held at the College the last week in the Michaelmas Term (December), 1880. The subjects for this Examination will be as under:—

1. Horace—Odes, Book I.

- Cesar—*De Bello Civilis*, Book I.

- Latin Grammar.

- Rendering of Easy Sentences (English) into Latin.

2. Xenophon—*Memorabilia*, Books I. and II.

- Greek Grammar.

- Rendering of very Simple Sentences (English) into Greek.

3. Arithmetic—General, with Problems in Mensuration (Superficies and Solids).

- Algebra—Including Quadratic Equations.

- Euclid—Books I., II., and III. to Propositions 20 inclusive.

4. Holy Scripture—General Knowledge of Bible History; also acquaintance with Fundamental Doctrines of Christian Faith.

5. English Language—

- Grammatical Structure.

- History of Language.

- Analysis and Paraphrasing.

6. History—

- English: The Plantagenet Period.

- Roman: To the Death of Julius Caesar.

7. Geography—General Knowledge required.

IV. Examination for Matriculation (College) can be held in the first week of every term, if required. Subjects for such Examinations, as under:—

1. Latin—A portion of any book of any author, which the College authorities may sanction.

2. Greek—Xenophon's *Anabasis*—any portion of any Book.

3. Greek and Latin Grammar.

4. General Knowledge of Bible History, &c., as above.

5. Arithmetic—General.

- Algebra—Including Simple Equations.

- Euclid—Books I. and II., Propositions 1-8 inclusive.

- General Knowledge of Grammar of English Language.

7. General Knowledge of English History.

8. General Knowledge of Geography.

METCALFE SUNTER, Master.

On behalf of the Church Missionary Society—

HENRY WRIGHT

EDWARD HUTCHINSON } Secs.

REGULATIONS OF THE FOURAH BAY COLLEGE.

The Sub-Committee also considered Regulations to give effect to the Committee's determination to open the Fourah Bay College, and recommend the following for adoption by the Committee:—

1. That the Fourah Bay College be open to any student who can bring satisfactory testimony of his moral character, and pass the Matriculation Examination.

2. That the ordinary Curriculum of the College shall include instruction in the Holy Scriptures and the evidences for the Christian religion; Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and English History and Geography, Comparative Philology, Moral Philosophy, the principles of Political Economy, Logic, Mathematics, Music, and such branches of Natural Science as may be found expedient and practicable.

N.B.—The subjects taken up by each Student shall depend on their previous training, their capacity for receiving instruction, and their proposed future calling. Instruction shall also be given, if required, in French and German, on payment of an extra Fee.

3. That no more Free Students be received into the College, but that two Scholarships be given every year of the value of £40 each, to be held for three years, or, in the event of the student being received for special training in Theology, for four years. These Scholarships are liable to be forfeited in case of serious misconduct or of failure of health.

4. That the Scholarships be given to the most successful candidates at an examination held yearly at the College by the College authorities, on the following conditions:

(a.) That all candidates bring satisfactory testimonials from three persons, one of whom must be a Clergyman, and the remaining two either Clergymen, Ministers, or Church Members of some Protestant denomination, as to their moral and religious character, giving promise thereby of future usefulness in the service of Christ. In the case of candidates from the Grammar School, one of the testimonials must be from the Master.

(b.) That no candidate shall be entitled to receive a Scholarship, unless the Examiners be satisfied he comes up to the required standard of attainments.

5. That Students intended for Holy Orders shall receive one year's special training in Theology.

6. That it shall be open to Catechists and Teachers who have earned for themselves a good degree in their respective callings, and are recommended by the Conference for Holy Orders, to avail themselves of this special training in Theology, in which case the Church Missionary Committee will grant for one year the sum of £50.

7. A Certificate shall be given at the close of their course to all Students who shall have succeeded in passing the final Examination, stating in what class they have passed.

8. That no Student be admitted under the age of 17 years; his application for admission to be accompanied, when obtainable, by his baptismal certificate.

9. That the following be the scale of fees:—For Instruction, per Term, £5; per annum, £15. For Board and Lodging, £8; per annum, £24.

10. That Students be at liberty to obtain board and lodgings outside the College—provided that they conform in all other respects to the College discipline. In every case, the lodgings selected must have the sanction of the Principal.

CHURCH MISSIONARY HOUSE,
July, 1875.

AFFILIATION OF FOURAH BAY COLLEGE.

Extract from *The Durham County Advertiser*, May 19th, 1876.

At a Convocation held at the University of Durham, May 16th, the Warden (the Very Rev. William Charles Lake, D.D., Dean of Durham) proposed "that the Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, in connection with the Church Missionary Society, be affiliated to the University upon the same conditions as Codrington College, Barbadoes." He said this proposal, in the main, stood upon the same ground as the one they had just passed, with the exception, these students being, of course,

separated from the University by many miles of land and sea, it would be unreasonable to expect them to spend a year's residence here. The difficulty, if difficulty it was, had been got over already in the case of Codrington College, Barbadoes, which was one of the Colleges in connection with the Propagation of the Gospel Society. The College had been affiliated to the University. Having already received with open arms one theological college in the colonies, he hoped the House would receive with equal willingness another which stood upon a similar footing. He could not conceive how there could be in a matter of this kind any doubt in the minds of the House if they would take a broad view of it. The University would be doing itself a great honour by directly connecting itself with the two great Missionary Societies of England, as it would by adopting the proposal now before the House. He held that it would be a great pity if they were to be limited in their connection to one great Missionary Society. One Missionary Society was labouring for the good of our own people, while the other was directly interested in the conversion of the heathen. He had, of course, considered the question whether it was likely for the Fourah Bay College to be a permanent institution, the University would, by identifying herself with it, materially change its character. Now they had reason to believe that it was a permanent institution; and there was no doubt that the Church Missionary Society to which it belonged, would be as permanent and lasting as the Church herself. (Hear, hear.) At least, the University knew nothing to the contrary. Having looked over the examination papers in order to see the mode of teaching adopted, he thought it was doing a large amount of good, and was an admirable institution for the training and advancement of the African race; therefore they were connecting themselves with a good work, and extending civilization to a distant part of the world where intelligence and knowledge had already taken some root.

The Rev. Canon Tristram, as one who was closely connected with the Society which had founded Fourah Bay College, expressed on its behalf the sense of gratitude which the Church Missionary Society had to the Warden and Senate of the University for the proposal which was now before Convocation. The Warden had, in his kindness, remarked there was no difference between the Colonial Colleges named. But there was this difference—Codrington College could stand independent of the Church Missionary Society, because, in the island of Bermuda, which, perhaps, at present was of no great value, but there was every likelihood of its becoming of great value in a few years, it possessed landed endowments; but the Church Missionary Society were anxious that it should be permanently endowed. There was no subject that would more evoke the generosity of the wealthy Negro merchants on the West Coast of Africa, to offer an endowment for professors and scholarships, than the proposal now before Convocation. He was now speaking on behalf of a people whom he had met as a deputation from the College, comprising the learned professions, church, law, and medicine, and they thoroughly appreciate the advantages to be derived from the mystic letters B.A. and M.A.; and he had every reason to believe that the African merchants would recognize this act of the University by coming forward and endowing the College. Fourah Bay College was not an exclusively divinity institution; but supplied the Africans with such an education in the three learned professions as they could obtain in England. This would obviate Negroes being sent to England, where two out of three went back to avoid falling a prey to consumption, a disease to which the African race were very susceptible on coming to this cold climate. He believed the University would by this proposal be promoting Christianity in West Africa to an extent which they in that room had very little conception of.

The Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsopp, Rector of Shadworth, said he could not give a silent vote upon such an

important subject. Like the previous speaker, he, too, was closely connected with the Church Missionary Society, being one of its Association Secretaries, and in that capacity it was his duty, as well as pleasure, to become thoroughly acquainted with that institution. No one could be thoroughly acquainted with the work and results of that Society, and not feel that it had been productive of untold blessings to the enslaved sons and daughters of Afric's land. The proposal was twice a blessing. It was a blessing to those who gave, and he would be much mistaken indeed if it did not bring down a great blessing upon the University to which they had the privilege of belonging, and it would be a blessing also to the institution with which they were about to form a connection; therefore, he warmly and cordially supported the resolution. He was not sorry that this occasion had afforded him an opportunity of saying a few words. It had been his painful duty on more than one occasion to oppose a proposition brought before Convocation. This opposition had been criticised both in speech and in the press. The country clergy who were members of this University had been reproached with not coming forward with the spirit of the age, and the progress now made in all institutions of the land. It had been remarked that country clergymen in rural parts where antiquated notions still prevailed, were far behind the onward progress which was now pervading all classes of the community. He was glad of this opportunity of stating the motives which had influenced him and others in opposing propositions which had been brought before Convocation. He had belonged to this University almost from its very birth, and the one single object he had always before him was this, that if he thought a proposition was for the real benefit of the University, and was in accordance with the objects its founder had in view—he might here state he was intimately and personally acquainted with the founder—he had given the proposition his hearty support; but whenever he thought a proposition was not to the advantage of the University, or not in accordance with the wishes of its founder, he had always considered it to be his duty to oppose it. No member of Convocation present that day rejoiced more than he did at the proposal that had been brought forward that day, and no one would give it a more hearty support than he would. No doubt the spirit of the age was a very delightful subject. The spirit of the age at the present time was, in his opinion more thoroughly missionary than it ever was in any preceding era of the world's history. If there was one land more than another which it was England's duty to open her hands to send missionary labour to, that land was Africa. He rejoiced that the University of Durham was about to take under the shelter of her wings an institution in that distant land, a land which was once in darkness and in the shadow of death. He hoped that the time would soon arrive when Ethiopia would stretch out her hands unto God.

The Ven. Archdeacon of Lindisfarne hoped that sufficient funds would soon be forthcoming to permanently endow Fourah Bay College.

The Warden then put the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The regulations consequent upon this proposition were then sanctioned by the House, and other business having been transacted, the meeting was brought to a close.

AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

ON THE AFFILIATION OF CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOES, AND FOURAH BAY COLLEGE, SIERRA LEONE, TO THE UNIVERSITY.

From the Regulations of the University of Durham.
Title XI.

1. Students of Codrington College, Barbadoes, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, may have their names placed on the Register of the University as Matriculated

Students of the same, provided that the Principal of their College, or other person authorised to act in his behalf shall have certified to the Warden that they have passed an examination similar to that required for the admission of Students, in the several faculties, in the University of Durham; and the aforesaid Colleges shall be accounted affiliated Colleges of the University of Durham.

time either by the University or by the authorities of each affiliated College on notice of six months at least being given beforehand.

CHURCH COUNCIL.

Revs. J. Quaker, (Secretary); J. Ashwood, T. J. Sawyer.

CHURCH COMMITTEE.

Revs. J. Robbin, G. J. Macaulay, M. Taylor; J. Ashwood, A. Farrar, T. J. Sawyer, J. D. Macaulay, D. Carroll (Secretary).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The Bishop (President), Revs. J. Robbin and J. Quaker, Messrs T. J. Sawyer, J. Ashwood, T. Fitzjohn, G. P. Bull.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Secretary—Rev. M. Pearce.

Depot—Mr. T. J. Sawyer, Rawdon street.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

Depot—Mr. T. J. Sawyer, who has always on hand Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and School Materials.

SIERRA LEONE DIOCESAN FRIENDLY INSTITUTION.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. President—The Right Rev. Henry Cheetham, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese.

Vice-Presidents.

His Hon. the Chief Justice. | Mr. T. J. Sawyer. Hon. S. Boyle.

Directors.

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| Right Rev. The Bishop. | Mr. J. B. Macarthy. |
| J. McHeux, Esq. | Mr. J. D. Macaulay. |
| Mr. G. P. Bull. | Mr. R. Mason. |
| Mr. I. Fitzjohn. | Mr. M. T. Sawyer. |
| His Hon. the Chief Justice. | Mr. T. J. Sawyer. |
| Rev. J. Johnson. | Rev. D. G. Williams. |

Honorary Physician—Dr. Robert Smith.

Treasurer—Mr. T. J. Sawyer.

Honorary Secretaries.

Rev. D. G. Williams. | Mr. S. J. Smart. The Society holds its meetings on the second Monday in every month at 7 o'clock p.m. in the Bishop's room, Gloucester street.

Advantages of this Institution.

1. It is a sick club; giving relief in case of sickness.
2. It provides a regular weekly sum in old age.
3. It is a burial company; providing for the expense of burial.

Member, on being elected may either pay an entrance fee, and so come into immediate benefit, or not, as they choose.

For admission and further particulars apply to the Secretary, Mr. Simeon J. Smart, Master of Kissy Road School, Mountain Cut, Freetown.

DIOCESAN CLERGY LIST.

Right Rev. Henry Cheetham, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, 1870.

ISLES DE LOS, RIO PONGAS, AND RIO NUNEZ.

Rev. W. Clark, Rio Pongas, 1874.
,, P. H. Douglin, Rio Pongas.
,, J. McEwen, Isles de Los, 1872.
,, J. Turpin, Rio Nunez.

7. The above arrangements may be terminated at any

GAMBIA.

The Settlement of the Gambia occupies the banks of the river of the same name, as far up as Baracunda, but not continuously. It contains an area of 21 miles, with, in 1871, a population of 14,190. The principal station, Bathurst, is on the Island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia. The climate is notoriously unhealthy for five months in the year. The export trade, which at one time exhibited a considerable falling-off (ascribed in some measure to the competition of the French, who now enjoy equal rights with the British throughout the coast), appears to have revived, and to be steadily increasing. It consists of wax, hides, ivory, gold dust, rice, palm-oil, timber, and chiefly of ground-nuts. The Gambia River falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary, measuring in some parts nearly twenty-seven miles across, but contracting to little more than two miles between Barrapoint and Bathurst Town. This was one of the Settlements at which the slave-trade was once carried on.

Amount of public revenue in 1871 £17,490
Amount of public expenditure, 1871..... 16,662
Imports from United Kingdom, 1872 65,951
Exports to United Kingdom, 1872 20,161

The Government is vested in an Administrator (subordinate to the Governor of the West African Settlements), assisted by a Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is composed of the Administrator (President), the Chief Magistrate, and the Collector of Customs. Henry Helm, unofficial member. Acting Clerk of Legislative Council, R. H. Syrett.

Administrator—V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G.... £1,300
Copying Clerk—R. H. Syrett 100
Composer—Edward Metzger 150
Collector and Treasurer—W. H. Berkeley 65
Cashier—T. Johnson 600
Clerk of Customs, Tide Surveyor, and Quarantine Officer—A. W. Lewis 300

Collector of Palm Wine Duty—C. B. Jones 50
Landing Waiter—W. J. Davies 60
Second Landing Waiter—J. B. Oliver 40
Colonial Engineer—J. C. Bauer 300
Clerk—Philip C. Lyons 72
Postmaster—T. Johnson 100
Colonial Chaplain—Rev. G. Nicol 450
Colonial Schoolmaster—Vacant 60

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Magistrate—Francis Smith £600
Sheriff—James Topp Fees only.
Coroner—Vacant do.
Registrar of Deeds—T. Johnson do.
Clerk of Courts and Registrar—Z. T. Gibson 300
Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police and Sergeant Major—T. C. Paul 92

Gaoler—Vacant 100
Manager of McCarthy's Island—E. A. M. Smith (Acting) 250
Manager of Comba Island—Vacant 150

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Col. Surgeon—T. H. Spilsbury, M.R.C.S.
Assistant ditto—T. H. Heney
Acting Dispenser—R. H. Syrett

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

European—Rev. Henry J. Quilter.....
Native—Rev. York F. Clement

LIBERIA.

The Republic of Liberia occupies that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river San Pedro, on the south-east, in lat. 4° 24' N., long. 7° 46' W., from Greenwich, and the River Jong, an affluent of the Shebar, in lat. 7° 35' N., long. 12° 58' W., a distance of 600 miles. It extends interiorwards an average of 50 miles. The population consists of 20,000 emigrants from America and their descendants and 600,000 aborigines. The principal exports are coffee, sugar, palm-oil, camphor, indigo, ivory, gold dust, &c.

Chief Town, MONROVIA. Population, 11,000.
Revenue, 1868..... £22,060
Expenditure, 1868 21,350
President—His Excellency — Gardiner, Monrovia \$2,500
Vice-President—His Excellency Charles Henry Harmon, Cape Palmas 600
Secretary of State—Hon. J. W. Blackridge, Monrovia 1,000
Attorney General—Hon. W. M. Davies, Monrovia 700
Secretary of Treasury—Hon. B. J. K. Anderson, Monrovia 1,000
Chief Justice—Hon. C. L. Parsons, Monrovia ... 900

JUDGES OF COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS AND COMMON PLEAS.

Hon. J. T. Richardson, Montserrat County 700
Hon. S. S. Herring, Grand Bassa County 700
Hon. Z. B. Roberts, Sinou County 700
Hon. D. F. Wilson, Maryland, Cape Palmas 700

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS' AND POST MASTERS' SALARIES, WITH FEES OF OFFICE.

Hon. Chas. T. O'C. King, Monrovia 675
Hon. B. R. Weaver, Grand Bassa 675
Hon. H. W. Monger, Sinou 475
Hon. J. J. Neal, M.D., Cape Palmas 550

MILITARY.

His Excellency the President, Commander-in-chief.
R. A. Sherman, Brigadier General.
A. D. Williams, Colonel 1st Regiment, Monrovia.
J. E. Moore, Lieut. Colonel do. do.
Ambrose Redd, Colonel 2nd Regiment, Grand Bassa.
S. J. Creyton, Colonel 3rd Regiment, Sinou.
D. F. Wilson, Colonel 4th Regiment, Cape Palmas.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

America—Hon. J. Milton Turner.
Netherlands—Hon. N. J. A. Moorschalk.
Hayti—Hon. B. P. Yates.
Sweden—Prof. E. W. Blyden.
Germany—Hon. Walter Brohm.

MASONIC LODGE.

| | |
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| B. P. Yates, P.G.M. | G. Moore, G. Treasurer. |
| C. B. Dunbar, P.G.M. | H. D. Brown, G.S. |
| R. A. Sherman, G.M. | R. A. M. Deputie, G.C. |
| W. M. Davis, D.G.M. | J. B. Yates, G.S.D. |
| T. G. Fuller, S.G.M. | S. C. Fuller, G.J.D. |
| W. H. Row, J.G.M. | J. L. Barnett, G.T. |
| Oriental Lodge—No. 1, Monrovia, A. D. Williams, W.M. | |
| St. Paul's Lodge—No. 2, St. Paul's River,—Dowry, W.M. | |
| St. John's Lodge—No. 3, Monrovia, Charles T. O'C. King, W.M. | |
| Excelsior Lodge—No. 4, Sinou, J. M. Priest, W.M. | |
| Rising Sun Lodge—No. 5, Grand Bassa, H. J. Neyle, W.M. | |

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN LIBERIA.

Dutch—H. Muller and Co., per N. J. A. Moorschalk, General Agent for Monrovia, Grand Bassa, Sinou, Cape Mount, and Marshall, Junk.

German—A. Woerman and Co., per Walter Brohm, for Monrovia, Cape Mount, Grand Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas.

English—G. Blackshaw and Co., and (Egyptian) P. Altia, for Grand Bassa.

American—Yates and Portesfield, for Monrovia, Grand Bassa, and Cape Palmas.

Liberian—G. Moore and Son, R. A. Sherman, McGill Bros., H. Cooper and Son, T. D. Campbell, J. T. Wiles, D. B. Warner, E. J. Barclay, and T. G. Fuller, for Monrovia; Crusoe Bros., for Grand Bassa and Sinou; Williams, Nesle, and Co., and Clinton and Sons, for Grand Bassa; English Liberian Rubber Association, for Cape Palmas, Sinou, Grand Bassa, Junk, and Monrovia.

8. The Liberian Government agrees to give the aforementioned native tribes the same rights and privileges to the use of public lands as the Americo-Liberians enjoy.

9. All Liberians—native and Americo-Liberians—shall have the same rights in foreign and domestic trade. Foreign trade by law is allowed only at ports of entry.

10. A full and complete amnesty is granted for all past political offences growing out of, or resulting from, the war which is settled by this Treaty, except the liability to which the Liberian Government may be held by foreign nations for depredations committed upon foreign commerce.

Cape Palmas: X KING YUDE WEAH,
CHARLES HODGE,
WEA NEMLE,

GEORGE COLE,

X GBUDI SOBA,
NEMLE NYOBÖ,

X TANE POPO,
NINONO GYEDE,

X HWHEYE DODO, Chief,
HENIE NWANEBO (or ME HNE)

X ME HNE, Chief,
TIBLA FODA,

X NEYE KIDABA,
GIDO NEMELI,

X HNEE HIDOKO,
JAMES S. PAYNE, President of the Republic of Liberia.

Signed in Harper, Cape Palmas, the 1st day of March, A.D. 1876, in the presence of, and witnessed by—

A. H. SEMMES, Captain United States Navy,
Commanding U.S. Steamer Alaska.

ROBERT P. LISTE, Paymaster, United States Navy.

JOS. T. GIBSON,
D. R. FLETCHER,
S. D. FERGUSON,

*CHAS. MORGAN,
*M. P. VALENTINE,
*GREGORY T. BEDELL,

*JNO. FARR,
* Civilized Grebo witnesses.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN LIBERIA AND THE NATIVES LATELY AT WAR WITH THE REPUBLIC.

TREATY OF PEACE between the GOVERNMENT of the REPUBLIC of LIBERIA and the following Tribes, representing the GEDEBO Re-united KINGDOM, CAPE PALMAS, ROCKTOWN, MIDDLETOWN, HALF GRAYAWAY, WHOLE GRAYAWAY, HALF CAVALLA, WHOLE CAVALLA, and FISHTOWN.

Whereas there has existed between the tribes above mentioned and the Government of the Republic of Liberia bitter feelings, which have resulted in war; and whereas it is to the best interests of the parties aforesaid that peace and harmony should prevail: Therefore, the tribes aforesaid, as represented by King Yude Weah, Gbudi Saba, Tane Poo, and Gido Nemle, Chiefs of the tribes aforesaid, of the first part, and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, as represented by his Excellency President James S. Payne, of the second part, do solemnly engage to keep the following Treaty stipulations:—

1. From and after the signing of this Treaty, hostilities between the several tribes and the Government of Liberia shall cease, and perpetual peace shall exist.

2. The above-named tribes fully and unequivocally, for themselves and their successors, acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of Liberia, and agree to submit to its laws.

3. They do further agree to surrender all artillery, whether captured or purchased, all public arms and implements of war captured.

4. They do further agree to withdraw, and do hereby withdraw, from any connection with the Gedeb Re-united Kingdom in a political point of view, thereby renouncing the right to form Treaty stipulations with any other tribes or foreign Power, except friendly contracts with tribes for the preservation of peace.

5. Their fathers having sold some of the lands and ceded the others, they acknowledge that the Liberian Government owns it according to deeds and Treaty stipulations, holding it alike for the Americo-Liberians and for the native Liberians. This article grants to the natives those portions of land reserved as specified in the deeds of purchase, except where later Treaty stipulations have provided otherwise.

6. They hereby renew their allegiance to the Liberian Government, agreeing to submit to its laws, and disclaiming any right to wage war against any other tribe within or without the jurisdiction of Liberia, except in self-defence, or to interfere with the lawful farming operations of any Liberian.

7. The Liberian Government promises to give the aforementioned native tribes equal rights with other citizens, and do recommend to them the expediency of becoming citizens.

FERNANDO PO.

Governor—Alhandro Alz. Sagado..... per diem £25
Writer—Don Anselmo Gasulia per month 200

Commissary—Don Aremo 216
Inspector—Don Huan 300

Postmaster—Val Casa £600

Paymaster—Vacant
Paymaster's Clerk—Stephen Hollis £84

Colonial Hospital Surgeon—Dr.
Guard Ship—“Trinidad”

Guar-Boat—“Latana”

BRITISH CONSULATE, SANTA ISABEL.

H. B. M. Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra—
Edward Hyde Hewitt, Esq., (and Allowances.) £500

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARIES.

Europeans—Revs. W. Holland and — Wolf.
Natives—Revs. F. G. Brown and Wm. Barcelon.

Schoolmaster—Mr. Robert Shower.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

Rev. Father Superior and Two Fathers.
Native—Lorano.

BAPTIST MISSION, VICTORIA.

Rev. — Saker, Manager; Revs. — Pinnock and W. Thompson.
Schoolmaster—Joseph Wilson.

A sanatorium at Victoria Mountain Peak, or Cameroon Peak.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN FERNANDO PO.

English—John Holt, G. Thompson, Peter Norman Johnstone, P. R. Prince, Wm. A. Vizer, Harry Gardiner, J. B. Davies, Isaiah Coker, Harry Bull, Joseph Smith, Spanish—Casulia.

Portuguese—Loriana des Cunha, Antony Buz, Phillip Va Casa, Martich, Estavo.

Photographer—Francis Joaque.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
POST CARDS.

The Public is hereby notified that Post Cards of the value of Three half-pence each, can be obtained on application at all the Post Offices on the Gold Coast.

Attention is called to the following Extract from the

Postmaster-General's Instructions regarding the use of Post Cards: "The front (or stamped) side is intended for the address only, in addition to the printed words 'Post Card' and 'The address only to be written on this side.' There must be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed. Nothing whatever may be attached, nor may the Card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If any one of these rules be infringed, the Card will be subject to letter rate on delivery." Post Cards can only be sent to Countries comprised in the Postal Union.

By order,

ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Accra, 4th September, 1879.

READY RECKONER, MARKETING, OR HOURLY WAGES TABLE.

| No. | 1d. | 2d. | 3d. | 4d. | 5d. | 6d. | 7d. | 8d. | 9d. | 10d. | 11d. | No. |
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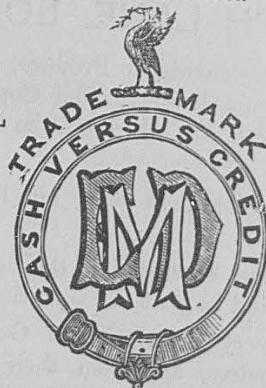
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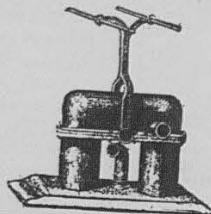
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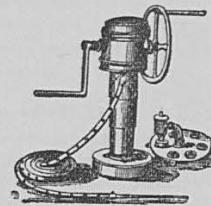
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1 SUNDAY

2 MONDAY

3 TUESDAY

4 WEDNESDAY

5 THURSDAY

6 FRIDAY

7 SATURDAY

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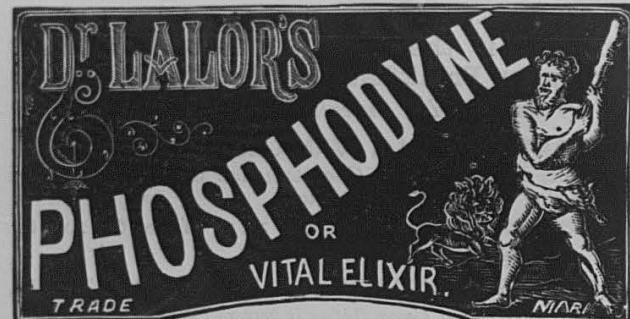


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This perfectly white and delicately clean Preparation,

Prepared with Salts obtained from Pure Fruit Juices of Lemons and Grapes,
Is the most delicious of all the effervescent drinks which have been offered to the public since Mr. ALFRED BISHOP first invented this combination in 1857. It may be taken with perfect safety all the year round, and, besides being a most refreshing beverage, it is also a most valuable Remedy. It is now prescribed by thousands of physicians as the pleasantest and most effectual aid to **PERFECT HEALTH**; and an imitation of the product has been introduced into the British Pharmacopoeia by the General Medical Council.

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- Cures the Blood from all Impure matter, from whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.,
"I pay,
The Divisional Head Quarter Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul."

THE "TIMES," AUGUST 13, 1877.
From our own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

depends.
o it."

"OKOUM, July 25th, 1877.
"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor, owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED
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and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Iver, lung, and brain;
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all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms. "High nor low,
in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningi, high nor low,
, from whatever cause, allays the irritation of Fever, soothes little cost,
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state that your Chlorodyne has been of special service to me in all, forget:
an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me
need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.—Yours faithfully, "I pay,
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